12,000 WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

A REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF 10,000 WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

W. H. P. PHYFE

North City

Twelve Thousand Words Often Mispronounced

A Revised and Enlarged Edition of
"10,000 Words Often Mispronounced,"
with a Supplement of
2000 Additional Words

A Complete Hand-Book of Difficulties in English Pronunciation, Including an Unusually Large Number of Proper Names and Words and Phrases from Foreign Languages.

By

William Henry P. Phyfe

Author of "The School Pronouncer," "How Should I Pronounce?" "5000 Words Often Misspelled," "5000 Facts and Fancies," "Napoleon: The Return from St. Helena," etc.

[One Hundred and Five Thousand]

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TO

EDWIN BOOTH

WHOSE ACCURATE AND SCHOLARLY PRONUNCIATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE HAS BEEN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR OVER A GENERATION A MODEL OF EXCELLENCE AND GRACE

This Book

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THE AUTHOR'S ADMIRATION FOR HIS TALENT AS AN ACTOR AND HIS CHARACTER AS A MAN

"In order to deserve a place among the *best speakers*, it is not enough that one should have what is commonly termed a good education and good sense; *he must have paid particular attention to the subject of pronunciation*—unless he has been surrounded during the whole period of his education with none but correct speakers, which is seldom or never the case, at least in this country."

JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

THE present volume is a revised and enlarged edition of "10,000 Words Often Mispronounced."

The book has been subjected to a thorough and careful revision; and, furthermore, the supplement has been enlarged by the addition of 2000 words that have been found to present difficulties in pronunciation.

Webster's International Dictionary, the Century Dictionary, the Standard Dictionary, and Worcester's Dictionary are among the principal authorities consulted in the preparation of the present edition.

It is hoped that the book, in its revised and enlarged form, may meet with a continuance of the favor so generously accorded to it in the past.

W. H. P. P.

NEW YORK, March 1st, 1908.

PREFACE.

It is related of the French painter Girard, that when a youth and in poor circumstances, he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to Lanjuinais, a member of the Council of the First Napoleon. The young artist was shabbily attired, and his reception was frigid in the extreme. Lanjuinais, however, in the course of the conversation that ensued, was so much pleased with the intelligence and amiability displayed by the young man, that at the termination of the interview, he courteously accompanied him to the door of the ante-chamber.

Girard, contrasting the manner of his cordial dismissal with that of his cool reception, could not avoid an expression of surprise.

"My young friend," said Lanjuinais, anticipating the question, "we receive an unknown person according to his *dress*—

we take leave of him according to his *merits*."

The lesson here taught with reference to shabbiness of attire suggests a similar one with reference to carelessness in pronunciation. For if the manner of one's dress can play so important a part in his reception by others, it is no less certain that his manner of expression (which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed) must prejudice others either favorably or unfavorably according as it is or is not correct.

In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture.

Even in a speaker of recognized ability, his mispronunciations fall harshly upon the ear, and cause the hearer to suspect that his early if not his later education has been wanting in polish; or (what is, perhaps, more to his detriment) that he has not been accustomed to the society of refined and cultivated people.

But pronunciation is important, not merely because it serves to make good

the first impressions, but for other and more weighty reasons. The importance of conveying ideas with clearness and precision, cannot for a moment be doubted; and if no acknowledged standard of pronunciation existed, spoken language would largely fail as a medium for conveying ideas.

Those who, in Italy and France, have made a special study of this subject say that there are hundreds, and even thousands of dialects existing in the different parts of those countries, and that persons, meeting from remote sections, find it exceedingly difficult to understand one another. The same is true of Germany and England, but fortunately in a lesser degree of our own country; although any one who has travelled extensively in the United States is able to distinguish already the beginnings of dialects, which should, if possible, be eradicated by teaching a uniform system of pronunciation in our schools, as well as by encouraging correctness of pronunciation among adults generally.

The study of foreign languages has, of late years, assumed great importance in

the United States. A leading difficulty in mastering these languages lies at the threshold, in the form of pronunciation. This difficulty might be easily removed by first studying carefully the pronunciation of our own language, which would result in an acquaintance with at least forty-two important elementary sounds. To say nothing of the advantage thus acquired in one's ability to pronounce English, the pronunciation of foreign languages would be rendered comparatively easy, since the remaining eight foreign sounds, so-called, might be easily learned in a single lesson —at least, sufficiently well for practical purposes.

This knowledge of elementary sounds is not only of use in all matters of reading, speaking, oratory, and singing, and in short-hand, but it also assists in awakening people to the monstrosities of our present system of spelling, and the consequent desirability of a spelling reform. This knowledge is also serviceable in assisting one to trace the broad lines of relationship that exist among different languages, as taught in the etymologies of words,—an acquaintance with which

relationship is exceedingly valuable in mastering not only foreign languages, but our own as well.

The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine-art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other.

In presenting to the public a new book on English pronunciation,—the third and last of this series,—the author desires to call attention to the following points :

1. The list of words—about seven thousand in number, considered as a carefully selected one, is more complete than any other that has yet appeared. The aim has been to select such words only as, through inherent difficulty or carelessness on the part of the speaker, are liable to be mispronounced ; no effort having been made to increase the list by inserting words concerning which no doubt could well arise.

2. The number of Proper Names—twenty-five hundred—is unusually large

for a book of this kind. No other similar book pretends to give a list in any way approaching it for completeness.

3. The list presents the pronunciations of all those common words and phrases from foreign languages, that might give difficulty.

4. The pronunciations are very carefully indicated,—each sound in each word being accurately represented, so that no shadow of doubt can exist as to the correct pronunciation.

5. The system of marking words is not only identical with that used in the two previous volumes of this series, but is practically the same as that employed in Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries; it has, however, been rendered somewhat simpler by respelling the words phonetically, thus avoiding the use of unnecessary or duplicate signs.

6. The principal authorities consulted are Webster, Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.* For names of places and persons, Lippincott's Gazetteer, and Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary (standard authorities for the pronunciation of Proper Names) have been referred

* See note, p. 39.

to frequently. In addition, the New Imperial, Walker, Sheridan, Knowles, Jameson, Perry, Smart, Cooley, and Cull have been consulted, and, in many instances. their pronunciations have been given.

7. Where several important pronunciations of a word occur, the fact is indicated, —Webster's pronunciation being generally placed first.

8. In addition to the author's comments on various words, quotations are made from leading authorities, where it is thought that these might be valuable or interesting.

9. The book will assist a person materially in laying a foundation for the study of French and German, by teaching him the sounds regarded as peculiar to those languages. The frequent occurrence of these sounds in words incorporated into English, suggests the necessity of adopting them into our own language, and this necessity is here recognized.

There is a tendency in the evolution of every spoken language to increase the number of sounds by two processes : first, by the recognition of distinctions among the sounds native to the language ; and

secondly, by the incorporation of new sounds from foreign languages, when these occur sufficiently often to demand recognition.

10. A brief chapter on "The Sounds of the English Language,—both Native and Adopted," has been prefixed to the "List of Words." The reader is advised to study this chapter carefully. It will be well also to acquaint one's self thoroughly with the "Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks," and to read with attention the chapter entitled "Suggestions concerning the Use of the Book." In this way, it is hoped that no difficulty will be experienced in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word found in the list.

Those who desire to acquaint themselves with the "Principles" of the art of Correct Pronunciation are referred to the author's manual, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?"; while those who desire a more elementary discussion of the subject will find it in his "School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary."

I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Professor Appleton Park

Lyon, of New York, whose intimate acquaintance with all matters pertaining to the science of Phonology has been of frequent service to me in settling difficult or doubtful points.

I have endeavored to avoid the too common practice of commenting upon the easy and shunning the difficult; I trust, therefore, that I shall not be held amenable to the criticism involved in Young's familiar couplet:

> "How commentators each dark passage shun,
> And hold their farthing candle to the sun."

WILLIAM HENRY P. PHYFE.

NEW YORK, *March* 12, 1889.

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THE SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,—BOTH NATIVE AND ADOPTED.

It is not the province of this book to discuss the Elementary Sounds of the English language, except in a general way, nor to give drills in these sounds; this subject has been elsewhere treated by the author.* The object of the present volume is mainly to indicate the correct pronunciations of words often mispronounced; and it is, in consequence, only necessary in this chapter to furnish a brief survey of the sounds, either actually occurring in English, or adopted into it from foreign languages. By means of this, it is hoped that the exact signification of the key and of the diacritical marks will be

* See "The School Pronouncer, Based on Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and "How Should I Pronounce? or the Principles of the Art of Correct Pronunciation" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York).

easily understood by those who have not had the advantage of studying the other books.

The subject of English pronunciation is more difficult than is generally supposed, and hence it must not be thought that the following remarks are any thing more than a set of suggestions for the use of the present volume.

1. SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

(1) The Forty-Two Native or Common Elementary Sounds.

1) *Vowel-Sounds.*

1. ä, as in arm, father, ah.

This sound should be kept open and broad, and yet should not be confounded either with the sound of *a* in *all*, or with the sound of *a* in *at*. It is generally called the Italian *a*.

2. å, as in ask, past, soda.

This is the first shade-vowel sound of *a*. It is called a shade-sound because it differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ä). It requires some practice to give it correctly.

3. ă, as in at, man, tap.
This sound is the most common sound of *a*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

4. â, as in air, dare, care.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *a*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ă). It is invariably followed by the sound of *r*.

5. ĕ, as in ebb, let, met.
This is a very common sound of *e*, and is generally known as its *short* sound.

6. ā, as in ale, fate, pay.
This is known as the *long* sound of *a*. By some orthoëpists it is considered a diphthongal or double sound.

7. ĭ, as in it, pin, pity.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *i*.

8. ē, as in eel, meet, he.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *e*.

9. ŏ, as in odd, pop, cot.
This sound is generally called the *short* sound of *o*.

10. ô̆, as in orange, dog, God.
This is the first shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŏ), with which it is frequently confounded.

11. ô, as in or, for, bought.
This sound is sometimes called the *broad* sound of *o*.

12. ŏ̄, as in only, whole, wholly.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *o*, and differs but slightly from the succeeding sound (ō), with which it is frequently confounded.

13. ō, as in old, hope, so.
This sound is generally called the *long* sound of *o*.

14. o͝o, as in look, book, took.
This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the succeeding *long* sound (o͞o).

15. o͞o, as in ooze, moon, coo.
This sound is commonly called the *long* sound of double *o*, and is to be carefully distinguished from the preceding *short* sound (o͝o).

16. û, as in urge, fur, cur.
This is the first shade-vowel sound of of *u*, and closely resembles the succeeding sound (ŭ), from which it should be carefully distinguished.

17. ŭ, as in up, but, luck.
This sound is commonly called the *short* sound of *u*, and is also known as the *natural* vowel-sound, because it is the one most easily produced by the vocal organs.

18. ẽ, as in ermine, serge, verse.
This is the second shade-vowel sound of *u*, and differs but slightly from the preceding sound (ŭ).

2) *Consonant-Sounds.*

19. y, as in ye, yet, your.
It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long *e* (ē) very

lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound;—as in *yard* (ē-ärd′).

20. w, as in we, wet, warm.

It should be observed that this sound is very similar to that of long double *o* (o͞o) very lightly pronounced, before an accented vowel-sound;—as in *will* (o͞o-ĭl′).

21. r, as in rave, roar, peer.

In foreign languages, the *r* is generally trilled; in English, less often.

22. l, as in lave, lull, ill.

23. ng, as in ring, singing, long.

This sound seems never to occur at the beginning of a word.

24. n, as in no, nun, in.

25. m, as in me, mum, him.

26. zh, as in azure, measure, rouge.

The digraph *zh* never occurs in English; the sound being always represented by some other combination of letters, or by a single letter.

27. z, as in zebra, buzz, is.

28. th, as in thy, thither, breathe.

29. v, as in van, vivid, have.

30. ḡ, as in get, gig, egg.
This is commonly known as the *hard* sound of *g*.

31. j, as in jet, judge, edge.
This is commonly known as the *soft* sound of *g*.

32. d, as in do, did, add.

33. b, as in be, bib, ebb.

34. sh, as in she, mission, hush.

35. s, as in see, cease, hiss.
This is said to be the most common sound in the language.

36. th, as in thigh, thing, moth.
Persons who lisp, introduce this sound where the sound of *s* properly belongs.

37. f, as in foe, fife, if.

38. k, as in key, kick, oak.

39. ch, as in chew, church, each.
This should be regarded as a simple sound, and not, as some orthoëpists claim, a union of *t* and *sh*.

40. t, as in to, tat, it.

41. p, as in pay, pip, lip.

42. h, as in he, hot, hoot.

(2) The Eight Adopted or Naturalized Elementary Sounds.

In addition to the ordinary forty-two sounds of the English language, there are certain other sounds which, although, in a certain sense, foreign to the language, may be considered as having been adopted into it, since they occur in words that have been made part of our mother-tongue. Even the person who makes no pretension to a knowledge of foreign languages, must frequently encounter such words as

Goethe, Müller, encore, vin, bonbon, un Richter, Leipzig.

It is absurd to say that these sounds do not occur in English, since they are already in actual use; moreover, they are of necessity not only recognized, but to some extent discussed, in all our larger dictionaries and works upon English pronunciation.

It is virtually impossible to pronounce many familiar proper names with any degree of accuracy, without an acquaintance with these eight sounds, and our dictionaries generally seem to presume that their readers are acquainted with them.

The learning of the correct pronunciation of the French and German languages (now so universally studied), would be rendered much easier if a due acquaintance with these sounds were already possessed; as there would then be no new sounds to be learned for these languages, unless one should wish to make finer distinctions than are generally observed.

1. ö, as in Göthe (another spelling for Goethe). French *eu*, as in *leur*. This sound resembles the English *e*

in *earth* (ē), which may be substituted for it, when one is unable to produce the original sound.

2. ü, as in Müller. French *u*, as in *tu*.
If, while the lips are rigidly held in the position for saying o͞o, one should attempt, with his tongue, to say ē, a close resemblance to this sound would result. For those unable to produce this sound, the sound of *u* in *duke* (ū) may be substituted.

3. ăN, as in encore.
This is the *first* of the four French nasal-vowels. If the English syllable *ăng* be pronounced, with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ă* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ă* is to be nasalized.

4. ăN, as in vin.
This is the *second* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ăng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it

will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ă* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ă* is to be nasalized.

5. ÔN, as in bonbon.

This is the *third* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ông* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ô* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ô* is to be nasalized.

6. ŭN, as in un.

This is the *fourth* French nasal-vowel. If the English syllable *ŭng* be pronounced with the *ng* lightly uttered, it will approximate this sound, and may be substituted for it by those who are unable to give the original sound. The N added to the *ŭ* represents no sound, but simply indicates that the *ŭ* is to be nasalized.

7. K, as in Richter.

This is a very common sound in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *h*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *k* in *ʔk*, and avoiding the initial part of the *k* sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of *k* may be substituted. It is well to observe that this sound is slightly modified by the nature of the vowel that precedes it.

The Scotch sound of *ch*, as heard in *loch*, is essentially the same, and for all practical purposes may be deemed identical with it.

8. G, as in Leipzig.

This is a vocalized form of the preceding sound. It occurs in German, and may be produced by attempting to give the sound of *y*, while the vocal organs are rigidly held in a position for giving the sound of *k*. It may be imitated by prolonging the sound of *g̃* in *ʔg̃*, and avoiding the initial part of

the $\bar{g}$ sound. For those who are unable to give this sound, the English sound of $\bar{g}$ may be substituted. The importance of this sound is duly recognized by Vietor.*

It may be observed that these eight foreign sounds are frequently found in the ordinary English books and newspapers. These sounds, together with the forty-two native ones previously discussed, give precisely fifty sounds that may be considered in use in the English language.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

There are in English, in addition to the fifty simple sounds given above, several compound or diphthongal sounds, so called because each one consists of two simple sounds so closely united as to appear like a single sound. They all belong to the vowel-class, and are four in number: ī, oi, ow, ū.

*For a very full and clear discussion of this sound see Vietor's recent and valuable work, "Elemente der Phonetik und Orthoepie des Deutschen, Englischen, und Französischen," pp. 113–124.

1. ī, as in ice, mine, by.
   This compound sound is often mistakenly considered to be a simple sound, because it is generally represented by a single letter. In reality, it consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and ē as in *eel*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-ē).

2. oi, as in oil, noise, boy.
   This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ô as in *or*, and ĭ as in *it*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ô′-ĭ).

3. ow, as in out, bound, now.
   This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ä as in *arm*, and o͞o as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ä′-o͞o).

4. ū, as in duke, lute, new.
   This compound sound consists of a close union of the two simple sounds, ĭ as in *it*, and o͞o as in *ooze*, with the accent on the *first* sound; thus (ĭ′-o͞o).

ACCENT.

Every person should be able to accent any syllable in any word, and should practise until he can accomplish this. It may be well to observe that all French words have the accent on the final full syllable, but that this accent is generally very slight.

NOTE.—In addition to what has been said in this chapter, there will be found in their appropriate places throughout the book certain remarks concerning sounds and pronunciation, which it has not been thought advisable to repeat here. For a still fuller discussion of the Sounds of the English language, the reader is referred to the author's books alluded to on a preceding page of this chapter.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF THE BOOK

Many persons find it difficult to make practical use of a book of this character. This difficulty arises mainly from lack of familiarity with the signs or diacritical marks. By observing the following suggestions, the reader will find the book very easy to use.

1. It is advisable, as soon as possible, to become acquainted with the Key of Signs or Diacritical Marks, on page 37.

In consulting this key, observe that each sign is a definite symbol for a definite sound. Each sound has its own symbol, and no symbol is used for more than one sound. The words are accordingly all respelled phonetically, and each symbol employed is, without exception, the representative of some one sound.

For example, the word *fate* is respelled

f ā t, which a careless person would be liable to pronounce făt—noticing the *spelling* only, and not observing the marking of the letter *a*. Whereas, by a reference to the key, it will be seen that the three symbols (f, ā, t) stand for three definite sounds which, when combined, produce the word *fate*, as correctly pronounced.

2. In endeavoring to pronounce a word correctly, it is well first, to utter distinctly, and in their proper order, the separate sounds in each syllable, and then to combine the syllables into the word.

Since every word consists of one or more syllables, and each syllable is composed of simple sounds, it follows that by building up the syllables—sound by sound, and then combining these syllables in their proper order, the word is constructed, if the proper syllable be accented.

3. It is important to observe the place of the accent.

Many words are mispronounced simply because the accent is misplaced. In the word *exquisite*, for instance, if the accent be placed upon the *first* syllable, the word is correctly pronounced; whereas, if it be

placed upon the *second* syllable, it is a mispronunciation. With this exception, there is no difference between these two pronunciations of the word.

4. It is necessary to become acquainted with the Sounds of the English Language, as found on pp. 17-30.

Since the diacritical marks represent the exact sounds to be used in the pronunciation of a word, it results that the sounds should be well-known in order that a word may be pronounced correctly. For this reason the reader will find an acquaintance with the sounds of the English language of vital importance.

If more assistance is needed than is given in this book, he is referred to the author's Manual of English Pronunciation, entitled "How Should I Pronounce?" published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

5. Remember that the signs or diacritical marks used to indicate the correct pronunciations of words are not spellings of these words in the ordinary sense, but simply symbols for the sounds of the words.

6. Observe that in becoming acquainted with the signs or diacritical marks, the vowel-signs are the principal ones to be learned, since the consonant-signs are generally familiar to the reader.

7. Observe that a reference to the Key of Signs will be found at the foot of each page.

It is well to consult this in all doubtful cases. If still further explanation is required, turn to the chapter on The Sounds of the English Language, p. 17.

8. Form the habit of using the correct Foreign Sounds rather than their substitutes.

If a person is acquainted with the French and German languages, it will, of course, be an easy matter to pronounce these foreign sounds correctly.

Otherwise it would be well to hear the sounds carefully pronounced by some one acquainted with them.

If, however, no such person can be found, the sounds may generally be learned by carefully following the directions given for producing them. But if one does not feel sufficiently confident of his ability to produce these sounds, he may, as a final resort, fall back on their English substitutes.

9. Although the abbreviations in this book are not numerous, time may be saved by at once fixing in the mind those few that are not already familiar.

10. Endeavor to carefully carry out the spirit of the preceding suggestions in the use of the book.

If this is done, it is hoped that no difficulty will be found in ascertaining the pronunciation of any word given in the list.

NOTE.—Any person, wishing to master the pronunciation of the seven thousand words, can easily do so in a few hours, by merely marking with a pencil those words presenting any difficulty, and afterwards reading the marked words two or three times. Of course, any one person would have difficulty with comparatively few words in the book.

KEY OF SIGNS OR DIACRITICAL MARKS.

I SIMPLE OR ELEMENTARY SOUNDS.

1) Native or English Sounds.

ä = *a* in arm.
å = *a* in ask.
ă = *a* in at.
â = *a* in air.
ā = *a* in ale.
b = *b* in be.
ch = *ch* in chew.
d = *d* in do.
ĕ = *e* in ebb.
ē = *e* in eel.
ẽ = *e* in ermine.
f = *f* in foe.
g̃ = *g* in get.
h = *h* in he.
ĭ = *i* in it.
j = *j* in jet.
k = *k* in key.
l = *l* in lave.
m = *m* in me.
n = *n* in no.
ng = *ng* in ring.
ŏ = *o* in odd.
ô = *o* in orange
ô = *o* in or.
ŏ = *o* in only.
ō = *o* in old.
o͝o = *oo* in look.
o͞o = *oo* in ooze.
p = *p* in pay.
r = *r* in rave.
s = *s* in see.
sh = *sh* in she.
t = *t* in to.
th = *th* in thy.
th = *th* in thigh
û = *u* in urge.
ŭ = *u* in up.
v = *v* in van.
w = *w* in we.
y = *y* in ye.
z = *z* in zebra.
zh = *z* in azure.

2) Adopted or Foreign Sounds.

ö = *ö* in Göthe.
ü = *ü* in Müller.
äN = *en* in encore.
ăN = *in* in vin.
ôN = *on* in bonbon.
ŭN = *un* in un.
K = *ch* in Richter.
G = *g* in Leipzig.

2. COMPOUND OR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

ī = *i* in ice.
oi = *oi* in oil.
ow = *ow* in now.
ū = *u* in duke.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following abbreviations are made use of in this book :—

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
Bib. = Biblical.
Biog. = Lippincott's Biographical Dict.
C. = Century Dictionary.
class. = classical.
coll. = colloquially.
Dr. = Doctor.
Eng. = England, English.
Fr. = France, French.
Gaz. = Lippincott's Gazetteer.
Ger. = Germany, German.
Hal. = Haldeman's Dictionary.*
interj. = interjection.
Imp. = New Imperial Dictionary.
It. = Italy, Italian.
n. = noun.
p. = page.

* Properly, The Clarendon Dictionary by Browne and Haldeman.

part. = participle.
pl. = plural.
pop. = popularly.
Port. = Portuguese.
pron. = pronunciation.
prop. = properly.
S. & W. = Soule and Wheeler's Manual of English Pronunciation and Spelling.
Sp. = Spain, Spanish.
Stor. = Stormonth's Dictionary.
U. S. = United States of America.
vb. = verb.
Web. = Webster's International Dictionary.
Wor. = Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS
OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

"Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you." * * *

SHAKESPEARE.

Damas.—* * * "The Prince of Como does not understand his own language!

Melnotte.—Not as you pronounce it; who the deuce could?"

BULWER.

"Fine words! I wonder where you stole 'em."

DEAN SWIFT.

"In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic, if too new or old;
Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside."

POPE.

TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED.

A

Aachen—ä′-кĕn.

Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle.* For к, see p. 28.

Aaron—âr′-ŭn or ā′-rŭn.

abacus—ăb′-ăk-ŭs, *not* ăb-ăk′-ŭs.

Abaddon—à-băd′-ŏn.

abatis (intrenchment)—ăb′-ăt-ĭs.

Worcester and Stormonth give ăb-ăt-ē′ as a secondary pronunciation. Fr. pron. à-bà-tē′.

abattoir—à-bàt-twär′; ăb-ăt-wär′ (Stor., Hal.).

Abbassides—ăb-băs′-sĭdz.

Abd-el-Kader—ăbd-ĕl-kä′-dĕr.

See *Abdul-Kadir.*

abdomen—ăb-dō′-mĕn, *not* ăb′-dō-mĕn.

"Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable, both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*"—*Wor.* These words are therefore exceptions to the general tendency in English, which is to accent the word as near the beginning as possible.

Abdul-Kadir—ăb′-do͝ol kä′-dĭr.

See *Abd-el-Kader.*

Abélard—ăb′-ē-lärd; Fr. pron. ä-bā-lär′.

"R in most European languages is trilled more strongly than in English, particularly at the end of a word or syllable."—*Web.*

Abernethy—ăb′-ĕr-nĕth-ĭ.

Four different pronunciations of this word are found. I give the one in common use.

abeyance—ȧ-bā′-ăns, *not* ȧ-bē′-ăns.

Abihu—ā-bī′-hū.

"Nadab and *Abihu.*"

abject—ăb′-jĕkt, *not* ăb-jĕkt′.

abjectly—ăb′-jĕkt-lĭ, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-lĭ.

abjectness—ăb′-jĕkt-nĕs, *not* ăb-jĕkt′-nĕs.

ablative—ăb′-lȧ-tĭv, *not* ăb′-l-tĭv.

Pronounce the *second* syllable distinctly.

Abomey—ăb-ō-mā′.

aborigines—ăb-ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ēz.

Aboukir—ä-bo͝o-kēr′.

Also spelled *Abookeer, Abukir,* but pronounced as above. "The battle of *Aboukir.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

About (Edmond)—ĕd-môN′ ä-bōō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

abracadabra—ăb-rȧ-kȧ-dăb′-rȧ.
Final *a* in English words has generally the sound of the *a* final in *America*.

Abraham—ā′-brȧ-hăm, *not* ā′-brăm, unless spelled *Abram*.

Abrantès d'—dä-bräN′-tĕs.
For äN, see p. 26.

absent (adj.)—ăb′-sĕnt.

absent (vb.)—ăb-sĕnt′.
In words of two syllables like the present ones, that do double duty, as nouns or adjectives on the one hand, and as verbs on the other, it is the custom, with a few exceptions, to accent the nouns and adjectives upon the *first* syllable, and the verbs upon the *last*.

absinthe—ăb-sĭnth′; Fr. pron., ăb-săNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

absolutism—ăb′-sō-lū-tĭzm, *not* ăb-sŏl′-yū-tĭzm.

absolutory—ăb-sŏl′-yū-tō-rĭ, *not* ăb-sō-lū′-tō-rĭ.

absolve—ăb-sŏlv′; ăb-zŏlv′ (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

abstemious—ăb-stē′-mĭ-ŭs, *not* ăb-stĕm′-ĭ-ŭs.

abstract (n. and adj.)—ăb′-străkt.

abstract (vb.)—ăb-străkt′.
See *absent*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

abstruse—ăb-strūs′, *not* ăb-strōōs′.

Abydos—ā-bī′-dŏs.

"The Bride of *Abydos*."

abysmal—ā-bĭz′-măl, *not* ā-bĭs′-măl.

acacia—ā-kā′-shĭ-ā or ā-kā′-shā.

"When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*."—*Wor.*

academian—ăk-ā-dē′-mĭ-ăn, *not* ăk-ā-dĕm′-ĭ-ăn.

academician—ăk-ā-dē-mĭsh′-ăn, *not* ā-kăd′-ē-mĭsh-ăn.

Academus—ăk-ā-dē′-mŭs.

"The green retreats of *Academus*."

Acapulco—ä-kä-pōōl′-kō.

accent (n.)—ăk′-sĕnt.

accent (vb.)—ăk-sĕnt.′

See *absent*.

accept—ăk-sĕpt′, *not* ĕk-sĕpt′.

Articulate the *first* syllable distinctly.

access—ăk-sĕs′ or ăk′-sĕs; ăk′-sĕs (Imp.)

The weight of authority favors the first marking; custom favors the second.

accessory—ăk-sĕs′-ō-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-ō-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessary*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acclimate—ăk-klī′-māt, *not* ăk′-klĭm-āt.

Words of more than two syllables are *generally* accented on the last syllable but two. This word, however, is an exception.

acclimatize—ăk-klī′-mȧ-tīz, *not* ăk-klĭm′-ȧ-tīz.

acclivous—ăk-klī′-vŭs.

accompaniment—ăk-kŭm′-păn-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ăk-kŭmp′-nĭm-ĕnt.

A word of *five* syllables when pronounced correctly.

accomptant—ăk-kownt′-ănt.

accost—ăk-kôst′, *not* ăk-kôst′, *nor* ăk-kŏst′.

This (ô) is a sound midway between ŏ as in *not* and ô as in *or*. "Smart says that this medium sound is usually given to the short *o* when directly followed by *ss*, *st*, and *th*, as in *cross*, *cost*, *broth*; also in *gone*, *cough*, *trough*, *off*, and some other words. To give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation: to give them the full sound of broad *a* is vulgar."—*Web.*

accouter—ăk-kōō′-tĕr, *not* ăk-kow′-tĕr.

Also spelled *accoutre*, but pronounced as above.

accrue—ăk-krū′, *not* ăk-krōō′.

accurate—ăk′-kū-rāt, *not* ăk′-kĕr-ĭt.

Aceldama—ȧ-sĕl′-dȧ-mȧ, *not* ăs-ĕl-dā′-mȧ.

Stormonth gives ā-kĕl′-dā-mȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acephalous—å-sĕf′-å-lŭs.

acetal—å-sē′-tăl.

acetic—å-sĕt′-ĭk or å-sē′-tĭk.

Most authorities seem to favor the first pronunciation, although the second is often heard.

acetify—å-sĕt′-ĭf-ī.

Haldeman says å-sĕt′-ĭ-fī.

acetin—ăs′-ē-tĭn, *not* å-sē′-tĭn.

acetous—ā-sē′-tŭs.

Knowles says ăs′-ē-tŭs.

Achaia—ā-kā′-yå or ä-kī′-yä.

Achates—ā-kā′-tēz.

"Fidus *Achates*." In Greek and Latin Proper Names, "*e* in final *es* is pronounced as in the familiar proper name *Andes*."—*Web.*

achenium—å-kē′-nĭ-ŭm.

Acheron—ăk′-ē-rŏn, *not* ăch′-ē-rŏn.

See *Magna Charta.*

Achitophel—å-kĭt′-ō-fĕl.

"Absalom and *Achitophel*." See *Ahithophel*

acme—ăk′-mē.

acolyte—ăk′-ō-līt.

Aconcagua—ä-kŏn-kä′-gwä.

aconite—ăk′-ō-nīt, *not* ăk′-ō-nēt.

See *ite.*

acorn—ā′-kŭrn ; ā′-kĕrn (Wor.).

The first is the standard or full pronunciation ; the second is the common or short pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acoustics—ȧ-kow′-stĭks or ȧ-kōō′-stĭks.

This last pronunciation, although correct, is not the one preferred by Webster.

Acre—ā′-kẽr or ā′-kẽr.

The second pronunciation is the more common.

acropolis—ȧ-krŏp′-ō-lĭs.

across—ȧ-krôs′, *not* ȧ-krôst′.

See *accost.*

acrostic—ȧ-krôs′-tĭk, *not* ȧ-krŏs′-tĭk.

See *accost.*

Actæon—ăk-tē′-ŏn.

In Greek and Latin Proper Names, the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*, ending an accented syllable, are pronounced like long *e*. This is an important rule, which is frequently violated by classical scholars.

Actium—ăk′-shĭ-ŭm or ăk′-tĭ-ŭm.

actor—ăk′-tŭr ; ăk′-tẽr (Wor.).

See *acorn.*

acts—ăkts, *not* ăks.

"The *Acts* of the Apostles."

acumen—ȧ-kū′-mĕn, *not* ăk′-yū-mẽn.

See *abdomen.*

Ada—ā′-dȧ, *not* ăd′-ȧ.

adagio—ȧ-dä′-jō.

Worcester makes it a word of four syllables (ăd-ä′-jĭ-ō) ; and Stormonth anglicizes it (ăd-ā′-jĭ-ō).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

adamantean—ăd-ȧ-măn-tē′-an ; ăd-ă-măn-tē′-ăn (Stor.).

adamantine—ăd-ȧ-măn′-tĭn, *not* ăd-ȧ-măn′-tēn.

Adamic—ăd-ăm′-ĭk, *not* ăd′-ăm-ĭk.

address (n.)—ăd-drĕs′.

The natural and correct tendency is to follow analogy, and accent this word upon the *first* syllable. See *absent*.

address (vb.)—ăd-drĕs′.

Adelphi—ȧ-dĕl′-fī, *not* ā-dĕl′-fī.

Aden—ā′-dĕn or ā′-dĕn.

adept (n.)—ăd-ĕpt′, *not* ăd′-ĕpt.

adept (adj.)—ăd-ĕpt′.

There are a few words of two syllables that serve both as nouns and adjectives. It is customary to distinguish between them by accenting the nouns upon the *first* syllable, and the adjectives upon the *last*. In the above, and a few others, however, the noun as well as the adjective is accented on the *last* syllable.

adhesive—ăd-hē′-sĭv, *not* ăd-hē′-zĭv.

adieu—ȧ-dū′ ; Fr. pron. ăd-yö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

Adige—ăd′-ĭj-ē ; It. pron. ä′-dē-jā.

ad infinitum—ăd ĭn-fĭn-ī′-tūm, *not* ăd ĭn-fĭn′-ĭt-ŭm.

adipocere—ăd′-ĭp-ō-sēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

adipose—ăd′-ĭp-ōs ; ăd-ĭp-ōs′ (Wor., Smart, Cooley).

adjectival—ăd-jĕk-tī′-văl or ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-ăl.

Worcester gives the last form only.

admirable—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-bl, *not* ăd-mī′-rā-bl.

admirably—ăd′-mĭr-ȧ-blĭ, *not* ăd-mī′-rā-blĭ.

admiralty—ăd′-mĭr-ăl-tĭ, *not* ăd-mĭr-ăl′-tĭ.

adnascent—ăd-năs′-ĕnt.

adobe—ȧ-dō′-bā.

Adonais—ăd-ō-nā′-ĭs.

Shelley's "*Adonais.*"

Adonijah—ăd-ō-nī′-jȧ.

Adoniram—ăd-ō-nī′-răm.

Adonis—ȧ-dō′-nĭs, *not* ā-dŏn′-ĭs.

Adriana—ăd-rĭ-ăn′-ȧ.

"Comedy of Errors."

Adrianople—ăd-rĭ-ăn-ō′-pl.

Worcester makes the *a* long in the first syllable.

Adriatic—ăd-rē-ăt′-ĭk ; but Worcester's pronunciation (ā-drē-ăt′-ĭk) is more frequently heard.

Adullam—ȧ-dŭl′-ăm.

"The Cave of *Adullam.*"

adult—ȧ-dŭlt′, *not* ăd′-ŭlt.

ad valorem—ăd vȧ-lō′-rĕm, *not* ăd văl′-ō-rĕm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

advance—ăd-vȧns′.

The *a* in the last syllable has the shade-vowel or short Italian *a* sound.

advantageous—ăd-văn-tā′-jŭs, *not* ăd-văn′-tā-jŭs.

adverse—ăd′-vẽrs.

"This word was formerly accented, by some authors, on the last syllable; but the accent is now settled on the first."—*Web.*

adversely—ăd′-vẽrs-lĭ.

Worcester says ăd-vẽrs′-lĭ.

advertise—ăd-vẽr-tīz′.

Webster, in addition to this pronunciation, gives ăd′-vẽr-tīz as a secondary form. The New Imperial Dictionary says: "ăd-vẽr-tīz′, formerly pronounced ăd-vẽr′-tĭz."

advertisement—ăd-vẽr′-tĭz-mẽnt or ăd-vẽr-tīz′-mẽnt.

This last pronunciation is a very common one in the U. S.

advertiser—ăd-vẽr-tī′-zẽr or ăd′-vẽr-tī-zẽr, *not* ăd-vẽr′-tĭs-ẽr.

ædile—ē′-dīl.

See *edile.*

Ægean—ē-jē′-ăn.

Æ and *æ* in words of Greek and Latin origin are pronounced like *e* alone in the same situation.

Ægeon—ē-jē′-ŏn.

"Comedy of Errors."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ægis—ē′-jĭs.

Æmilia—ē-mĭl′-ĭ-å.

"Comedy of Errors."

Æneas—ē-nē′-ăs ; Bib. ē′-nē-ăs.

Æneid—ē-nē′-ĭd.

Webster gives the above, together with ē′-nē-ĭd as a secondary form. See *Eneid.*

Æolus—ē′-ō-lŭs, *not* ē-ō′-lŭs.

æon—ē′-ŏn.

aerate—ā′-ĕr-āt, *not* ā′-rē-āt.

aerial—ā-ē′-rĭ-ăl.

ærie—ē′-rĭ.

This is Webster's marking. Worcester says ē′-rĭ or ā′-ē-rĭ.

aeriform—ā′-ĕr-ĭf-ôrm.

aerify—ā′-ĕr-ĭf-ī.

aerolite—ā′-ĕr-ō-līt, *not* ā′-rō-līt.

aeronaut—ā′-ĕr-ō-nôt ; ā′-rō-nôt (Smart).

Æschylus—ĕs′-kĭl-ŭs, *not* ĕs′-kū-lŭs.

æstheticism—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.

æsthetics—ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.

Smart and Cooley say ēz-thĕt′-ĭks.

ætiology—ē-tĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

affinage—ăf′-fĭn-āj ; ăf-fī′-nāj (Standard).

affix (n.)—ăf′-fĭks.

affix (vb.)—ăf-fĭks′.

See *absent.*

afflatus—ăf-flā′-tŭs, *not* ăf-flä′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

afghan—ăf′-găn, *not* ăf′-kăn.

Afghanistan—ăf-găn-ĭs-tăn′, *not* ăf-găn-ĭs′-tăn ; ăf-gän-ĭs-tän′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

aforesaid—ăf-ōr′-sĕd, *not* ăf′-ōr-sĕd.

a fortiori—ā fôr-shĭ-ō′-rī.

again—ȧ-gĕn′, *not* ā-gān′.

against—ȧ-gĕnst′, *not* ā-gānst′.

agape—ȧ-gāp′ or ȧ-gāp′.

Agape—ăg′-ȧ-pē.

Agassiz—ăg′-ăs-ē or ăg-ăs′-ĭz ; Fr. pron. ä-gä-sē′.

Agatha—ăg′-ȧ-thȧ.

aged (adj.)—ā′-jĕd, *not* ājd.

"An *aged* man." In compounds, as *full-aged, middle-aged,* it is generally pronounced ājd.

aged (part.)—ājd, *not* ā′-jĕd.

"He has *aged* greatly." See *learned.*

aggrandize—ăg′-grăn-dīz.

aggrandizement—ăg-grăn′-dĭz-mĕnt or ăg′-grăn-dīz-mĕnt.

Worcester gives both of these pronunciations, but prefers the second. The New Imperial Dictionary gives the second only.

agile—ăj′-ĭl, *not* ăj′-īl.

Agincourt—ăzh-ăɴ-kōōr′.

For ăɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

agio—ā′-jĭ-ō.

Worcester gives ăd′-jē-ō as a secondary pronunciation. Webster prefers ăj′-ĭ-ō.

Agnes—ăg̃′-nēz ; coll., ăg̃′-nĕs.

agnostic—ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭk.

agnosticism—ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭs-ĭzm, *not* ăg̃-nŏs′-tĭk-ĭzm.

Agonistes—ăg̃-ŏn-ĭs′-tēz.

"Samson *Agonistes*."

Agra—ä′-g̃rä.

Agramante—ä-g̃rä-män′-tä.

"Orlando Furioso."

agrarian—à-g̃rā′-rĭ-ăn.

agriculture—ăg̃′-rĭ-kŭlt-yūr.

agriculturist—ăg̃-rĭ-kŭlt′-yū-rĭst.

The word *agriculturalist*, often substituted for this word, is not now in good repute.

ague—ā′-g̃ū, *not* ā′-g̃ēr.

Aguilar (Grace)—ä-g̃ē-lär′.

For *r* final, see *Abélard*.

Agulhas—ä-g̃o͝ol′-yäs.

aha—à-hä′, *not* hä-hä′, unless spelled *haha*.

Ahasuerus (King)—à-hăs-ū-ē′-rŭs.

Ahasuerus (The Wandering Jew)—à-hăzh-o͝o-ē′-rŭs.

Ahithophel—à-hĭth′-ō-fĕl.

See *Achitophel*.

Ahriman—ä-rē-män′ or ä′-rĭm-ăn.

"Ormuzd and *Ahriman*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Aïda—ä-ē′-dä.

aid-de-camp—ād′-dŭ-kän.

For ăn, see p. 26. Webster formerly pronounced this word ād′-dŭ-kămp.

aiguille—ā-gwēl′; Fr. pron. ā-gwē′-yŭ.

Pronounce the *last* syllable very lightly.

Aijalon—ăj′-ā-lŏn or ā′-jā-lŏn.

ailantus—ā-lăn′-tŭs, *not* ā-lăn′-thŭs; ī-lăn′-tŭs (Hal.).

ailment—āl′-mĕnt, *not* āl′-mŭnt.

In all words ending in *ent*, the last syllable is to be distinctly pronounced. See *damage*.

aisle—īl.

Aix-la-Chapelle—āks-lä-shä-pĕl′, *not* ā-lä-shä-pĕl′.

See *Aachen*, Ger. for *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aix-les-Bains—āks-lā-băn′, *not* ā-lā-băn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Ajaccio—ä-yä′-chō, *not* ăj-ās′-ĭ-ō.

In Italian *j*, at the beginning of a syllable, is pronounced like *y*; *ci* and *cci* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, are pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Akbar—äk′-bĕr; Hindoo pron. ŭk′-bĕr.

"Sometimes, but erroneously, accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

Akron (Ohio)—ăk′-rŏn, *not* ā′-krŏn.

alabaster—ăl′-ă-băs-tĕr.

Aladdin—ă-lăd′-ĭn, *not* ăl′-ăd-ĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alamode—ăl′-à-mōd ; Fr. pron. à-là-mŏd′.
Alaric—ăl′-ăr-ĭk, *not* ăl-ăr′-ĭk.
alarum—à-lär′-ŭm ; ăl-ăr′-ŭm (Stor.).
alas—à-lăs′, *not* ā-lăs′.
Albategnius—ăl-bà-tĕḡ′-nĭ-ŭs.
Albigenses—ăl-bĭ-jĕn′-sēz.
albino—ăl-bī′-nō.

Worcester gives ăl-bē′-nō as a secondary form.

albumen—ăl-bū′-mĕn, *not* ăl′-bū-mĕn.
Alcæus—ăl-sē′-ŭs.

See *Ægean.*

Alcantara—ăl-kăn′-tä-rä.
alchemist—ăl′-kē-mĭst.
alchemy—ăl′-kē-mĭ.
Alcibiades—ăl-sĭ-bī′-à-dēz.
Alcides—ăl-sī′-dēz.
Alciphron—ăl′-sĭ-frŏn.
alcoran—ăl′-kō-răn or ăl-kō-răn′.

"Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word ăl-kō-rôn′."—*Smart.* The first pronunciation, however, is that of the leading orthoepists.

Alcott—ôl′-kŭt, *not* ăl′-kŭt.
alcove—ăl′-kōv or ăl-kōv′.

The first form is the one in common use, and is preferred by Webster. The last is the marking of the dictionaries generally.

Alcuin—ăl′-kwĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alcyone—ăl-sī′-ō-nē.
Also spelled *Halcyone*, which see.

Aldebaran—ăl-dĕb′-ȧ-răn.
Alden—ôl′-dĕn, *not* ăl′-dĕn.
alder—ôl′-dĕr, *not* ăl′-dĕr.
aldermanic—ôl-dĕr-măn′-ĭk.
Alderney—ôl′-dĕr-nĭ.
aldine—ăl′-dīn or ôl′-dīn.
ăl′-dĭn is given by Smart and Cooley.

Aldrich—ôl′-drĭch or ôl′-drĭj.
Alembert d'—dä-läN-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Alençon—ä-lĕn′-sŭn ; Fr. pron., ä-läN-sôN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Alethea—ăl-ē-thē′-ȧ ; coll., ā-lē′-thē-ȧ.
Aleutian (Islands)—ā-lū′-shĭ-ăn, *not* ā-lū′-shăn.
Alexander—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-dĕr, *not* ăl-ĕks-ăn′-dĕr.
Alexandria (Egypt)—ăl-ĕks-ăn′-drĭ-ȧ.
Ancient pronunciation, ăl-ĕks-ăn-drī′-ȧ.

alexandrine—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drĭn, *not* ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drēn.
Alfieri—äl-fē-ā′-rē.
alga—ăl′-g̃ȧ.
algæ—ăl′-jē.
algebra—ăl′-jē-brȧ, *not* ăl′-jē-brā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Algiers—ăl-jērz′.

Algonquin—ăl-gŏn′-kwĭn. See *Algonkin.*

alias—ā′-lĭ-ăs, *not* ăl′-ĭ-ăs.

alibi—ăl′-ĭb-ī, *not* ăl′-ĭb-ĭ.

alien—āl′-yĕn, *not* ā′-lĭ-ĕn. See *alienate.*

Alighieri—ä-lē-gē-ā′-rē.

"Dante *Alighieri.*"

aliment—ăl′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* ā′-lĭm-ĕnt.

Ali Pasha—ä′-lē pä-shä′.

alkali—ăl′-kȧ-lī or ăl′-kȧ-lī.

Lexicographers generally say *lĭ*, and most people say *lī.*

alkalify—ăl-kăl′-ĭf-ī or ăl′-kăl-ĭf-ī.

Webster alone of the leading lexicographers gives the second form, and this is the only pronunciation he gives. Ease of utterance, preponderance of authority, and general custom favor the *first* pronunciation.

alkaline—ăl′-kȧ-lĭn or ăl′-kȧ-līn.

Alleghany—ăl′-lē-gā-nĭ.

allegiance—ăl-lē′-jăns or ăl-lē′-jĭ-ăns.

allegorist—ăl′-lē-gō-rĭst, *not* ăl-lĕg′-ō-rĭst.

allegretto—ăl-lē-grĕt′-ō; It. pron. ăl-lā-grāt′-tō.

allegro—ăl-lā′-grō.

Most dictionaries have anglicized this word, and pronounce it ăl-lē′-grō. Webster, however gives both pronunciations.

Alleyn—ăl′-ĕn. See *Alleyne.*

allopathic—ăl-lō-păth′-ĭk, *not* ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

allopathist—ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭst, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭst.

Very frequently mispronounced.

allopathy—ăl-lŏp′-ăth-ĭ, *not* ăl′-lō-păth-ĭ.

alloy (n.)—ăl-loi′.

See *address*.

alloy (vb.)—ăl-loi′.

ally (n.)—ăl-lī′.

Although contrary to the dictionaries, but in accordance with analogy, most persons accent this word upon the *first* syllable (ăl′-lī).

ally (vb.)—ăl-lī′.

alma mater—ăl′-mȧ mā′-tĕr, *not* äl′-mä mä′-tĕr.

This expression has been thoroughly anglicized.

Alma-Tadema—äl′-mä tä′-dā-mä, *not* äl′-mä tä-dā′-mä.

Almagest—ăl′-mȧ-jĕst.

"Ptolemy's *Almagest*."

almond—ä′-mŭnd.

The pronunciation ăm′-ŭnd, though without dictionary authority, is almost universal. Do not say ăl′-mŭnd.

almoner—ăl′-mŭn-ĕr.

almost—ôl′-mōst.

Some of the older dictionaries accent the *last* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alms—ämz, *not* ämz.

Alnwick—ăn′-nĭk.

The English have a decided tendency to shorten the pronunciation of many Proper Names. See *Brougham*, *Cholmondeley*, *Cirencester*, *Gloucester*, *Greenwich*, *Leicester*, *Worcester*.

alpaca—ăl-păk′-à, *not* ăl-à-păk′-à.

A very common mistake consists in making this a word of *four* syllables.

Alpheus—ăl′-fē-ŭs; prop. ăl-fē′-ŭs; Bib. ăl-fē′-ŭs.

alpine—ăl′-pĭn or ăl′-pīn, *not* ăl′-pēn.

Alsace—äl-zäs′.

also—ôl′-sō, *not* ŏl′-sō.

Altai (Mountains)—äl-tī′, *not* ăl′-tī.

Altair—ăl-tār′.

alterative—ôl′-tẽr-à-tĭv.

altercate—ăl′-tẽr-kāt, *not* ôl′-tẽr-kāt.

The error committed in pronouncing the first syllable of this and the six words following, *ôl* instead of *ăl*, is very common, and should be carefully avoided.

altercation—ăl-tẽr-kā′-shŭn, *not* ôl-tẽr-kā′-shŭn.

alternate (n. and adj.)—ăl-tẽr′-nāt.

alternate (vb.)—ăl′-tẽr-nāt or ăl-tẽr′-nāt.

The first form is to be preferred. "This word, as a verb, was originally accented (like

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the adjective and the noun) on the second syllable, as *alter' nate*, but is now more commonly accented on the first, as *al' ternate.*"—*Web.*

alternately—ăl-tẽr'-nāt-lĭ, *not* ăl'-tẽr-nāt-lĭ.
alternation—ăl-tẽr-nā'-shŭn.
alternative—ăl-tẽr'-nā-tĭv.
alto-rilievo—ál'-tō rē-lyā'-vō.
alumina—ā-lū'-mĭn-ā.
aluminium—ăl-yū-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm.

This word and the one following are often confounded in pronunciation. See *aluminum.*

aluminum—ā-lū'-mĭn-ŭm.

See *aluminium.*

alumnæ—ā-lŭm'-nē.

See *alumni.*

alumni—ā-lŭm'-nī.

See *alumnæ.*

alveolar—ăl-vē'-ō-lẽr or ăl'-vē-ō-lẽr.

The second form is preferred by Webster. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary it is pronounced ăl-vē'-ō-lär. This is also Stormonth's pronunciation, and the one preferred by Worcester.

alveolate—ăl'-vē-ō-lāt.
alveolus—ăl-vē'-ō-lŭs.
always—ôl'-wāz, *not* ôl'-wŭz.
amanuensis—ăm-ăn-yū-ĕn'-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Amasa—ăm′-ā-sȧ.

Worcester prefers ā-mā′-sȧ, but remarks: "The latter (ăm′-ā-sȧ) is the pronunciation which, at least in this country, is usually given to the word as a Christian name."

amateur—ăm-ȧ-tūr′; Fr. pron. ä-mä-tör′.

For ö see p. 25. Worcester gives ăm-ā-tûr′ as a secondary form. Do not say ăm′-ā-chōōr.

amber-gris—ăm′-bẽr-gr̄ēs, *not* ăm′-bẽr-gr̄ĭs.

This is one of a class of words most of which are from the French or Italian. In them, the *i* has the sound of long *e* (ē).

Amboyna—ăm-boi′-nȧ.

ambrosia—ăm-brō′-zhȧ or ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.

This is Webster's (edition of 1900) pronunciation. Worcester, Perry, Smart, and Walker say ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ȧ.

ambrosial—ăm-brō′-zhăl or ăm-brō′-zhĭ-ăl.

ameer—ȧ-mēr′.

See *amir*.

ameliorate—ȧ-mēl′-yō-rāt, *not* ā-mē′-lĭ-ō-rāt.

amelioration—ȧ-mēl-yō-rā′-shūn.

amen—ā-mĕn′.

"In singing, always pronounced ä-mĕn′, and sometimes so pronounced when *spoken*, especially in the service of the Episcopal Church."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

amenable—ȧ-mē′-nȧ-bl, *not* ā-mĕn′-ā-bl.

amende honorable—ä-mänd′ ō-nō-rä′-bl.

H is generally silent in French ; according to some authorities, always so.

amenity—ȧ-mĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ā-mē′-nĭt-ĭ.

Americus Vespucius. See *Vespucius.*

Amherst—ăm′-ẽrst, *not* ăm′-hẽrst.

The *h* is silent.

amiable—ā′-mĭ-ȧ-bl.

Haldeman gives ām′-yȧ-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

amide—ăm′-ĭd or ăm′-īd.

See *bromide.*

Amiens—ăm′-ē-ĕnz ; Fr. pron. ä-mĭ-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26. "The peace of *Amiens.*"

amir—ȧ-mēr′.

See *ameer.*

ammoniacal—ăm-mō-nī′-ăk-ăl.

amœba—ȧ-mē′-bȧ.

Amoor—ä-mo͝or′.

Amoskeag—ăm-ŏs-kĕg̃′.

amour propre—ä-mo͝or′ prô′-pr.

Ampère—ăN-pâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Amphion—ăm-fī′-ŏn, *not* ăm′-fĭ-ŏn.

See *Arion, Orion.*

amphiscians—ăm-fĭsh′-ănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Amphitrite—ăm-fĭ-trī′-tē, *not* ăm′-fĭ-trīt.

In classical Proper Names, each vowel or diphthong constitutes a syllable.

Amphitryon—ăm-fĭt′-rĭ-ŏn.

Amurath—ä-mo͞o-rät′.

anabasis—å-năb′-å-sĭs, *not* ăn-ăb-ā′-sĭs.

anachronism—ăn-ăk′-rō-nĭzm.

Anacreon—å-năk′-rē-ŏn.

"The odes of *Anacreon*."

anæmĭa—å-nē′-mĭ-å.

anæmic—å-nĕm′-ĭk, *not* å-nē′-mĭk.

anæsthesia—ăn-ĕs-thē′-sĭ-å or ăn-ĕs-thē′-zhĭ-å.

anæsthetics—ăn-ĕs-thĕt′-ĭks.

analogue—ăn′-å-lŏg̃, *not* ăn′-å-lō̆g̃.

So *catalogue, epilogue, monologue, prologue*, etc.

Anam—ā-năm′ ; ăn-näm′ (Gaz.).

See *Annam*.

anamorphosis—ăn-å-môr′-fō-sĭs or ăn-å-môr-fō′-sĭs.

anarchic—å-närk′-ĭk.

anarchist—ăn′-år-kĭst.

Anaxagoras—ăn-ăks-ăg̃′-ō-răs.

Anaximander—ăn-ăks-ĭm-ăn′-dĕr.

Anaximenes—ăn-ăks-ĭm′-ē-nēz.

ancestral—ăn′-sĕs-trăl or ăn-sĕs′-trăl.

Weight of authority favors the first marking ; ease of utterance, the second.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anchises—ăn-kī′-sēz.
anchovy—ăn-chō′-vĭ, *not* ăn′-chō-vī.
ancien régime—äNs-yăN′ rā-zhēm′.
For äN and ăN, see p. 26.
ancient—ān′-shĕnt, *not* ān′-shĭ-ĕnt.
and—ănd.
This word is generally slurred over in rapid speech, and degenerates into ŭn.
Andalusia—ăn-dȧ-lōō-shĭ′-ȧ ; ăn-dȧ-lū′-shĭ-ȧ (Gaz.).
Andaman (Islands)—ăn-dȧ-măn′.
andante—ăn-dăn′-tē ; It. pron. än-dän′-tā.
andantino—ăn-dăn-tē′-no ; It. pron. än-dän-tē′-nō.
Andes—ăn′-dēz ; ăn′-dĭz (Gaz.).
andiron—ănd′-ī-ûrn, *not* hănd′-ī-ûrn.
Andorra—än-dō′-rä.
Trill the *r* slightly.
André (Major)—ăn′-drā or ăn′-drĭ.
Androcles—ăn′-drō-klēz.
Andromache—ăn-drŏm′-ȧ-kē.
Andromeda—ăn-drŏm′-ē-dȧ.
Andronicus—ăn-drō-nī′-kŭs.
"In the tragedy of *Titus Andronicus*, ascribed to Shakespeare, this word is uniformly accented on the antepenultimate (ăn-drŏn′-ĭk-ŭs). For this, however, there is no classical authority."—*Wor.* To conform with the meter in poetry, the accent is frequently shifted. See *Lupercal*, *Dunsinane*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

anecdotal—ăn′-ĕk-dō-tăl.
anecdotical—ăn-ĕk-dŏt′-ĭk-ăl.
anemometer—ăn-ē-mŏm′-ē-tĕr.
anemone—ȧ-nĕm′-ō-nē or ăn-ē-mō′-nē.
aneurism—ăn′-yū-rĭzm.
angel—ān′-jĕl.
Angelus—ăn′-jē-lŭs.
angina pectoris—ăn-jī′-nȧ or ăn′-jĭn-ȧ pĕk′-tō-rĭs.
angiosperm—ăn′-jĭ-ō-spĕrm.
Anglesea—ăng′-g̃l-sē.

Ea in the termination of many English Proper Names is pronounced like long *e* (ē). See *Battersea*, *Chelsea*, *Marshalsea*.

Anglesey—ăng′-g̃l-sē.
Angora—ăn-g̃ō′-rȧ or ăn-g̃o͞o′-rȧ.
Angostura—ăn-g̃ŏs-to͞o′-rä.
Angoulême d'—dän-g̃o͞o-lâm′.

For ÄN, see p. 26.

aniline—ăn′-ĭl-ĭn or ăn′-ĭl-ēn.

Worcester gives ăn′-ĭl-īn as a secondary pronunciation. Scientific terms ending in *ine* are generally mispronounced ēn. There is no authority for this, although it is a very common tendency. Webster now recognizes it.

animadvert—ăn-ĭm-ăd-vĕrt′.
animalcule—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kūl, *not* ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lē. See *animalcula*, *animalculum*.
Annam—ăn-năm′ ; ăn-năm′ (Gaz.).

See *Anam*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

annex (n.)—ăn-nĕks′ or ăn′-nĕks.
See *address*.

annex (vb.)—ăn-nĕks′.

annihilate—ăn-nī′-hĭl-āt.
Pronounce the *h*. So *annihilation*, *annihilator*.

annunciate—ăn-nŭn′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăn-nŭn′-sĭ-āt.
So *annunciation*, *annunciator*. "When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea*, *ia*, *io*, or *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t*, under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh*; as *ocean*, *social*, *tenacious*, *cetaceous*."—*Wor*.

anodyne—ăn′-ō-dīn.

anomalous—ă-nŏm′-ă-lŭs.

anserine—ăn′-sẽr-īn.

ant—ânt, *not* ănt *nor* änt.
See *ask*.

antarctic—ănt-ärk′-tĭk, *not* ănt-är′-tĭk.
Be careful to give the *k* sound in the second syllable.

Antares—ăn-tā′-rēz ; ăn-tā′-rĕs (Wor.).

antepenult—ăn-tē-pē′-nŭlt or ăn-tē-pē-nŭlt′.

anthelion—ănt-hēl′-yŭn or hē′-lĭ-ŏn.

anthropophagi—ăn-thrō-pŏf′-ă-jī.
"The cannibals that each other eat, the *anthropophagi*."—*Shakespeare*.

anti (prefix)—ăn′-tĭ, *not* ăn′-tī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Antietam—ăn-tē′-tăm.
antifebrile—ăn-tĭ-fē′-brĭl.
Antigone—ăn-tĭg̃′-ō-nē.
Antigua—ăn-tē′-g̃wȧ.
Anti-Libanus—ăn′-tĭ lĭb′-ȧ-nŭs.
See *Libanus.*

Antilles—ăn-tĭl′-ēz or ăN-tēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

antimony—ăn′-tĭm-ō-nĭ.
antinomy—ăn-tĭn′-ō-mĭ or ăn′-tĭn-ō-mĭ.
Antinous—ăn-tĭn′-ō-ŭs, *not* ăn-tĭn′-o͞os.
"There are no words more frequently mispronounced by a mere English scholar, than those of this termination."—*Walker.*

Antiochia—ăn-tĭ-ō-kī′-ȧ.
Antiochus—ăn-tī′-ō-kŭs, *not* ăn-tĭ-ŏk′-ŭs.
Antiope—ăn-tī′-ō-pē.
Antiparos—ăn-tĭp′-ȧ-rŏs.
Antipas (Herod)—ăn′-tĭp-ăs.
antiphonal—ăn-tĭf′-ō-năl.
antipodal—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dăl.
antipode—ăn′-tĭ-pōd.
antipodean—ăn-tĭ-pō′-dē-ăn or ăn-tĭ-pō-dē′-ăn.
antipodes—ăn-tĭp′-ō-dēz or ăn′-tĭ-pōdz.
"The question has been raised, both in England and America, whether the plural of this word should be pronounced in four syllables, *an-tip′-o-des*, or in three syllables, *an′-ti-*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

podes—the last syllable rhyming with *abodes*. As this plural was originally a pure Latin word (without any singular), it is regularly pronounced *an-tip'-o-des*. But as *an'-ti-pode* is now very generally adopted as its singular, there is a tendency to make the plural correspond (after the English usage), and to say *an'-ti-podes*. To this tendency Dr. Webster yielded, and this pronunciation may perhaps ultimately prevail. At present, however, most scholars pronounce the word in four syllables, *an-tip'-o-des*."—*Webster*.

antique—ăn-tēk'.
See *amber-gris*.

antithesis—ăn-tĭth'-ē-sĭs.

Antommarchi—än-tŏm-mär'-kē.
In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k*.

Anubis—å-nū'-bĭs.

anxiety—ăng-zī'-ē-tĭ, *not* ăngk-sī'-ē-tĭ.

any—ĕn'-ĭ.
Formerly pronounced ā'-nĭ.

anywhere—ĕn'-ĭ-hwâr, *not* ĕn'-ĭ-wâr.
Pronounce the *h* in the *last* syllable.

aorist—ā'-ō-rĭst, *not* ā-ō'-rĭst.

aorta—ā-ôr'-tå.

Apache—ä-pä'-chā.

Apelles—å-pĕl'-ēz.

Apennines—ăp'-ĕn-īnz.

aperient—å-pē'-rĭ-ĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aperture—ăp′-ẽr-tūr.
apex—ā′-pĕks, *not* ăp′-ĕks.
aphasia—ăf-ā′-zhĭ-ȧ, *not* ăf-ā′-sĭ-ȧ.
aphasy—ăf′-ȧ-sĭ.
aphelion—ȧ-fēl′-yŭn or ȧ-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Worcester and Stormonth say ă-fē′-lĭ-ŏn.
aphorism—ăf′-ō-rĭzm.
aphrodisiac—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-ăk; af-rō-dĭzh′-ē-ăk (Wor.).
aphrodisiacal—ăf-rō-dĭz-ī′-ăk-ăl.
Aphrodite—ăf-rō-dī′-tē, *not* ăf′-rō-dīt.
See *Amphitrite.*
aphthong—ăf′-thŏng or ăp′-thŏng.
See *diphthong*, *triphthong.*
apiary—ā′-pĭ-ā-rĭ.
apices (plural of apex)—ăp′-ĭs-ēz.
aplomb—ȧ-plôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Apocalypse—ȧ-pŏk′-ȧ-lĭps.
apocope—ȧ-pŏk′-ō-pē.
Apocrypha—ȧ-pŏk′-rĭf-ȧ.
apodosis—ȧ-pŏd′-ō-sĭs.
apogee—ăp′-ō-jē.
Apollo Belvedere—ȧ-pŏl′-ō bĕl-vē-dēr′.
Apollyon—ȧ-pŏl′-ĭ-ŏn or ȧ-pŏl′-yŭn.
apologue—ăp′-ō-lŏg̃, *not* ăp′-ō-lōg̃.
See *analogue.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

apophthegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apothegm.*

a posteriori—ā pŏs-tē-rĭ-ō′-rī or ä pōs-tā-rē-ō′-rē.

apostle—à-pŏs′-l, *not* à-pŏs′-l, *nor* à-pôs′-tl.
See *accost.*

apothegm—ăp′-ō-thĕm.
See *apophthegm.*

apotheosis—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sĭs, *not* ăp-ō-thē-ŏ′-sĭs. See *apotheosize.*
"This word, like *metamorphosis*, has deserted its Latin accentuation on the penultimate syllable, and returned to its original Greek accent on the antepenultimate."—*Walker.*

Appalachian—ăp-pà-lā′-chĭ-ăn, *not* ăp-pā-lä′-chĭ-ăn.

apparatus—ăp-pà-rā′-tŭs, *not* ăp-pä-rä′-tŭs.
Thoroughly anglicized.

apparent—ăp-pâr′-ĕnt, *not* ăp-păr′-ĕnt; ăp-pā′-rĕnt (Stor. and Imp.).

applicable—ăp′-plĭk-à-bl, *not* ăp-plĭk′-ā-bl.

applicative—ăp′-plĭk-à-tĭv.

appoggiatura—ăp-pŏj-ä-tōō′-rä.

Appomattox—ăp-pō-măt′-ŏks.
"*Appomattox* Court-House." Some persons, by a strange inversion of vowel-sounds in the last two syllables, pronounce this word ăp-pō-tō′-măks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

appraiser—ăp-prā′-zẽr.
appreciate—ăp-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăp-prē′-sĭ-āt.
apprentice—ăp-prĕn′-tĭs.
approbative—ăp′-prō-ḅā-tĭv, *not* ăp-prō′-bā-tĭv.
appui—ăp-pwē′.
apricot—ā′-prĭ-kŏt, *not* ăp′-rĭ-kŏt.

Generally mispronounced.

a priori—ā prĭ-ō′-rī or ä prē-ō′-rē.
apron—ā′-pŭrn or ā′-prŭn.

Lexicographers generally prefer the first pronunciation; popular usage favors the second.

apropos—ăp′-rō-pō, *not* ăp-rō-pō′.
aqua—ā′-kwȧ.

"*Aqua* fortis."

aquarium—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭm, *not* ä-kwä′-rĭ-ŭm.
Aquarius—ȧ-kwā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* ä-kwä′-rĭ-ŭs.
aqueduct—ăk′-wē-dŭkt, *not* ăk′-wē-dŭk.
aqueous—ā′-kwē-ŭs, *not* ăk′-wē-ŭs.
Aquila—ăk′-wĭl-ȧ, *not* ăk-wĭl′-ȧ.
aquiline—ăk′-wĭl-ĭn or ăk′-wĭl-īn.

Usage is pretty evenly divided between these two forms.

Aquinas (Thomas)—ȧ-kwī′-năs.
Arab—ăr′-ăb.

Worcester gives ā′-răb as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arabesque—ăr′-ȧ-bĕsk.

Arabic—ăr′-ȧ-bĭk.

Although words ending in *ic* and *ics*, as *epidemic*, *scientific*, etc., have the accent on the penult, the above is an exception and is accented on the antepenult. So also *chol′eric*, *her′etic*, etc.

arable—ăr′-ȧ-bl.

Araby—ăr′-ȧ-bĭ.

"*Araby* the Blest."

arachnida—ȧ-răk′-nĭd-ȧ.

Arago—ăr′-ä-gō, ä-rä-gō′, or ä-rä′-gō.

It is impossible to accent the wrong syllable in this word.

Aragon—ăr′-ăg-ŏn ; Sp. pron. ä-rä-gōn′.

Aral (Sea)—ăr′-ăl, *not* ā′-răl.

Aram (Eugene)—ā′-răm, *not* ăr′-ăm.

Arapahoe—ăr-ăp′-ä-hō.

Arar—ā′-rär.

Arbaces—är′-bā-sēz ; är-bā′-sēz (Biog.).

This last is the pronunciation generally heard.

Arbela—är-bē′-lä.

This is the pronunciation of the name of the city in Assyria where the decisive battle between Alexander and Darius was fought. The name of the town in Sicily is pronounced är′-bē-lä.

arbor vitæ—är′-bēr vī′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arboretum—är-bō-rē′-tŭm.

arbutus—är′-bū-tŭs or är-bū′-tŭs.

The first is Webster's pronunciation; the second is Worcester's.

arcanum—är-kā′-nŭm, *not* är-kăn′-ŭm.

archæology—är-kē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

archaic—är-kā′-ĭk.

archangel—ärk-ān′-jĕl, *not* ärch-ān′-jĕl.

"The prefix *arch*, denoting *chief*, is pronounced *ark* in *archangel* and its derivatives, and in words from foreign languages in which the other component part is not separately current in English, as *arch*itecture, *arch*ipelago, *arch*itrave, etc. In all other cases it is pronounced *artch*, as in *arch*bishop, *arch*enemy, *arch*-fiend, etc."—*Web.*

Archangel (city)—ärk-ān′-jĕl, *not* ärch-ān′-jĕl.

archbishop—ärch-bĭsh′-ŏp, *not* ärch′-bĭsh-ŏp.

Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel.*

archetype—är′-kē-tīp, *not* är′-chē-tīp.

Archias—är′-kĭ-ăs, *not* är′-chĭ-ăs.

archiepiscopal—är-kĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl, *not* är-chĭ-ē-pĭs′-kō-păl.

Archimedean—är-kĭm-ē-dē′-ăn, *not* är-kĭm-ē′-dē-ăn.

Archimedes—är-kĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* är-kĭm′-ē-dēz, often heard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

archipelago—är-kĭ-pĕl′-å-gō, *not* är-chĭ-pĕl′-å-gō.

architect—är′-kĭ-tĕkt, *not* är′-chĭ-tĕkt.

architecture—är′-kĭ-tĕkt-yūr.

architrave—är′-kĭ-trāv, *not* är′-chĭ-trāv.

archives—är′-kīvz, *not* är′-chīvz.

Archytas—är-kī′-tăs.

Arcite—är′-sīt or är-sīt′. See *Palamon.*

"Palamon and *Arcite.*"

arctic—ärk′-tĭk, *not* är′-tĭk.

A gross error. See *antarctic.*

Arcturus—ärk-tū′-rŭs.

Ardennes—är-dĕn′; är′-dĕn or är-dĕn′ (*Gaz.*). See *Arden.*

In defense of the pronunciation är′-dĕn, Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer quotes the following:

"And *Ardennes* waves above them her green leaves,
Dewy with nature's tear-drops, as they pass."
Byron.

arduous—ärd′-yū-ŭs.

are (measure of surface)—âr; är (Wor.); ār (Stor.). See *are* (*vb.*).

area—ā′-rē-å, *not* ā-rē′-å.

areola—å-rē′-ō-lå, *not* ā-rē-ō′-lå.

areolar—å-rē′-ō-lẽr.

"*Areolar* tissue."

Areopagus—ăr-ē-ŏp′-ā-gŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arequipa—ä-rā-kē′-pä.
In Spanish, *qu* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* is marked with a diæresis, in which case, *qu* is pronounced *kw*.

Ares—ā′rēz.

argand—är′-gănd. See *Argand*.

argent (heraldry)—är′-jĕnt.

argentine—är′-jĕn-tīn, *not* är′-jĕn-tēn.

Argentine—är′-jĕn-tīn ; är′-jĕn-tēn (*Gaz.*).
"The *Argentine* Republic."

Argive—är′-jīv or är′-gīv.

Argolis—är′-gō-lĭs, *not* är-gō′-lĭs.

Argonauts—är′-gō-nôts, *not* är′-gō-nŏts.

argosy—är′-gō-sĭ.

argot—är-gō′ or är′-gŏt.
Worcester prefers är′-gŏt.

Argyle—är-gīl′, *not* är′-gīl.
Also spelled *Argyll*, and pronounced as above.

aria—ä′-rĭ-å or ā′-rĭ-å.

Ariadne—ā-rĭ-ăd′-nē.

Arian (pertaining to Arius)—ā′-rĭ-ăn.
"The *Arian* heresy." See *Aryan* and *Arrian*.

Arica—ä-rē′-kä.

arid—ăr′-ĭd, *not* ā′-rĭd.

Aries—ā′-rĭ-ēz.

Arimathea—ăr-ĭm-å-thē′-å.
"Joseph of *Arimathea*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arion—ā-rī′-ŏn.

This is the marking of the dictionaries. The word has, however, come to be almost universally accented on the *first* syllable (ā′-rĭ-ŏn). See *Amphion, Orion.*

Aristides—ăr-ĭs-tī′-dēz.

Aristippus—ăr-ĭs-tĭp′-ŭs.

Aristobulus—ā-rĭs-tō-bū′-lŭs.

Aristocles—ā-rĭs′-tō-klēz.

aristocrat—à-rĭs′-tō-krăt or ăr′-ĭs-tō-krăt.

The last is the *Imperial's* preference, as well as Webster's secondary form.

Aristogiton—ā-rĭs-tō-jī′-tŏn.

"Harmodius and *Aristogiton.*" Also spelled *Aristogeiton,* and pronounced as above.

Aristotelian—ăr-ĭs-tō-tē′-lĭ-ăn.

Sometimes pronounced as a word of *five* syllables, ăr-ĭs-tō-tēl′-yăn.

Aristotle—ăr′-ĭs-tŏt-l, *not* ăr-ĭs-tŏt′-l.

Arius—ā-rī′-ŭs, commonly ā′-rĭ-ŭs.

Arkansas—är′-kăn-sô.

Although this pronunciation has been authorized by an act of legislature of the State of Arkansas, and is the form given in the last edition of Webster as well, still the pronunciation är-kăn′-săs is the one generally heard, at least east of the Mississippi river.

Arles—ärlz ; Fr. pron. ärl.

Armada—är-mā′-dà or är-mä′-dà.

"The invincible *Armada.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Armagh—är-mä′.

armillary—är′-mĭl-ā-rĭ. *not* är-mĭl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

Arminian—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ăn or är-mĭn′-yăn.

Arminius—är-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs; Dutch pron. är mē′-nē-ŭs.

armistice—är′-mĭs-tĭs, *not* är-mĭs′-tĭs.

aroma—ȧ-rō′-mȧ, *not* ăr′-ō-mȧ.

aromatize—ȧ-rō′-mȧ-tīz or ăr′-ō-mȧ-tīz.

Aroostook—ȧ-rōō′-stŏŏk.
"The Lady of the *Aroostook.*"

arpeggio—är-pĕd′-jō.

Arpinum—är-pī′-nŭm.

arquebuse—är′-kwē-bŭs, *not* är′-kwē-būs.
Stormonth says är′-kĕ-bŏŏz′. This author labors under the erroneous impression that it makes no difference which accent is considered primary and which secondary, in this and many other important words.

arquebusier—är-kwē-bŭs-ēr′; är′-kĕ-bŏŏ-zēr′ (Stor.).
See note under *arquebuse.*

arras—ăr′-răs.

Arras—ăr′-răs; Fr. pron. är-räs′.

Arrian—ăr′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Arian.*

arsenic (n.)—är′-sē-nĭk.
Worcester gives ärs′-nĭk as a secondary pronunciation. See *arsenic (adj.).*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arsenious—är-sē′-nĭ-ŭs.
Arsinoë—är-sĭn′-ō-ē.
Artaxerxes—är-tăks-ĕrk′-sēz ; Bib är-tăg-zĕrk′-zēz.
Artemis—är′-tē-mĭs.
artemisia—är-tē-mĭzh′-ĭ-å or är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-å, *not* är-tē-mĭsh′-å.
Artemisia—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-å.
Artemus (Ward)—är′-tē-mŭs, *not* är-tē′-mŭs.
artery—är′-tĕr-ĭ.
artesian—är-tē′-zhăn ; är-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.), *not* är-tē′-zĭ-ăn.
arthropoda—är-thrŏp′-ō-då.
artiad—är′-shĭ-ăd or är′-tĭ-ăd.
artificer—är-tĭf′-ĭs-ĕr, *not* är′-tĭf-ĭs-ĕr.
artisan—är′-tĭz-ăn.
Worcester gives är-tĭz-ăn′ as a secondary pronunciation.
artiste—är-tēst′.
Artois—är-twä′.
Arundel—ăr′-ŭn-dĕl, *not* ā-rŭn′-dĕl.
Arundelian—ăr-ŭn-dēl′-yăn ; ăr-ŭn-dē′-lĭ-ăn (Wor.).
" The *Arundelian* Marbles."
Aryan (Indo-European)—ăr′-yăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn ; ā′-rĭ-ăn or ăr′-ĭ-ăn (Stor.).
See *Arian*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arytenoid—ȧ-rĭt′-ē-noid.
asafetida—ăs-ȧ-fĕt′-ĭd-ȧ.
asbestos—ăs-bĕs′-tŏs ; ăz-bĕs′-tŭs (Hal.).
Ascalon—ăs′-kȧ-lŏn.
Ascham (Roger)—ăs′-kăm.
Asia—ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ā′-zhȧ, *nor* ā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Asian—ā′-shăn, *not* ā′-zhăn.
Asiatic—ā-shĭ-ăt′-ĭk, *not* ā-zhĭ-ăt′-ĭk.
ask—ȧsk, *not* ăsk.

This word is typical of a large class containing a sound intermediate between ä and ă, and which until recent years has been scarcely recognized.

asked—ȧskt, *not* ăskt, *nor* ăst.
Asmodeus—ăz-mō-dē′-ŭs.
asp—ȧsp.

Stormonth says ăsp.

asparagus—ăs-păr′-ȧ-gŭs.

"This word was formerly pronounced *sparrow-grass ;* but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to uneducated people." —*Web.* See *cucumber*.

Aspasia—ăs-pā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ăs-pā′-zhȧ.
asphalt—ăs-fălt′, *not* ăs′-fălt.

This is an abbreviation of the word *asphaltum* (ăs-făl′-tŭm), and retains the accent of the *full* form.

asphyxia—ăs-fĭks′-ĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aspirant—ăs-pī′-rănt.

ăs′-pĭr-ănt is Worcester's secondary pronunciation.

ass—ăs.

Stormonth says ăs.

assagai—ăs′-sȧ-gā ; ăs-sȧ-gī′ (Wor.), *not* ăs-sā′-gĭ.

See *assegai*, another spelling.

assai—ăs-sä′-ē.

assailant—ăs-sā′-lănt.

assegai—ăs′-sē-gā.

See *assagai*.

assets—ăs′-sĕts, *not* ăs-sĕts′.

assignat—ȧ-sē-nyȧ′ or ăs′-ĭg-năt.

assignee—ăs-sĭn-ē′, *not* ăs-sī′-nē.

assignor—ăs-sĭn-ôr′, *not* ăs-sī′-nôr.

Assiniboin—ăs-sĭn′-ĭb-oin.

Assizes—ăs-sī′-zĕz.

associate—ăs-sō′-shĭ-āt, *not* ăs-sō′-sĭ-āt.

See *annunciate*.

association—ăs-sō-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or ăs-sō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.

Astarte—ăs-tär′-tē.

asthma—ăs′-mȧ, ăz′-mȧ or ăst′-mȧ.

Lexicographers prefer ăs′-mȧ, but the people generally pronounce the word ăz′-mȧ.

asthmatic—ăs-măt′-ĭk, ăz-măt′-ĭk, or ăst-măt′-ĭk.

See *asthma*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

astrakhan—ăs-trȧ-kăn′, *not* ăs′-trȧ-kăn.
Observe the place of the accent.

Astrakhan—äs-trä-ĸän′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Asturias—äs-tōō′-rē-äs.

Astyanax—ăs-tī′-ăn-ăks.

asylum—ȧ-sī′-lŭm.
See *abdomen.*

asymptote—ăs′-ĭm-tōt.
"Sometimes pronounced ȧ-sĭmp′-tōt."—*Web.*

Atahualpa—ä-tä-hwäl′-pä.

atavism—ăt′-ȧ-vĭzm.

ataxy—ăt′-ăks-ĭ, *not* ăt-ăks′-ĭ.
"Locomotor *ataxy.*"

ate (preterit of eat)—āt or ĕt.

Ate (goddess of revenge)—ā′-tē, *not* āt.

atelier—ȧ-tŭ-lyā′.

Athanasian—ăth-ā-nā′-zhăn.
"The *Athanasian* Creed."

Athanasius—ăth-ā-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.

Athelstan — ĕth′-ĕl-stăn ; ăth′-ĕl-stăn (Biog.).

atheneum—ăth-ē-nē′-ŭm, *not* ā-thē′-nē-ŭm.

athlete—ăth′-lēt, *not* ăth′-l-ēt.

Athos (Mount)—ăth′-ŏs, *not* ā′-thŏs.

Atilla—ȧ-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Attila.*

Atlantean—ăt-lăn-tē′-ăn, *not* ăt-lăn′-tē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

atoll—ȧ-tŏl′; ā′-tŏl (Wor.); ăt′-ŏl (Stor.)
atrium—ā′-trĭ-ŭm.
Atropos—ăt′-rō-pŏs.
attaché—ȧt-tȧ-shā′.
attacked—ăt-tăkt′, *not* ăt-tăk′-tĕd.
attar—ăt′-tär; *not* ŏt′-tär, unless spelled *ottar*. See *ottar*.
Attila—ăt′-ĭl-ȧ, *not* ā-tĭl′-ȧ.
See *Atilla*.

attribute(n.)—ăt′-trĭ-būt.
attribute (vb.)—ăt-trĭ′-būt.
"Words of more than two syllables, having the same orthography, are generally distinguished by a difference of accent. * * * In such cases the nouns have the accent further from the end."—*Web.*

Aube—ōb.
Auber—ō-bâr′, *not* ô′-bĕr.
auberge—ō-bârzh′.
Aubert—ō-bâr′.
Aubigné d'—dō-bēn-yā′. See *Daubigny*.
Aubusson d'—dō-bü-sôn′.
For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

au courant—ō kōō-rän′.
For än, see p. 26.

auction—ôk′-shŭn, *not* ŏk′-shŭn.
audacious—ô-dā′-shŭs, *not* ô-dăsh′-ŭs.
audience—ô′-dĭ-ĕns, *not* ô′-jĕns.

Audran—ō-drăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Audubon—ô′-dū-bŏn; Fr. pron. ō-dü-bôn′
For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

Auerbach—ow′-ĕr-băk.
For k, see p. 28.

Auerstadt—ow′-ĕr-stĕt.
au fait—ō fā′.
Augean—ô-jē′-ăn, *not* ô′-jē-ăn.
" The *Augean* Stables."

Augereau—ōzh-rō′.
augment (n.)—ôg′-mĕnt.
augment (vb.)—ôg-mĕnt′.
See *absent*.

Augsburg—ôgs′-bûrg; Ger. pron. owgs′-bo͝org.
For g, see p. 28.

August (n.)—ô′-gŭst.
august (adj.)—ô-gŭst′.
See *adept*.

aumonière—ō-mōn-yâr′.
aunt—ănt, *not* ănt, *nor* ânt.
See *craunch*.

aureola—ô-rē′-ō-lȧ, *not* ô-rē-ō′-lȧ.
au revoir—ō rŭv-wär′.
Auriga—ôr-ī′-gȧ.
aurist—ô′-rĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

aurora borealis—ô-rō′-rȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
Aurungzebe—ō-rŭng-zāb′.
Ausable—ô-sä′-bl.
Austerlitz—ôs′-tĕr-lĭts ; Ger. pron. ows′-tĕr-lĭts.
Australasia—ô-străl-ā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* ô-străl-ā′-zhȧ.
autochthon—ô-tŏk′-thŏn.
autochthonous—ô-tŏk′-thō-nŭs.
auto-da-fe—ô-tō-dä-fā′.
autopsy—ô′-tŏp-sĭ ; ô-tŏp′-sĭ (Stor.).
Auvergne—ō-vārn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*
Auxerre—ō-sār′.
auxiliary—ôg̃-zĭl′-yȧ-rĭ.
avalanche—ăv′-ȧ-lănch or ăv-ȧ-länsh′, *not* ăv-ȧ-lănch′.
The first pronunciation is Webster's, and the second, Worcester's.
avatar—ăv-ȧ-tär′ ; ä-vä′-tär (Cull).
avaunt—ȧ-vônt′ or ȧ-vänt′.
Analogy justifies the pronunciation ȧ-vänt′, which is the form preferred by Haldeman. See *craunch.*
Ave Maria—ä′-vā mȧ-rē′-ä.
Worcester anglicizes the phrase, ā′-vē mȧ-rĭ′-ȧ.
avenue—ăv′-ĕn-yū, *not* ăv′-ē-nōō.
Averroës—ä-vĕr′-ō-ēz.
aversion—ȧ-vĕr′-shŭn, *not* ȧ-vĕr′-zhŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Avesnes—ä-vān′.
aviary—ā′-vĭ-ā-rĭ.
Avignon—ä-vēn-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Avogadro—ä-vō-gä′-drō.
"The Law of *Avogadro*."
avoirdupois—ăv-ẽr-dū-poiz′, *not* ăv-ẽr-dū-poi′.
Avon—ā′-vŏn, *not* ăv′-ŏn.
"Stratford-on-*Avon*."
awry—ȧ-rī′.
axes (plural of axis)—ăks′-ēz, *not* ăks′-ĕz.
axillary—ăks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ, *not* ăks-ĭl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary*.
axiom—ăks′-ĭ-ŭm; ăks′-yŭm (Wor.); ăks′-yŭm or ăks′-ĭ-ŭm (Hal.).
Do not say ăk′-shĭ-ŭm.
axiomatic—ăks-ĭ-ō-măt′-ĭk; ăk-shē-ō-măt′-ĭk (Wor.).
axolotl—ăks′-ō-lŏt-l.
ay (yes)—ī. See *ay* (*always*).
aye (yes)—ī.
aye (always)—ā.
"For *aye*."
Aytoun—ā′-tōōn.
Azof (sea)—ä-zŏv′; ăz′-ŏf (Gaz.).
See *Azov*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Azores (islands)—ăz-ōrz′.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers **ăz′-ōrz.**

azote—ăz′-ōt or ā-zōt′.

Azov (sea)—ä-zŏv′; ăz′-ŏv (Gaz.).
See *Azof.*

azure—ăzh′-ūr or ā′-zhūr; ā′-zhūr (Imp.).
The dictionaries are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

B

Baalbec—bäl-bĕk′; bäl′-bĕk (Gaz.).

Bab-el-Mandeb—băb-ĕl-măn′-dĕb.

baccalaureate—băk-ȧ-lôr′-ē-āt.

baccara—băk-kä-rä′.
See *baccarat.*

baccarat—băk-kä-rä′.
See *baccara.*

bacchante—băk′-kănt or bȧ-kȧnt′.

bacchantes—băk-kăn′-tēz, *not* băk-kănts′.

Bach—bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

bacillus—bȧ-sĭl′-ŭs.

backgammon—băk′-găm-ŏn, *not* băk-găm′-ŏn.

backsheesh—băk′-shēsh.
Also spelled *backshish* and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bacteria—băk-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.
bacterium—băk-tē′-rĭ-ŭm.
Badajos—bä-dȧ-hōs′.

In Spanish, *j* is generally pronounced like *h*. Spanish words ending in a consonant are generally accented on the last syllable.

bade—băd, *not* bād.
Baden—bä′-dĕn.
badinage—băd′-ĭn-āj; Fr. pron. bä-dē-näzh′.

This is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation. Worcester's Dictionary accents the *last* syllable.

Baedeker—bâ′-dĕk-ĕr.

Commonly pronounced bā′-dĕk-ẽr.

Bagdad—băg̃-dăd′.
Bagehot—băj′-ŏt.
bagnio—băn′-yō, *not* bāg̃′-nĭ-ō.

See *baignoire*.

Bahamas—bā-hā′-mäz.
Bahia—bä-ē′-ä.

In Spanish, *h* is not sounded, except in words beginning with *hue*, and then very slightly.

baignoire—bān-ywär′.

Gn in French and Italian is equivalent to *ni* in *minion*.

Baillie (Joanna)—bā′-lē. See *Baillie* (*Harry*).
Bailly—bā′-lē; Fr. pron. bä-yē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Baireuth—bī′-rūth ; Ger. pron. bī′-roit.

In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in English, and *th* has the sound of *t*. See *Bayreuth*.

Bajazet—băj-ȧ-zĕt′, *not* bā-jăz′-ĕt.

Balaklava—bä-lä-klä′-vä.

Balboa de—dā bäl-bō′-ä.

Balbriggan—băl-brĭg̃′-ăn.

balcony—băl′-kō-nĭ, formerly pronounced băl-kō′-nĭ.

This last pronunciation is still authorized by Worcester, as a secondary form.

baldacchino—bäl-dä-kē′-nō.

See *baldachin*.

baldachin—băl′-dȧ-kĭn.

Ch and *cch*, in Italian words, are used to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

balderdash—bôl′-dẽr-dăsh.

Baleares—bā-lē-ā′-rēz.

Balearic (Islands)—băl-ē-ăr′-ĭk, *not* băl-ē′-rĭk.

Balfe—bälf.

Baliol de—dŭ bā′-lĭ-ŏl or băl′-yŏl.

Also spelled *Balliol*, and pronounced băl′-ĭ-ŏl.

Balize—bä-lēz′.

Balkan (Mountains)—bäl-kän′, *not* bôl′-kăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ballet—băl′-ā or băl-ā′.

Webster and Worcester give also the pronunciation băl′-ĕt, a form very rarely heard. See *valet.*

Balliol (College at Oxford)—bāl′-yĕl.

balm—bäm, *not* băm.

balmoral—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.

Balmoral (Castle)—băl-mŏr′-ăl or băl-mō′-răl.

balsam—bôl′-săm.

balsamic—bôl-săm′-ĭk or băl-săm′-ĭk.

Balthasar—băl′-tā-zär.

Balzac de (Honoré)—ō-nō-rā′ dŭ băl-zăk′.

Anglicized, băl′-zăk.

bambino—bäm-bē′-nō.

banana—bä-nä′-nȧ, *not* băn-ăn′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers bā-nā′-nȧ, and cites several authorities for this pronunciation. It is scarcely ever heard.

Bancroft (George)—băn′-krŏft, *not* băng′-krŏft.

A letter of inquiry addressed to the Hon. George Bancroft elicited from his private secretary the following reply: "Mr. B. holds that the proper and true way of pronouncing the first syllable of his name is *Ban*, as in the word *bandage*, and not *bang*, as some authorities give it."

banderillero—bän-dā-rēl-yā′-rō.

bandoline—băn′-dō-lĭn, *not* băn-dō-lēn′.

See *aniline.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bangkok—băng-kŏk′.
Bangor (Wales)—băng′-gĕr.
Bangor (Maine)—băn′-gôr.
banquet—băng′-kwĕt, *not* băn′-kwĕt.
Banquo—băng′-kwō ; băn′-kwō (Biog.).
bantam—băn′-tăm.
Bantam (Java)—băn-tăm′.
banyan (tree)—băn′-yăn or băn-yăn′; băn′-ĭ-ăn (Imp.).
baobab (tree)—bā′-ō-băb or bä′-ō-băb.
baptism—băp′-tĭzm, *not* băp′-tĭz-ŭm.
baptistery—băp′-tĭs-tĕr-ĭ, *not* băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
Barabbas—bȧ-răb′-ăs, *not* băr′-ăb-ăs.
Barbados—bär-bā′-dōz.
barbarous—bär′-bär-ŭs.
Barbauld (Mrs.)—bär′-bôld; Fr. pron. bär-bō′.
Barberini (palace)—bär-bā-rē′-nē.
barége—bā-rāzh′.
Barmecide—bär′-mē-sīd.
barouche—bȧ-rōōsh′.
Barras de—dŭ bä-räs′ or dŭ bä-rä′.

This is one of a number of French names of persons, of disputed or doubtful pronunciation. See *Biot, Dumas, Genlis, Guise, Guizot, Sieyès.*

Barthélemy—bär-tāl-mē′.
Bartholdi—bär-tōl-dē′, *not* bär-thŏl′-dē.

Th in French is pronounced like *t*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bartimeus—bär-tĭm-ē′-ŭs, *not* bär-tĭm′-ē-ŭs.
Baruch—bā′-rŭk.
baryta—bȧ-rī′-tȧ.
basalt—bȧ-sôlt′, *not* bȧ-zôlt′.
bas-bleu—bä-blē′; Fr. pron. bä-blö′.
For ö, see p. 25.
bashaw—bȧ-shô′.
Basil—bā′-sĭl, *not* bā′-zĭl.
basilica—bȧ-zĭl′-ĭk-ȧ, *not* bā-sĭl′-ĭk-ȧ.
basilisk—băz′-ĭl-ĭsk, *not* băs′-ĭl-ĭsk.
basin—bā′-sn, *not* bā′-sĭn.
basket—bȧs′-kĕt, *not* băs′-kĕt.
See *ask*.
bas-relief—bä-rē-lēf′.
See *bass-relief*.
bass (fish)—bȧs, not băs.
See *ask*.
bass (music)—bās.
Bassanio—bäs-sä′-nē-ō.
basso-rilievo—bäs′-sō rē-lē-ā′-vō.
bass-relief—băs′-rē-lēf.
See *bas-relief*.
Bastile—bȧs-tēl′ or bȧs′-tēl.
bastinado—băs-tĭn-ā′-dō, *not* băs-tĭn-ā′-dō.
bath—bȧth, *not* băth.
See *ask*.
baths—bȧthz, *not* băthz.
See *ask*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bathsheba—băth-shē′-bȧ or băth′-shē-bȧ.
bathybius—bȧ-thĭb′-ĭ-ŭs.
baton—băt′-ŭn; bȧ-tŏng′ or băt′-ŭn (Wor.); Fr. pron. bȧ-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Baton Rouge—băt′-ŭn rōōzh; Fr. pron. bȧ-tôn′ rōōzh.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Battersea—băt′-ẽr-sē.
See *Anglesea.*
bayadere—bā-yȧ-dēr′.
Bayard de—dŭ bā′-ärd; Fr. pron. dŭ bä-yär′.
Bayard (Thomas F.)—bī′-ärd, *not* bā′-ärd.
This pronunciation is authorized by himself.
Bayle—bāl.
bayonet—bā′-ō-nĕt, *not* bā′-nĕt.
Bayonne (France)—bī′-yŭn; Fr. pron. bä-yôn′.
bayou—bī′-ōō or bī′-ō; bä′-yōō (Hal.).
Bayreuth—bī′-rūth; Ger. pron. bī′-roit.
See *Baireuth.* The two spellings have the same pronunciation.
bazaar—bȧ-zär′.
Spelled also *bazar*, but pronounced as above.
bdellium—dĕl′-yŭm.
The *b* is silent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Beaconsfield—bē′-kŭnz-fēld, *not* bĕk′-ŭnz-fēld.

A letter written some years ago (1880) to Mr. Corry (Lord Beaconsfield's private secretary) concerning the pronunciation of this word, was answered in Mr. Corry's absence by a well-known official gentleman. The reply was that the only pronunciation of *Beaconsfield* is the one given above. Still, the erroneous pronunciation is given in many books.

Beatrice—bē′-ā-trĭs, *not* bē-ā′-trĭs, *nor* bē-ăt′-rĭs.

"Much Ado About Nothing."

Beatrice Cenci—bā-ä-trē′-chā chĕn′-chē.

In Italian, *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Beattie—bē′-tĭ; Scotch pron. bā′-tĭ.

Beauchamp (Fr.)—bō-shäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Beauchamp (Eng.)—bē′-chăm.

"The *Beauchamp* Tower."

beaufet—bō′-fĕt.

Beauharnais de—dŭ bō-är-nā′.

See *amende honorable*.

beau ideal—bō ī-dē′-ăl.

Worcester prefers the French pronunciation bō ē-dā-ăl′.

beau monde—bō-mŏnd′ or bō-mônd′; Fr. pron. bō-môNd′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

beauteous—bū′-tē-ŭs, *not* bū′-chŭs.
beaux-esprits—bō-zĕs-prē′.
Becher—bĕʀ′-ĕr.
For ʀ, see p. 28.
bedizen—bē-dī′-zn or bē-dĭz′-n.
bedouin—bĕd′-ŏŏ-ēn or bĕd′-ŏŏ-ĭn, *not* bĕd′-wĭn.
bedstead—bĕd′-stĕd, *not* bĕd′-stĭd.
Beelzebub—bē-ĕl′-zē-bŭb, *not* bĕl′-zē-bŭb.
been—bĭn ; bēn or bĭn (Stor.) ; bēn (Imp.).
Bēn is a pronunciation heard in England, but one that has never obtained, to any extent in this country. Stormonth now says bĭn.
Beersheba—bē′-ĕr-shē-bȧ or bē-ĕr′-shē-bȧ.
The last pronunciation is the one generally heard. Do not say bĕr-shē′-bȧ. "From Dan to *Beersheba*."
Beethoven van—vän bā′-tō-vĕn.
begone—bē-gŏn′.
See *accost*.
behalf—bē-häf′, *not* bē-hăf′.
behemoth—bē′-hē-mŏth, *not* bē-hē′-mŏth.
Behring (strait)—bē′-rĭng ; Danish pron. bā′-rĭng.
bel-esprit—bĕl-ĕs-prē′.
Belfast (Ireland) — bĕl-fäst′ ; bĕl-fȧst′ (Gaz.) ; *not* bĕl′-fȧst.
Belfast (Maine)—bĕl′-fȧst ; bĕl-fȧst′ (Gaz.).
Belial—bē′-lĭ-ȧl, *not* bē-lī′-ȧl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

believe—bē-lēv′, *not* blēv.
Belisarius—bĕl-ĭs-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Bellerophon—bĕl-ĕr′-ō-fŏn.
belles-lettres—bĕl-lĕt′-tĕr.
Bellini—bĕl-lē′-nē.
bellows—bĕl′-ŭs.

This is Webster's and Worcester's marking. The New Imperial and Jameson say bĕl′-ōz. Walker remarks: "The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lus*." See *gallows*.

Beloochistan—bĕl-o͞o-chĭs-tän′.

"General use appears to have affixed to the *ch* its soft sound. Even the French pronounce the name in this manner."—*Gaz.*

beloved (adj.)—bē-lŭv′-ĕd.
beloved (part.)—bē-lŭvd′.

See *learned*.

belvedere—bĕl-vē-dēr′ or bĕl′-vē-dēr.
Benares—bĕn-är′-ĕz.
Ben-Cruachan—bĕn-kro͞o′-ĸăn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

beneath—bē-nēth′ or bē-nēth′.

The first pronunciation is preferred by careful speakers.

Bengal—bĕn-gôl′, *not* bĕn′-gôl.
Benguela—bĕn-gā′-lä.
Benicia—bē-nĭsh′-ĭ-ä, *not* bē-nē′-shä.
benignant—bē-nĭg̃′-nănt, *not* bē-nī′-nănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

benison—bĕn′-ĭz-ŭn ; bĕn′-ĭz-n̩ (Stor.).
Ben-Nevis—bĕn nĕv′-ĭs or bĕn nē′-vĭs.
Bentham (Jeremy)—bĕn′-tăm or bĕn′-thăm.
Bentivoglio—bĕn-tē-vōl′-yō.

Gli, in Italian, is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

benzine—bĕn′-zĭn or bĕn-zēn′ ; bĕn′-zīn or bĕn′-zēn (Imp.).
benzoin—bĕn-zoin′.

Stormonth says bĕn′-zō-ĭn.

benzole—bĕn′-zōl or bĕn-zōl′.
bequeath—bē-kwēth′, *not* bē-kwēth′.
Béranger de—dŭ bā-räɴ-zhā′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

Berenice—bĕr-ē-nī′-sē.

See *Bernice*.

Berkeley—bẽrk′-lĭ, formerly bärk′-lĭ.
Berlin (Prussia)—bẽr′-lĭn ; Ger. pron. bĕr-lēn′. See *berlin*.
Berlioz (Hector)—bĕr-lē-ōz′.
Bermoothes—bẽr-mo͞o′-thēz.

This, in Shakespeare's time, would seem to have been the spelling and pronunciation of our word *Bermudas*. We find in "The Tempest," Act. I., Scene 2, the words: "The still-vex'd *Bermoothes*."

Bernadotte—bẽr-nä-dŏt′ or bĕr-nä-dŏt′.
Bernard (Claude)—bĕr-när′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bernice—bẽr-nī′-sē.

This is the New Testament spelling of the word *Berenice*, which see.

Bertuccio—bār-to͞o′-chō.

Cci, in Italian, before *a*, *o*, or *u*, is pronounced like *ch* in *chair*.

Berwick (Scotland)—bĕr′-rĭk, *not* bẽr′-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

beryl—bĕr′-ĭl.

Berzelius—bẽr-zē′-lĭ-ŭs; Swedish pron. bĕr-zĭl′-ĭ-o͝os.

See *Bremer*.

Besançon—bŭz-ăn′-sôn.

The first syllable is to be touched very lightly. For ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

besique—bā-zēk′.

Also spelled *bezique*, and pronounced as above.

besom—bē′-zŭm.

bestial—bĕst′-yăl.

bestiality—bĕst-yăl′-ĭt-ĭ or bĕst-yē-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

bestrew—bē-strū′ or bē-strō′.

Bechuanaland—bĕk-ū-ăn′-à-lănd or bĕch-yū.

betel (nut)—bē′-tl, *not* bĕt′-l.

Betelguese—bĕt′-ĕl-gēz.

bête-noire—bāt-nwär′.

Bethesda—bē-thĕz′-dà, *not* bē-thĕs′-dà.

Bethlehem—bĕth′-lē-hĕm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bethphage—bĕth′-fā-jē, *not* bĕth′-fāj.

Walker says: "This word is generally pronounced, by the illiterate, in two syllables, and without the second *h*, as if written *Beth page*."

Bethsaida—bĕth-sā′-ĭd-ȧ.

Bethuel—bē-thū′-ĕl.

bêtise—bā-tēz′.

betroth—bē-trôth′ or bē-trōth′.

To give to this word and to the two succeeding ones the sub-vocal sound th in the second syllable is an almost universal mispronunciation for which no authority whatever seems to exist.

betrothal—bē-trôth′-ăl or bē-trō′-thăl.

See *betroth*.

betrothment—bē-trôth′-mĕnt or bē-trōth′-mĕnt.

See *betroth*.

Beulah—bū′-lȧ or bē-ū′-lȧ.

"The Land of *Beulah*."

Beust von—fōn boist.

Eu, in German, is pronounced *oi*.

Bewick—bū′-ĭk, *not* bē′-wĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

bey—bā.

Beyroot—bā′-rōōt, *not* bā-rōōt′; Turkish pron. bī′-rōōt.

Beza (Theodore)—bē′-zȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bi (prefix)—bī, *not* bē.
bibelot—bē-blō′.
bibliography—bĭb-lĭ-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
bibliophile—bĭb′-lĭ-ō-fīl.
bicycle—bī′-sĭk-l, *not* bī′-sī-kl.
The second syllable, being unaccented, has naturally the *short* sound of *i* (ĭ).

biennial—bī-ĕn′-ĭ-ăl.
Bierstadt—bēr′-stät, *not* bēr′-stăd.
bifurcate—bī-fûr′-kāt.
bijou—bē-zhōō′.
billet-doux—bĭl′-ā-dōō ; Fr. pron. bē-yā-dōō′.
The singular and the plural (billets-doux) are pronounced exactly alike in French.

binary—bī′-nȧ-rĭ.
bindery—bīnd′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* bīnd′-rĭ.
Bingen—bĭng′-ĕn, *not* bĭng′-gĕn.
"*Bingen*-on-the-Rhine."

binomial—bī-nō′-mĭ-ăl.
biographer—bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĕr.
In this and the four words following, the first syllable is pronounced *bī*, not *bĭ*. See *direct*.

biographical—bī-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk-ăl.
See *biographer*.

biography—bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
See *biographer*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

biology—bī-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* bĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *direct.*

bioplasm—bī′-ō-plăzm, *not* bĭ′-ō-plăzm.

Biot—bē-ō′ or byō; bē-ō′ or bē-ōt′ (Biog.).
See *Barras.*

bipartite—bīp′-ar-tīt or bī-pär′-tīt.
Webster is the only authority for the second pronunciation.

biscuit—bĭs′-kĭt.

Bismarck—bĭz′-märk.
This is the marking of the dictionaries and the form universally heard; and yet, in German, *s*, unless at the beginning of a word or between two vowels, is pronounced sharply as in *this.* The New Imperial Dictionary says bĭs′-märk or bĭz′-märk.

bismuth—bĭz′-mŭth, *not* bĭs′-mŭth.

bison—bī′-sŭn; Worcester gives in addition, bĭz′-ŭn; bī′-zŭn (Hal.).

bisque—bĭsk or bēsk.

bissextile—bĭs-sĕks′-tĭl.

Biton—bī′-tŏn.
"Cleobis and *Biton.*"

bitumen—bĭ-tū′-mĕn, *not* bĭt′-yū-mĕn.
See *abdomen.*

bivouac—bĭv′-wăk; bĭv′-ŏo-ăk is a second pronunciation of Webster's.

bizarre—bē-zär′.

Bizet—bē-zā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Björnson (Björnstjerne)—bē-örn-stē-ĕr′-nĕ bē-yörn′-sŏn.
For ö, see p. 25.

blackguard—blăg′-gärd, *not* blăk′-gärd, a pronunciation that the spelling seems to suggest.

Blackstone—blăk′-stŭn, *not* blăk′-stōn.
See *Gladstone.*

blanch—blånch, *not* blănch.
See *ask.*

blanc mange—blă-mŏnj′ ; Fr. pron. blän-mänzh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

blasé—blå-zā′.

blaspheme—blăs-fēm′, *not* blăs′-fēm.

blasphemer—blăs-fē′-mĕr, *not* blăs′-fē-mĕr.

blasphemous—blăs′-fē-mŭs, *not* blăs-fē′-mŭs.

blasphemy—blăs′-fē-mĭ.

blast—blåst, *not* blăst.
See *ask.*

blatant—blā′-tănt, *not* blăt′-ănt.

bleat—blēt.

Blenheim—blĕn′-ĭm, *not* blĕn′-hīm.

blessed (adj.)—blĕs′-ĕd.

blessed (part.)—blĕst.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

blithe—blīth, *not* blīth.

The *th* is sub-vocal in this word.

Blois—blwä.

"Bloi, or more correctly, blwä."—*Gaz.*

blouse—blowz; Fr. pron. blo͞oz.

Blücher von—fōn blo͞o′-kĕr; Ger. pron. fōn blü′-ĸĕr.

For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28. Commonly but erroneously pronounced blo͞o′-chĕr. "Although in America we very frequently hear this word pronounced *Blu′-tcher* by intelligent speakers, the *ch* should unquestionably be hard."—*Gaz.*

Blumenbach—blo͞o′-mĕn-bäk; Ger. pron. blo͞o′-mĕn-bäĸ.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

boa—bō′-å.

Boadicea (Queen)—bō-ăd-ĭs-ē′-å.

Boanerges—bō-ăn-ēr′-jēz.

boatswain—bōt′-swān or bōs′-n.

This last is a colloquial pronunciation, and is commonly heard among seafaring men. It has the sanction of most lexicographers as well.

Boccaccio—bō-kä′-chō, *not* bō-kä′-chĭ-ō.

See *Bertuccio.*

Bode—bō′-dĕ, *not* bōd.

"*Bode's* Law."

bodega—bō-dä′-gä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bodleian (Library)—bŏd′-lē-ăn, *not* bōd′-lē-ăn.

Boerhaave—bōr′-häv ; Dutch pron. bo͞or′-hä-vĕ.

In Dutch, *oe* is pronounced o͞o ; and *aa* has the sound of the Italian *a* (ä).

Boethius—bō-ē′-thĭ-ŭs.

Bogota—bō-gō-tä′.

bohea—bō-hē′.

Boïeldieu—bō-yĕl-dē-ö′ ; bwäl-dyö′ (Biog.).

For ö, see p. 25.

Boileau—bwä-lō′.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers boi′-lō, a very rare pronunciation.

boisterous—bois′-tẽr-ŭs, *not* bois′-trŭs.

Bokhara—bŏĸ-ä′-rä.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

bolero—bō-lā′-rō.

Boleyn (Anne)—bo͝ol′-ĭn.

bolide—bō′-līd or bō′-lĭd.

Bolingbroke—bŏl′-ĭng-bro͝ok, formerly bo͝ol′-ĭng-bro͝ok, *not* bō′-lĭng-brōk.

Bolivar—bŏl′-ĭv-är ; Sp. pron. bō-lē′-vär.

Bologna—bō-lōn′-yä, *not* bō-lō′-nä.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *minion*.

bomb—bŏm or bŭm ; bŏm (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bombard—bŏm-bärd′ or bŭm-bärd′; bŏm-bärd′ (Stor. and Imp.).
See *bombardier*.

bombast—bŏm′-bast or bŭm′-bast; bŏm′-băst (Imp.).

bombastic—bŏm-băs′-tĭk or bŭm-băs′-tĭk.

Bombay—bŏm-bā′.

bombazine—bŭm-bȧ-zēn′.
Also spelled *bombasine*, but pronounced as above. See *amber-gris*.

bomb-shell—bŏm′-shĕl or bŭm′-shĕl.

bona-fide—bo′-nȧ fī′-dē, *not* bō′-nȧ fīd.

bonbon—bôN′-bôN.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonheur (Rosa)—bō-nör′, *not* bŏn′-ŭr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boniface—bŏn′-ē-făs; Fr. pron. bō-nē-fäs′

bon marché—bôN mär-shā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Bonn—bŏn.

bonne—bŏn; Fr. pron. bŏn.

bonnet—bŏn′-et, *not* bŭn′-ĕt.

Bonnivard de—dŭ-bō-nē-vär′.

Bonpland—bôN-plän′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

bon-ton—bôN-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

bon-vivant—bôN-vē-väN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Boötes—bō-ō′-tēz.

booth—bo͞oth, *not* bo͝oth.

Booth (Edwin)—bo͞oth, *not* bo͝oth.

boracic—bō-răs′-ĭk.

Bordeaux—bôr-dō′.

"The accent is usually placed on the last syllable of this name, in ordinary discourse. But the poets, we believe, almost invariably accentuate the penultima."—*Gaz.*

Borghese—bōr-ḡā′-zā.

Borromean (islands)—bŏr-rō-mē′-ăn.

Borromeo—bŏr-rō-mā′-ō, *not* bŏr-rō′-mē-ō.

bosom—bo͝oz′-ŭm.

bo͝o′-zŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Bosphorus—bŏs′-fō-rŭs.

See *Bosporus*, a more correct spelling.

Bosporus—bŏs′-pō-rŭs.

See *Bosphorus.*

Bossuet—bō-sü-ā′, *almost* bō-swā′.

According to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the *t* in this word was sounded in the early part of the last century (bō-sü-āt′). For ü, see p. 26.

Boston—bôs′-tŏn, *not* bŏs′-tŏn *nor* bôs′-tŏn.

See *accost.*

Boswell—bŏz′-wĕl.

Bothwell—bŏth′-wĕl, *not* bŏth′-wĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Boucher de Perthes—bōō-shā′ dŭ pārt.
Boucicault—bōō-sē-kō′, *not* bōō′-sē-kôlt.
boudoir—bōō-dwôr′; Fr. pron. bōō-dwär′.
bouffe (opera)—bōōf.
Bouguereau—bōō-gĕr-ō′, *not* bōō-zhĕr-ō′.
bouillon—bōō-yôN′ or bōōl-yôN′.
Often pronounced bŏŏl′-yŏn. For ôN, see p. 27.
Bouillon de (Godfrey)—dŭ bōō-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Boulanger—bōō-läN-zhā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
boulevard—bōō′-lē-vär or bōō′-lē-värd.
Worcester says bōō-lē-värd′.
Boulogne—bōō-lōn′; Fr. pron. bōō-lŏn′-yŭ.
The syllable yŭ is to be very lightly pronounced.
bounteous—bown′-tē-ŭs, *not* bown′-chŭs.
bouquet—bōō-kā′ or bōō′-kā, *not* bō-kā′.
Bourbon (island and dynasty)—bōōr′-bŭn; Fr. pron. bōōr-bôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Bourbon (Kentucky)—bûr′-bŭn, *not* bōōr′-bŭn.
"*Bourbon* whiskey."
bourgeois (type)—bûr-jois′.
bourgeois (citizen)—bōōr-zhwä′.
See *bourgeois* (*type*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bourn—bōrn ; bo͝orn (Imp.). See *bourne.*

The pronunciation given by the New Imperial is allowed by Webster as a secondary form.

Bouvier—bo͞o-vēr′ ; Fr. pron. bo͞ov-yā′.

bovine—bō′-vīn, *not* bŏ′-vēn.

Bowditch—bow′-dĭch, *not* bō′-dĭch.

Bowdoin (College)—bō′-dn.

bowie-knife—bō′-ē-nīf, *not* bo͞o′-ē-nīf.

bow-legged—bō′-lĕg̃d, *not* bŏ′-lĕg̃-ĕd.

See *three-legged.*

bowline—bō′-lĭn or bow′-lĭn.

bowsprit—bō′-sprĭt or bo͞o′-sprĭt.

Boz—bŏz.

"By some pronounced bōz."—*Web.* "The *o* in *Boz* is undoubtedly short."—*Charles Dickens.*

Bozzaris—bŏt′-sär-ĭs.

"Popularly pronounced bŏz-zăr′-ĭs."—*Web.* Also spelled *Botzaris,* and pronounced as above.

brachial—brāk′-ĭ-ăl or brā′-kĭ-ăl.

Worcester says brăk′-yăl or brā′-kĭ-ăl.

braggadocio—brăg̃-g̃ȧ-dō′-shō.

Brahe (Tycho)—tī′-kō brā or brä ; Danish pron. brä′-ĕ.

Brahma—brä′-mȧ.

Also spelled *Brama,* but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Brahmin—brä′-mĭn.
Also spelled *Bramin*, but pronounced as above.

Brahminism—brä′-mĭn-ĭzm.
Also spelled *Braminism*, but pronounced as above.

braise—brāz.
Also spelled *braize*, but pronounced as above.

bramah (press)—brā′-mȧ.

brand-new—brănd′-nū, *not* brăn′-nū.

brasier—brā′-zhẽr, *not* brā′-zĭ-ẽr.

brass—brȧs, *not* brăs.
See *ask*.

bravado—brȧ-vā′-dō ; brä-vä′-dō is often heard.

bravo (n.)—brä′-vō or brā′-vō.
The first is the pronunciation given by almost all orthoëpists. Webster gives brā′-vō only.

bravo (interj.)—brä′-vō.
brā′-vō is a secondary form of Worcester's, and one rarely heard.

bravura—brä-vo͝o′-rȧ.

Brazil—brăz-ĭl′ ; Sp. and Port. pron. brä-zēl′ or brä-sēl′.
See *amber-gris*.

Brazos—brä′-zōs.

breccia—brĕt′-chȧ ; brĕk′-shĭ-ȧ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

breeches—brĭch′-ĕz.

The digraph *ee* is almost always pronounced like long *e* (ē); the two *principal* exceptions being *been* and *breeches*.

breeching—brĭch′-ĭng.

See note under *breeches*.

Bremen—brĕm′-ĕn; Ger. pron. brā′-mĕn.

Bremer (Fredrika)—frĕd-rē′-kȧ brē′-mĕr; Swedish pron. brĭm′-ĕr.

In the Swedish pronunciation of this word, the *i* in the first syllable should be slightly prolonged.

Brescia—brĕsh′-ĭ-ȧ or brĕsh′-ȧ.

Breslau—brĕs′-low.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers brĕs′-lô.

Bretagne—brĕ-tăn′-yŭ.

See *Boulogne*. brĭt′-ăn is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

brethren—brĕth′-rĕn, *not* brĕth′-ĕrn.

Breton (Jules)—zhül brâ-tôN′.

For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Breton (Cape)—brĕt′-ŭn.

bretzel—brĕt′-sĕl.

Also spelled *pretzel*, which see.

brevet (n. and adj.)—brē-vĕt′.

brĕv′-ĕt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

brevet (vb.)—brē-vĕt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

breviary—brē′-vĭ-ā-rĭ ; brēv′-yā-rĭ (Wor.).
brevier (type)—brē-vēr′, *not* brē′-vĭ-ẽr.
Briareus—brī-ā′-rē-ŭs or brī′-ā-rūs, *not* brī-ā-rē′-ŭs.
"The hundred-handed *Briareus*."
brigand—brĭg̃′-ănd, *not* brĭg̃-ănd′.
brigantine—brĭg̃′-ăn-tīn ; brĭg̃′-ăn-tĭn (Stor.).
brillante—brēl-län′-tā.
Brindisi—brēn′-dē-zē, *not* brēn-dē′-zē.
Briseis—brī-sē′-ĭs.
Brissot—brē-sō′.
bristle—brĭs′-l, *not* brĭst′-l.
Britannia—brĭt-ăn′-ĭ-à, *not* brĭt-ăn′-yà.
britzska—brĭts′-kà, *not* brĭts′-kà.
Brobdingnag—brŏb′-dĭng-năg̃.
"Commonly but incorrectly written *Brobdignag*."—*Web.*
Brobdingnagian—brŏb-dĭng-năg̃′-ĭ-ăn ; brŏb-dĭng-nā′-jĭ-ăn (Wor.).
brochure—brō-shŏor′.
Brockhaus—brŏk′-hows.
Broglie de—dŭ brō′-ĭ ; dŭ brōg̃-lē′ (Biog.).
bromide—brō′-mīd or brō′-mĭd.
The New Imperial prefers brō′-mīd. "According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide*, *chloride*, etc.) should be pronounced with *i* long ; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e*, thus, *bromid, chlorid.*"—*Web.*

bromine—brō′-mĭn or brō′-mēn; brō′-mīn or brō′-mĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline.*

Bromley—brŭm′-lĭ, *not* brŏm′-lĭ.

bronchial—brŏng′-kĭ-ăl; brŏn′-kĭ-ăl is Worcester's marking.

bronchitis—brŏn-kī′-tĭs; brŏng-kī′-tĭs (Stor.); *not* brŏn-kē′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

broncho—brŏng′-kō.
Worcester says brŏn′-kō.

Brontë (Charlotte)—brŏn′-tē.

bronze—brŏnz or brōnz.
The last pronunciation, though authorized by many orthoëpists, is never heard.

brooch—brōch, *not* brōōch.

broom—brōōm.
"Often pronounced *brŏŏm.*"—*Wor.* "The following words, *room, root, roof, rood, broom,* and *soon,* have properly the long sound of *oo,* as in *food;* but many pronounce them with the short sound, as in *foot.* New Englanders especially are often recognized abroad by their habit of pronouncing *rōōm,* rŏŏm; *rōōt,* rŏŏt; *rōōf,* rŏŏf; *rōōd,* rŏŏd; *brōōm,* brŏŏm; and *sōōn,* sŏŏn."—*Web.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

broth—brôth, *not* brôth.
See *accost*.

brothel—brŏth′-ĕl; brŏth′-ĕl (Stor.).
Brough—brŭf.
brougham—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
Brougham—brōō′-ăm or brōōm.
See *Alnwick*.

Broughton (Rhoda)—brow′-tŏn, *not* brō′-tŏn.
Brown-Séquard (Dr.)—brown-sā-kär′.
Brueys—brü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brüges—brū′-jĕz; Fr. pron. brüzh.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brugsch Bei—brōōsh bā.
bruit—brūt.
Brunehild—brōō′-nĕ-hĭlt.
See *Brunehilde*.

Brunehilde—brōō-nĕ-hĭl′-dĕ.
See *Brunehild*.

Brunelleschi—brōō-nĕl-lĕs′-kē.
brusque—brŏŏsk.
brutal—brū′-tăl, *not* brōō′-tăl.
brute—brūt, *not* brōōt.
Brydges—brĭj′-ĕz.
buccaneer—bŭk-ăn-ēr′, *not* bū-kăn-ēr′.
Buccleugh—bŭk-klū′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Buch von—fōn bo͝ok.
For K, see p. 28.

Buchanan—bŭk-ăn′-ăn or bū-kăn′-ăn.

Bucharest—bū-kā-rĕst′.

Büchner—bük′-nĕr.
For ü and K, see pp. 26 and 28.

Bucolic—bū-kŏl′-ĭk. See *Bucolics*.

Buda-Pesth—bū′-dȧ-pĕst; Hungarian pron. bo͞o′-dŏ-pĕsht.

Buddha—bo͝od′-ȧ; bo͞o′-dȧ (Web.); bŭd′-ȧ (Smart).

Buddhism—bo͝od′-ĭzm; bo͞o′-dĭzm (Web.); bŭd′-ĭzm (Smart).

Buddhist—bo͝od′-ĭst; bo͞o′-dĭst (Web.); bŭd′-ĭst (Smart).

Buena Vista—bwā′-nä vēs′-tä or bō′-nȧ vĭs′-tȧ.

Buenos Ayres—bō′-nŭs ȧ′-rĭz or ârz; Sp. pron. bwā-nōs ī′-rĕs.

buffet (cupboard)—bo͝of-ā′.
The Standard Dictionary says bŭf′-ĕt or bü-fā′. For ü, see p. 26.

Buffon de—dŭ bŭf′-ŭn; Fr. pron. dŭ bü-fôN′.
For ü and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Bulgaria—bo͝ol-ḡā′-rĭ-ȧ, *not* bŭl-ḡā′-rĭ-ȧ.

bulletin—bo͝ol′-ē-tĭn.
Worcester gives this as a secondary form, but prefers bo͝ol′-ē-tēn, which is Stormonth's pronunciation also.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bülow von—fōn bü′-lō.
For ü, see p. 26.

bulwark—bo͝ol′-wŭrk.
bungalow—bŭng′-gȧ-lō.
Bunsen von—fōn bo͝on′-sĕn.
Buonaparte—bo͞o-ō-nä-pär′-tā.
Buonarroti—bo͞o-ō-när-rŏt′-ē.
"Michael Angelo *Buonarroti*." See *Michael Angelo.*

buoy—bwoi or boi; bwoi or boi (Wor.); boi (Stor.); boi or bwòi (Imp.).
This word is often pronounced bo͞o′-ĭ, for which there is no dictionary authority.

buoyancy—bwoi′-ăn-sĭ or boi′-ăn-sĭ; bwoi′-ăn-sĭ or boi′-ăn-sĭ (Wor.); boi′-ăn-sĭ (Stor.).
buoyant—bwoi′-ănt or boi′-ănt; boi′-ănt (Wor. and Stor.).
Burdett-Coutts—bûr-dĕt′ ko͞ots.
bureaucracy—bū-rō′-krȧ-sĭ.
Burgoyne—bûr-gȯin′.
Burgundy—bûr′-gŭn-di, *not* bûr-gŭn′-dĭ.
burin—bū′-rĭn, *not* bŭr′-ĭn.
burlesque—bûr-lĕsk′, *not* bûr′-lĕsk.
burthen—bûrth′-n.
bushel—bo͝osh′-ĕl.
business—bĭz′-nĕs, *not* bĭz′-ĭ-nĕs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bustle—bŭs′-l, *not* bŭst′-l.

butcher—bo͝och′-ẽr, *not* bo͝o′-chẽr.

butterine—bŭt′-ẽr-ĭn.

See *aniline.*

butyric (acid)—bū-tĭr′-ĭk.

Bysshe—bĭsh.

"Percy *Bysshe* Shelley."

byzantine (coin)—bĭz′-ăn-tīn.

Byzantine (adj.)—bī-zăn′-tĭn or bĭz′-ăn-tīn.

Also spelled *Bizantine*, but pronounced as above.

Byzantium—bĭz-ăn′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* bĭz-ăn′-tĭ-ŭm.

C

Caaba—ka-ā′-ba ; kä′-ā-ba (Wor.).

See *Kaaba.*

cabal (junto)—ka-băl′.

cabal (tradition)—ka-băl′ ; ka′-băl (Wor.).

cabala—kăb′-a-la.

Spelled also *kabala* and pronounced as above.

cabalist—kăb′-ăl-ĭst.

Cabanis—kä-bä-nēs′.

cabaret—kăb′-a-rĕt.

Worcester prefers kăb′-a-rā.

cabochon—kä-bō-shôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cabool—kô′-bŭl.

Cabot—kăb′-ŏt, *not* kăb-ŏt′.

cabriolet—kăb-rĭ-ō-lā′, *not* kăb-rĭ-ō-lĕt′.

cacao—kȧ-kā′-ō or kā′-kō.

Worcester gives the second only.

Caceres—kā′-thā-rĕs.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin*.

cachalot—kăsh′-ȧ-lŏt.

cachet—kȧsh′-ā.

cachinnatory—kȧ-kĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

cachou—kȧ-shōō′.

caciquė—kȧ-sēk′.

cacoëthes scribendi—kăk-ō-ē′-thēz skrĭb-ĕn′-dī.

cacophony—kȧ-kŏf′-ō-nĭ.

cadaver—kȧ-dā′-vĕr, *not* kȧ-dăv′-ĕr.

cadi—kā′-dĭ; Turkish pron. kā′-dē.

See *kadi*.

Cadiz—kā′-dĭz, *not* kā-dĭz′; Sp. pron. kā′-thēth. See *Guadalquivir*.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Cadoudal—kä-dōō-däl′.

caduceus—kā-dū′-sē-ŭs.

Worcester makes it a word of *three* syllables, kā-dū′-shŭs.

Cædmon—kĕd′-mŏn or kăd′-mŏn.

Caen—käN.

Sometimes anglicized kā′-ĕn. For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cæsalpinus—sĕs-ăl-pī′-nŭs.
Cæsarea—sĕs-ā-rē′-å, *not* sĕz-ā-rē′-å.
See *Cesarea.*

cæsium—sē′-zĭ-ŭm.
cæsura—sē-zū′-rå or sē-sū′-rå ; sē-zhōō′-rå (Hal.).
café—kăf′-ā ; Fr. pron. kä-fā′.
caffeine—kăf-fē′-ĭn, *not* kăf′-fē-ēn.
See *aniline.*

Caiaphas—kā′-yā-făs ; kī′-ăf-ăs (Stor.).
caic—kā′-ĭk.
See *caique.*

Cainan—kā-ī′-năn or kā′-năn.
caïque—kā′-ēk or kä-ēk′.
See *caic.*

cairn—kârn ; kārn (Stor.).
Cairo (Egypt)—kī′-rō, *not* kā′-rō.
Cairo (U. S.)—kā′-rō, *not* kī′-rō.
caisson—kā′-sŏn.
There is considerable authority (Worcester included) for the pronunciation kā-sōōn′.

Caius (College at Cambridge)—kēs or kēz.
cajolery—kå-jō′-lĕr-ĭ, *not* kå-jŏl′-ēr-ĭ.
Calais—kă-lā′. See *Calais* (*Maine*).
The anglicized form kăl′-ĭs is seldom heard.

calash—kăl-ăsh′.
Calaveras—kä-lä-vā′-räs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

calcimine (n. and vb.)—kăl′-sĭm-ĭn.
Webster says kăl′-sĭm-īn, the pronunciation usually heard. See *Kalsomine.*

calcine—kăl′-sīn or kăl′-sĭn.
Webster is the only lexicographer of importance that gives the second pronunciation.

calcium—kăl′-sĭ-ŭm, *not* kăl′-shĭ-ŭm.

Calderon de la Barca—kăl′-dĕr-ŏn dŭ lä bär′-kä ; Sp. pron. käl-dā-rōn′ dā lä bär′-kä.

caldron—kôl′-drŭn.
See *chaldron.*

calf—käf, more properly kåf.
See *ask.*

calf's foot—kåfs fo͝ot, *not* kåvz fo͝ot.

caliph—kā′-lĭf.

calisthenics—kăl-ĭs-thĕn′-ĭks.

calk—kôk.

Callao—käl-lä′-ō or käl-yä′-ō.

calligraphy—kăl-lĭg′-rȧ-fĭ.

Callimachus—kăl-lĭm′-ȧ-kŭs.

Calliope—kăl-lī′-ō-pē, *not* kăl′-lĭ-ōp.

Callisthenes—kăl-lĭs′-thē-nēz.

calm—käm, *not* kăm.

calophyllum—kăl-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.

caloric—kȧ-lŏr′-ĭk, *not* kȧ-lō′-rĭk.

Calvary—kăl′-vȧ-rĭ.

calyx—kā′-lĭks, *not* kăl′-ĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cambacérès de—dŭ kän-bä-sā-rĕs′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Cambyses—kăm-bī′-sēz.

camellia—kȧ-mĕl′-ĭ-ȧ or kȧ-mēl′-yȧ.

camelopard—kȧ-mĕl′-ō-pärd or kăm′-ĕl-ō pärd.

Camelot—kăm′-ē-lŏt.
"Many-towered *Camelot.*"

camera—kăm′-ē-rȧ, *not* kā-mē′-rȧ.
See *chimera.*

Camoëns—kăm′-ō-ĕns.

campagna—kăm-pän′-yȧ.

campanile—kȧm-pȧ-nē′-lā.
Stormonth prefers kăm′-păn-īl.

Campbell—kăm′-ĕl or kăm′-bĕl.

Campeachy—kăm-pē′-chē.

camphene—kăm-fēn′ or kăm′-fĭn.
Worcester accents the last syllable, and Stormonth says kăm′-fĭn.

camphor—kăm′-fẽr, *not* kăm′-fīr, unless spelled *camphire*, an obsolete spelling

Canaan—kā′-năn or kā′-nā-ăn.
"This word is not unfrequently pronounced in three syllables, with the accent on the second. But *Milton*, who, in his *Paradise Lost*, has introduced this word six times, has constantly made it two syllables, with the accent on the first. This is perfectly agreeable to

the syllabication and accentuation of *Isaac* and *Balaam*, which are always heard in two syllables."—*Walker*.

Canaanite—kā′-năn-īt or kā′-nā-ăn-īt.
See *Canaan*.

canaille—kȧ-nāl′; kăn-āl′ (Stor.); Fr. pron. kă-nä′-yŭ.
The last syllable is to be lightly sounded.

Canandaigua—kăn-ăn-dā′-gwȧ, *not* kăn-ăn-dā′-gū-ȧ.

canard—kȧ-närd′ or kȧ-när′.

canary (bird)—kȧ-nā′-rĭ, *not* kȧ-nâr′-ĭ.

Candace—kăn′-dȧ-sē.
Some authorities say kăn-dā′-sē.

candelabra—kăn-dē-lā′-brȧ, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brȧ, commonly heard.

candelabrum—kăn-dē-lā′-brŭm, *not* kăn-dē-lä′-brŭm, commonly heard.

Canes Venatici—kā′-nēz vē-năt′-ĭs-ī.

canine—kȧ-nīn′.
Almost all the dictionaries accent this word on the *last* syllable.

cannel (coal)—kăn′-ĕl.

Cannes—kän.

cañon—kăn′-yŭn or kän-yōn′. See *canon*.
ñ (n tilde) is pronounced in Spanish like *ni in minion*.

Canopus—kăn-ō′-pŭs, *not* kăn′-ō-pŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

canorous—kȧ-nō′-rŭs.

Canorous and *sonorous* are exceptions to the rule that words of three or more syllables ending in *orous*, are generally accented on the antepenultimate.

cant (hypocrisy)—kănt.

can't (cannot)—känt.

"The *a* in *can't* and *shan't* is broad [has its Italian sound], in consequence of lengthening the vowel to compensate for the omitted sounds."—*Webster.*

cantata—kȧn-tä′-tȧ or kăn-tā′-tȧ.

cantatrice—kȧn-tȧ-trē′-chē.

This pronunciation is a compromise between the Italian (kän-tä-trē′-chā) and the anglicized form (kăn-tā′-trēch).

Canton (China)—kăn-tŏn′.

Canton (U. S.)—kăn′-tŏn.

Canute—kā-nūt′.

canyon—kăn′-yŭn.

caoutchouc—kōō′-chōōk.

kā-ōōt′-chŏŏk is the pronunciation given by Craig. It is the one more nearly suggested by the spelling.

cap-a-pie—kăp-ȧ-pē′.

Capella—kȧ-pĕl′-lȧ.

capillary (n.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

capillary (adj.)—kăp′-ĭl-ā-rĭ or kȧ-pĭl′-ȧ-rĭ.

"With respect to the pronunciation of this word, and also of a class of words of similar

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

formation, the best orthoëpists and good usage are so divided that every individual may feel at perfect liberty to follow his own taste."—*Wor.*

capital—kăp′-ĭt-ăl.

Capitol—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl.

Capitoline—kăp′-ĭt-ŏl-īn, *not* kăp′-ĭt-ŏl-ēn.

capitulate—kā-pĭt′-yū-lāt, *not* kā-pĭch′-ōō-lāt.

capoch—kȧ-pōōch′, *not* kȧ-pōch′.

capon—kā′-pn or kā′-pŭn; kā′-pŏn (Stor.).

Capreæ—kăp′-rē-ē.

Capri—kä′-prē.

capriccio—kä-prē′-chō.

See *Bertuccio.*

capriccioso—kä-prē-chō′-sō.

caprice—kȧ-prēs′.

See *amber-gris.*

Capricornus—kăp-rĭ-kôr′-nŭs.

capsicine—kăp′-sĭ-sēn.

See *aniline.*

captain—kăp′-tĭn.

Ai, which, in accented syllables, is pronounced like *ā* in *complain*, is in unaccented syllables pronounced like *ĕ* or *ĭ*. See *fountain, mountain.*

capuchin—kăp-yū-shēn′, *not* kăp′-yū-chĭn; kăp′-yū-shēn (Stor.).

See *amber-gris.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caracci—kä-rä′-chē.
See *Carracci.*

Caractacus—kȧ-răk′-tȧ-kŭs.
carbine—kär′-bīn or kär-bīn′, *not* kär′-bēn.
carbonaceous—kär-bō-nā′-shŭs.
card—kärd, *not* kyärd.

"When *ä* or *ī* is preceded in the same syllable by the sound of *g* or of *k*, very many speakers, particularly in England, interpose a slight sound of *ē*, as in *card, kind, garden, guard, girl, guile, guise, sky.* Some persons affect the introduction of a full and distinct sound of long *e*, or of consonant *y*, in such cases; saying, *kee-ard* or *k-yard, kee-īnd* or *k-yīnd, ske-ȳ* or *sk-yī*, etc. The practice of a very large portion, if not a majority, of the best speakers in the United States, and also of many educated persons in England, is to join the sound of the *g* or *k* to that of the *ä* or *ī*, without suffering any other sound to slip in between them."—*Web.*

We have heard that this affectation thrives especially in young-ladies' schools, and in the circles of the would-be elegant.

Cardan—kär′-dăn ; Fr. pron. kär-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

carême—kä-rām′.
caret—kā′-rĕt or kăr′-ĕt.
Caribbean (Sea)—kăr-ĭb-ē′-ăn, *not* kăr-ĭb′-ē-ăn. See *Caribbees.*
caricature—kăr′-ĭk-ȧ-tūr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Carlisle—kär-līl′.
Carlovingian—kär-lō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* kär-lō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.
Carlsruhe—kärls′-rōō; Ger. pron. kärls′-rōō-ĕ.
Carlyle (Thomas)—kär-līl′; kär′-līl or kär-līl′ (Biog.).
carmine—kär′-mīn or kär-mīn′.
Carnegie (Andrew)—kär-nĕḡ′-ē.
carnelian — kär-nēl′-yăn; kär-nē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).
carnivorous—kär-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.
Carnot—kär-nō′.
Carolinian—kăr-ō-lĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kăr-ō-lī′-nĭ-ăn.
carotid—kȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* kȧ-rō′-tĭd.
"The *carotid* arteries."

Carracci—kär-rä′-chē.
See *Caracci.*

Carrara—kä-rä′-rȧ.
"*Carrara* marble."

carrousel—kä-rōō-sĕl′ or kä′-rōō-sĕl.
Cartagena—kär-tȧ-jē′-nȧ; Sp. pron. kär-tä-hā′-nä.
In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like a strongly aspirated *h.*

carte-blanche — kärt-blänsh′; Fr. pron. kärt-bläɴsh′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

carte-de-visite—kärt dŭ vē-zēt′.

Cartesian — kär-tē′-zhăn ; kär-tē′-zhĭ-ăn (Stor.).

Carthaginian — kär-thȧ-jĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kär-thȧ-jē′-nĭ-ăn.

Cartier (Jaques)—zhăk kärt-yā′.

cartridge—kär′-trĭj, *not* kăt′-rĭj.

caryatides—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭd-ēz.

caryatids—kăr-ĭ-ăt′-ĭdz.

Casaubon—kȧ-sô′-bŏn ; Fr. pron. kä-zō-bôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

caseine—kā′-sē-ĭn, *not* kā′-sē-ēn.

See *aniline.*

casement—kās′-mĕnt or kāz′-mĕnt.

The first pronunciation is the one generally heard ; the second is the one given by most orthoëpists.

caseous—kā′-sē-ŭs.

Worcester gives kā′-shē-ŭs as a secondary form.

cashmere—kăsh′-mēr.

See *Cashmere.*

Cashmere—kăsh-mēr′.

"In familiar discourse we very often hear this name accentuated on the first syllable, *e. g.*, in the phrase, 'a *Cashmere* shawl.' *Cashmere*, in such cases, may be considered simply as an English word, having become

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

thoroughly anglicized. When, however, the country itself is spoken of, the almost invariable practice of the best speakers, as well as the usage of the poets, will, we believe, be found to justify the pronunciation above given."—*Gaz.* See *Newfoundland.*

casino—kȧ-sē′-nō.
See *cassino.*

cassimere—kăs′-ĭm-ēr, *not* kăz′-ĭm-ēr.
cassino—kăs-sē′-nō.
See *casino.*

Cassiopea—kăs-sĭ-ō-pē′-ȧ.
Cassiopeia—kăs-sĭ-ō-pē′-yȧ.
cassowary—kăs′-sō-wā-rĭ.
castanet—kăs′-tȧ-nĕt.
Accent the *first* syllable.

caste—kȧst, *not* kăst.
See *ask.*

Castiglione—käs-tēl-yō′-nā.
See *Bentivoglio.*

castle—kăs′-l, *not* kăst′-l ; kȧs′-l (Wor.).
Castlereagh—käs-l-rā′.
Castruccio—käs-trōō′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

casualty—kăzh′-yū-ăl-tĭ.
casuist—kăzh′-yū-ĭst.
casuistry—kăzh′-yū-ĭs-trĭ.
catacomb—kăt′-ȧ-kōm, *not* kăt′-ȧ-kōmb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

catafalque—kăt′-ȧ-fȧlk.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

catalepsy—kăt′-ȧ-lĕp-sĭ.

catalogue—kăt′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* kăt′-ȧ-lôg̃.

catalpa—kȧ-tăl′-pȧ, *not* kȧ-tôl′-pȧ, frequently heard.

catamaran—kăt-ȧ-mȧ-răn′.

catch—kăch.
Avoid the pronunciation kĕch. "It is often wrongly so pronounced in the United States."—*Wor.*

catchup—kăch′-ŭp, *not* kĕch′-ŭp.
See *catsup.*

catechetical—kăt-ē-kĕt′-ĭk-ȧl.

catechism—kăt′-ē-kĭzm, *not* kăt′-ē-kĭz-ŭm.

catechumen—kăt-ē-kū′-mĕn.

cater-cornered—kā′-tẽr-kôr′-nẽrd or kăt′-ẽr-.
"*Catty-cornered* or *căter-cornered* is in colloquial use in the U. S."—*Wor.*

Cathay—kȧ-thā′.
"A cycle of *Cathay.*"

catheter—kăth′-ē-tẽr.

catsup—kăt′-sŭp.
See *catchup.*

Cattaraugus—kăt-ȧ-rô′-g̃ŭs.

Caucasian—kô-kā′-shăn, *not* kô-kā′-zhăn, *nor* kô-kăsh′-ăn.

Caucasus—kô′-kȧ-sŭs, *not* kô-kā′-sŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Caulaincourt de—dŭ kō-lăN-kōōr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

cauliflower—kô′-lĭ-flow-ĕr.
causerie—kō-zĕr-ē′.
caveat—kā′-vē-ăt, *not* kăv′-ē-ăt.
caviar—kăv′-ĭ-ăr.
See *caviare*.

caviare—ká-vēr′.
This is Webster's pronunciation. Worcester adds a secondary form, kăv-yär′, which is Haldeman's as well. There does not seem to be any authority for the pronunciation kăv-ē-ä′-rā.

Cavour di—dē kä-vōōr′.
Cawnpoor—kôn-pōōr′.
cayenne—kā-ĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.
Cayenne—kā-yĕn′ or kī-ĕn′.
Cayuga—kā-yōō′-gȧ.
Cecil—sē′-sĭl, sĭs′-ĭl, or sĕs′-ĭl.
Cecrops—sē′-krŏps.
See *Kekrops*.

Cedric—sĕd′-rĭk.
Cedron—sē′-drŏn.
"The Brook *Cedron*."

Celebes (islands)—sĕl′-ē-bĕz.
celibacy—sē-lĭb′-ȧ-sĭ or sĕl′-ĭ-bȧ-sĭ.
All the leading orthoëpists, except Webster, give the second form only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cellini (Benvenuto)—bĕn-vā-nōō′-tō chĕl-lē′-nē.

cello—chĕl′-lō.
See *violoncello.*

Celt—sĕlt ; kĕlt or sĕlt (Hal.).
See *Celtic.*

Celtic—sĕl′-tĭk ; kĕl′-tĭk or sĕl′-tĭk (Hal.).
There is a tendency to pronounce this word kĕl′-tĭk, as if spelled with a *k*, which spelling is the original one, and is still sometimes found.

cement (n.)—sē-mĕnt′ or sĕm′-ĕnt.
The form *sĕm′-ĕnt* is well established and should prevail. Analogy supports it. See *absent.*

cement (vb.)—sē-mĕnt′.

cemetery—sĕm′-ē-tĕr-ĭ, *not* sĕm′-ē-trĭ.

centenary—sĕn′-tē-nā-rĭ.

centennial—sĕn-tĕn′-nĭ-ăl, *not* sĕn-tĕn′-yăl.

centimeter—sĕn′-tĭ-mē-tĕr or sĕn-tĭm′-ē-tĕr.

centrifugal—sĕn-trĭf′-yū-găl.

centripetal—sĕn-trĭp′-ē-tăl.

cephalic—sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* sĕf′-ăl-ĭk.

cephalopod—sĕf′-a-lō-pŏd or sē-făl′-ŏ-pŏd
Worcester gives the second only.

ceramic—sē-răm′-ĭk, *not* kē-răm′-ĭk.

cerate—sē′-rāt, *not* sĭr′-āt.

Cerberus—sĕr′-bē-rŭs.

cerebral—sĕr′-ē-brăl, *not* sē-rē′-brăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cerebric—sĕr′-ē-brĭk or sē-rĕb′-rĭk.
cerebro-spinal—sĕr′-ē-brō spī′-năl, *not* sē-rē′-brō spī′-năl.
cerebrum—sĕr′-ē-brŭm, *not* sē-rē′-brŭm.

The four words given above are all accented on the *first* syllable.

cerement—sēr′-mĕnt, *not* sĕr′-ē-mĕnt.
Ceres—sē′-rēz.
cereus—sē′-rē-ŭs, *not* sē′-rŭs.
certain—sĕr′-tĭn.

See *captain.*

cerulean—sē-rū′-lē-ăn.

See *European.*

cerumen—sē-rū′-mĕn.
Cervantes de—dā sĕr-văn′-tĕz; Sp. pron. dā thĕr-vän′-tĕs.

In Spanish, *c* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *th* in *thin.*

cervical—sĕr′-vĭk-ăl.
Cesarea—sĕs-ā-rē′-ā, *not* sĕz-ā-rē′-ā.

See *Cæsarea.*

Cesarean—sē-zā′-rē-ăn, *not* sē-zär-ē′-ăn.

Also spelled *Cæsarian,* and pronounced as above.

Cesnola di—dē chĕs-nō′-lä.
cetacea—sē-tā′-shē-ā.
Cetus—sē′-tŭs.
Cévennes—sā-vĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ceylon—sē-lŏn′ or sĭl-ōn′; sē′-lŏn or sĭl-ōn′ (Gaz.),

chablis—shăb-lē′, *not* shăb-lēs′.

Chaeronea—kĕr-ō-nē′-a.

Chagres—chä′-grĕs, *not* shä′-grĕs.

chagrin—shà-grĭn′ or shà-grēn′.

Most lexicographers prefer shā-grēn′.

chair—châr; chār (Stor.).

chalcedony—kăl-sĕd′-ō-nĭ or kăl′-sē-dō-nĭ.

There is authority for each pronunciation.

Chalcis—kăl′-sĭs.

Chaldean—kăl-dē′-ăn, *not* kăl′-dē-ăn.

chaldron—chăl′-drŭn or chôl′-drŭn.

See *caldron*.

chalet—shà-lā′.

chalice—chăl′-ĭs.

Chalmers (Dr.)—chăl′-mĕrz; Scotch pron. chô′-mĕrz.

chalybeate—kà-lĭb′-ē-āt, *not* chà-lĭb′-ē-āt.

Cham—kăm.

"The *Cham* of Tartary."

chameleon—kà-mē′-lē-ŭn.

chamois—shăm′-ĭ or shà-moi′; Fr. pron. shăm-wä′; shăm′-wô or shā-moi′ (Imp.); shăm′-wä (Stor.).

chamomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.

Also spelled *camomile* and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chamonix—shä-mō-nē′.
See *Chamouni.*

Chamouni—shä-mōō-nē′.
See *Chamonix.*

champ—chămp.
champaign—shăm-pān′.
Champollion—shăm-pŏl′-ē-ŏn ; Fr. pron. shäN-pōl-yôN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Champs-Elysées—shäN-zā-lē-zā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

chant—chănt, *not* chănt.
See *ask.*

chaos—kā′-ŏs.
chap (crack)—chăp or chŏp.
chap (jaw)—chŏp, *not* chăp.
chapeau—shăp′-ō ; shăp-pō′ (Stor.).
chapeau-bras—shăp-ō-brä′.
chaperon—shăp′-ẽr-ōn.
Chapultepec—chä-pōōl-tā-pĕk′.
char (job)—chär ; chār (Stor.).
"A *char*-woman."

character—kăr′-ăk-tẽr.
charade—shȧ-rād′ ; shăr-äd′ (Stor.).
This last pronunciation can almost be regarded as an affectation.

chargé d'affaires—shär-zhā′ dăf-fâr′.
charivari—shär-ē-vä-rē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Charlemagne — shär-lē-mān′; Fr. pron. shärl-män′-yŭ.
charlotte-Russe—shär′-lŏt-rōōs.
Charon—kā′-rŏn, *not* chā′-rŏn.
chartreuse—shär-trēz′; Fr. pron. shär-tröz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
chary—châr′-ĭ or chā′-rĭ.
Charybdis—kȧ-rĭb′-dĭs. See *Scylla.*
"Scylla and *Charybdis.*"
chasm—kăzm, *not* kăz′-ŭm.
See *elm.*
chassepot—shȧs-pō′.
Worcester says shȧs′-pō.
chasten — chā′-sn, *not* chăs′-n; chās′-tn (Walker and Knowles).
chastise—chăs-tīz′, *not* chăs′-tīz.
chastisement—chăs′-tĭz-mĕnt, *not* chăs-tīz′-mĕnt.
chasuble—chăz′-ū-bl.
Châteaubriand de—dŭ shä-tō-brē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Chaucer—chô′-sĕr, *not* chow′-sĕr.
Chaudière (Falls)—shō-dē-âr′.
Chautauqua—shȧ-tô′-kwä, *not* chȧ-tô′-kwä.
chauvinism—shō′-vĭn-ĭzm.
Chedorlaomer—kĕd-ôr-lā′-ō-mĕr or ō′-mĕr.
chef—shĕf.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

chef-d'œuvre—shā-dĕvr′; Fr. pron. shā-dövr′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chelsea—chĕl′-sē, *not* chĕl′-sē-å.
See *Anglesea.*

Cheops—kē′-ŏps, *not* chē′-ŏps.
"The Pyramid of *Cheops.*"

Cherbourg—shĕr′-bûrg̃ or shār-bo͝or′.

Cherbuliez—shĕr-bü-lē-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Chersonesus—kẽr-sō-nē′-sŭs.

cheroot—chē-ro͝ot′; shĕr-o͝ot′ (Stor.).

Chertsey—chĕs′-sĭ, *not* chẽrt′-sĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

cherub—chĕr′-ŭb.
See *Cherub.*

Cherub (city)—kē′-rŭb.
See *cherub.* "*Cherub* (kē′-rŭb), a city of the Babylonish empire, must not be confounded in pronunciation with *cherub*, one of an order of angels."—*Web.*

cherubic—chē-ro͝o′-bĭk; chĕr-o͝o′-bĭk (Stor.).

cherubim—chĕr′-ū-bĭm, *not* chĕr′-ŭb-ĭm.

Cherubini—kā-ro͝o-bē′-nē.
In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i* is pronounced like *k.*

Cherubusco—chĕr-o͝o-bo͝os′-kō.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

chestnut—chĕs′-nŭt, *not* chĕst′-nŭt.
cheval-de-frise—shē-văl-dŭ-frēz′.
See *amber-gris.*

chevalier—shĕv-å-lēr′; Fr. pron. shĕv-ăl-yā′.
See *chivalry.*

cheviot (cloth)—chĕv′-ē-ŭt.
Cheviot (Hills)—chĭv′-ē-ŭt.
chĕv′-ē-ŭt is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

Cheyenne—shī-ĕn′; shē-ĕn′ (Gaz.).
See *Chienne.*

Cheyne—chān or chīn. See *Cheyne* (*Thos. K.*).
chiaro-oscuro—kē-ä′-rō ŏs-kōō′-rō.
chibouque—chĭb-ōōk′; chĭb-ŏŏk′ (Stor.).
chic—shēk.
Chicago—shĭ-kô′-gō, *not* shĭ-kä′-gō, *nor* chĭ-kä′-gō.
chicanery—shĭk-ā′-nēr-ĭ.
Chichester—chĭch′-ĕs-tĕr, *not* chī′-chĕs-tĕr.
chicken—chĭk′-ĕn, *not* chĭk′-n.
Chienne—shē-ĕn′.
See *Cheyenne.*

chiffonier—shĭf-ŏn-ēr′; Fr. pron. shē-fŏn-yā′.
chiffonière—shĭf-ŏn-yâr′; Fr. pron. shē-fŏn-yâr′.
Chihuahua—chē-wä′-wā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

childe—chīld.

"Chīld in U. S.; chĭld, or chīld, in England."—*Web.* Worcester says: "*Childe*, pronounced chīld, is contrary to all analogy,"

children—chĭl′-drĕn, *not* chĭl′-dĕrn.

Chili—chĭl′-ĭ.

Chillicothe—chĭl-ĭ-kŏth′-ē, *not* chĭl-ĭ-kō′-thē.

Chillon (castle)—shē-yôn′ or shĭl′-ŏn.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Chimborazo — chĭm-bō-rä′-zō; Sp. pron. chēm-bō-rä′-thō.

See *Cadiz.*

chimera—kĭm-ē′-rȧ, *not* kī-mē′-rȧ.

See *camera.*

chimerical—kĭm-ĕr′-ĭk-ăl.

chimney—chĭm′-nĭ.

Avoid the gross vulgarism, chĭm′-blĭ.

chimpanzee—chĭm-păn′-zē, *not* chĭm-păn-zē′.

Smart, however, is authority for the last form. Stormonth says chĭm′-păn-zē.

chinchilla—chĭn-chĭl′-ȧ. See *Chinchilla.*

Chinese—chī-nēz′ or chī-nēs′.

The pronunciation of the termination of proper names in *ese*, as *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*, is not settled. As between *ēz* and *ēs*, most orthoëpists favor the first.

Chippewa—chĭp′-ē-wä; chĭp′-ē-wā (Gaz.).

See *Chippeway.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chippeway—chĭp′-ē-wā.
See *Chippewa.*

chirography—kī-rŏg′-rā-fĭ, *not* chĭr-ŏg′-rā-fĭ.
In this and the six words following, from the Greek language, *ch* is pronounced like *k.*

chiromancer—kī′-rō-măn-sẽr.
kĭr′-ō-măn-sẽr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

chiromancy—kī′-rō-măn-sĭ.
Worcester gives kĭr′-ō-măn-sĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Chiron—kī′-rŏn.

chiropodist—kī-rŏp′-ō-dĭst.

chirosophist—kī-rŏs′-ō-fĭst.

chirurgeon—kī-rûr′-jŭn.

Chiswick—chĭz′-ĭk, *not* chĭz′-wĭk.
See *Alnwick.*

chitin—kī′-tĭn.
See *chitine.*

chitine—kī′-tĭn.
See *chitin, aniline.*

Chittim—kĭt′-ĭm, *not* chĭt′-ĭm.

chivalric—shĭv′-ăl-rĭk ; shĭv-ăl′-rĭk (Wor.).

chivalrous—shĭv′-ăl-rŭs.
chĭv′-ăl-rŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

chivalry—shĭv′-ăl-rĭ.
chĭv′-ăl-rĭ is a secondary form of Worcester's and Stormonth's. "With regard to the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pronunciation of this word, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of shĭv'-al-re, and analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike."—*Wor.*

chloralum—klō-răl'-ŭm, *not* klō-rā'-lŭm.
chloride—klō'-rīd or klō'-rīd.
See *ide.*

chlorine—klō'-rĭn or klō'-rēn; klō'-rīn or klō'-rĭn (Imp.).
See *aniline.*

chlorite—klō'-rīt.
See *ite.*

chlorophyl—klō'-rō-fĭl.
chock-full—chŏk'-fo͝ol, *not* chŭk'-fo͝ol.
chocolate—chŏk'-ō-lāt.
See *accost.*

choler—kŏl'-ẽr, *not* kō'-lẽr.
choleric—kŏl'-ẽr-ĭk.
See *Arabic.*

Cholmondeley—chŭm'-lĭ.
See *Alnwick.*

Chopin—shō-păN'. See *Szopin.*
For ăN, see p. 26.

Chorazin—kō-rā'-zĭn.
chord—kôrd.
chorist—kō'-rĭst, *not* kŏr'-ĭst.
chorister—kŏr'-ĭs-tẽr, *not* kō'-rĭst-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chosroes—kŏs′-rō-ēz.
chough—chŭf.
christen—krĭs′-n, *not* krĭst′-n.
Christian—krĭs′-chăn.
To be preferred to krĭst′-yăn.
Christiania—krĭs-tē-ä′-nē-ä.
Christianity—krĭs-chăn′-ĭt-ĭ or chĭ-ăn′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester says krĭst-yē-ăn′-ē-tē.
Christmas—krĭs′-măs, *not* krĭst′-măs.
chronological—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Chronos—krō′-nŏs or krŏn′-ŏs.
chrysalis—krĭs′-ā-lĭs.
Chryseis—krī-sē′-ĭs.
chryselephantine—krĭs-ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn.
chrysoberyl—krĭs′-ō-bĕr-ĭl.
chrysoprase—krĭs′-ō-prāz; krĭs′-ō-prās (Wor.)
Chrysostom—krĭs′-ŏs-tŏm or krĭs-ŏs′-tŏm.
Chuquisaca—chōō-kē-sä′-kä.
chyle—kīl.
chyme—kīm.
cicada—sĭk-ā′-dȧ.
cicatrice—sĭk′-ȧ-trĭs.
See *cicatrix.*
cicatrices (plural of cicatrix)—sĭk-ȧ-trī′-sēz.
cicatrix—sĭk-ā′-trĭks; sĭk′-ă-trĭks (Stor.)
See *cicatrice.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cicerone—chē-chā-rō′-nā or sĭs-ē-rō′-**nē.**
Stormonth prefers the second.

ciliary—sĭl′-yȧ-rĭ or sĭl′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ.
Cilicia—sĭl-ĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Cimabue—chē-mä-bōō′-ā.
Cimarosa—chē-mä-rō′-zä.
Cimon—sī′-mŏn.
cinchona—sĭn-kō′-nȧ, *not* sĭn-chō′-nȧ.
Cincinnati—sĭn-sĭn-nă′-tĭ, *not* sĭn-sĭn-năt′-ŭ.
Cincinnatus—sĭn-sĭn-nā′-tŭs.
Cinque-ports—sĭngk′-pōrts.
Circe—sĕr′-sē.
Circean—sĕr-sē′-ăn, *not* sĕr′-sē-ăn.
circuit—sĕr′-kĭt, *not* sĕr′-kŭt.
circuitous—sĕr-kū′-ĭt-ŭs.
Webster formerly said sĕr′-kĭt-ŭs.

Cirencester—sĭs′-ĕt-ĕr or sĭs′-ĭs-ĕr.
See *Alnwick.*

cisalpine—sĭs-ăl′-pĭn or sĭs-ăl′-pīn.
Do not pronounce the last syllable pēn or pŭn.

cithara—sĭth′-ȧ-rȧ.
citrate—sĭt′-rāt.
civil—sĭv′-ĭl, *not* sĭv′-l.
civilization—sĭv-ĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.
Civita Vecchia—chē′-vē-tä vĕk′-kē-ä.
clairvoyance—klâr-voi′-ăns.
Do not accent the *first* syllable.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

clairvoyant—klâr-voi′-ănt.
See *clairvoyance*.

clandestine—klăn-dĕs′-tĭn.

clangor—klăng′-gēr, *not* klăng′-ēr.

clapboard—klăb′-ōrd, *not* klăp′-bōrd.

claque—klăk.

clarinet—klăr′-ĭn-ĕt.

cleanly (adj.)—klĕn′-lĭ.

cleanly (adv.)—klēn′-lĭ.

clematis—klĕm′-ă-tĭs, *not* klē-mā′-tĭs.
The pronunciation klē-mā′-tĭs is given by Smart.

Cleobis—klē′-ō-bĭs, *not* klē-ō′-bĭs.
See *Biton*.

Cleobulus—klē-ō-bū′-lŭs, *not* klē-ŏb′-yū-lŭs.

Cleomenes—klē-ŏm′-ē-nēz.
"Dryden, throughout his tragedy of *Cleomenes*, incorrectly accents this word on the penultimate."—*Wor*.

clench—klĕnch.
See *clinch*.

Cleopatra—klē-ō-pā′-trà, *not* klē-ō-pä′-trà, *nor* klē-ō-păt′-rà.

clepsydra—klĕp′-sĭ-drà or klĕp-sī′-drà.

clerestory—klēr′-stō-rĭ ; klĕr′-ĕ-stŏr-ĭ is Stormonth's former pronunciation.

clerk—klĕrk.
Worcester prefers klärk, which is Stormonth's pronunciation as well. Klärk pre-

vails in Eng., but in the U. S. klĕrk is the recognized form.

climacteric — klī-măk′-tĕr-ĭk or klĭm-ăk-tĕr′-ĭk.

"The grand *climacteric*." "*Climacteric* has usually the antepenultimate accent, though some pronounce it *climacter′-ic*."—*Web.* See *Arabic.*

climatal—klī′-măt-ăl.

climatic—klī-măt′-ĭk.

clinch—klĭnch.

See *clench.*

clique—klēk, *not* klĭk.

Clive—klīv.

cloisonné—klwä-zō-nā′, *not* kloi′-sō-nā.

cloth—klôth.

See *accost.*

clothes—klōthz, coll. klōz.

The last pronunciation is well-nigh universal.

cloths—klôthz, *not* klôths.

clough (sluice)—klôf.

See *accost.*

Clough (Arthur Hugh)—klŭf.

Clusium—klū′-shĭ-ŭm, *not* klū′-zĭ-ŭm.

"Porsenna of *Clusium*."

Cnidus—nī-dŭs.

"The Venus of *Cnidus*." In Greek and Latin words that begin with uncombinable

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consonants, the first letter is silent. See *Psyche, Ptolemy.*

oadjutant (n.)—kō-ăd′-jū-tănt.

oadjutor—kō-ăd-jū′-tẽr, *not* kō-ăd′-jū-tẽr.

obalt—kō′-bŏlt.

Coblenz—kō′-blĕnts, *not* kŏb-lĕnts′.

"We often hear *Coblentz* accentuated on the last syllable, but this is contrary to the tendency of our own language, as well as to the native pronunciation."—*Gaz.*

ocaine—kō′-kā-ĭn.

See *aniline.*

occygeal—kŏk-sĭj′-ē-ăl.

occyx—kŏk′-sĭks.

ocher—kŏ-shā′.

Cochin China—kō′-chĭn chī′-nâ.

ochineal—kŏch′-ĭn-ēl.

ochlea—kŏk′-lē-ȧ.

ockatrice—kŏk′-ȧ-trīs; sometimes kŏk′-ȧ-trĭs.

Cockburn (Lord)—kō′-bûrn, *not* kŏk′-bûrn.

See *Alnwick.*

ockswain—kŏk′-swān; coll. kŏk′-sn.

The last pronunciation is the invariable one with nautical men.

ocoa—kō′-kō.

ocoaine—kō′-kō-ĭn.

See *aniline.*

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cocytus—kō-sī′-tŭs.
codeine—kō-dē′-ĭn.
See *aniline*.
codicil—kŏd′-ĭs-ĭl.
Codrus—kō′-drŭs.
Cœur de Lion—kûr dē lī′-ŏn ; Fr. pron kör dŭ lē-ôN′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.
coexist—kō-ĕg̃-zĭst′.
Coeymans—kwē′-măn̈z.
coffee—kô̆f′-ĭ.
See *accost*.
coffin—kô̆f′-ĭn.
See *accost*.
cognac—kōn′-yȧk.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.
cognisor—kŏg̃-nĭz-ôr′.
Webster, as a secondary pronunciation, says, kŏn-ĭz-ôr′.
cognizable—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl or kŏn′-ĭz-ȧ-bl.
cognizance—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ăn̈s or kŏn′-ĭz-ăn̈s.
cognizant—kŏg̃′-nĭz-ănt or kŏn′-ĭz-ănt.
cognomen—kŏg̃-nō′-mĕn, *not* kŏg̃′-nō-mĕn.
cohesive—kō-hē′-sĭv ; kō-hē′-zĭv (Browne and Haldeman).
Cohoes—kō-hōz′, *not* kō-hō͞oz′.
coiffeur—kwä-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

coiffure—kwä-für′.
For ü, see p. **26.**

coigne—koin.

Coire—kwär.

Coke (Sir Edward)—kōok or kōk.
"Always pronounced kōok in his own time, and at present by the members of the English bar."—*Biog.*

colander—kŭl′-ăn-dĕr, *not* kŏl′-ăn-dĕr.

Colbert—kōl-bâr′.

colchicum—kŏl′-kĭ-kŭm.
Stormonth says kŏl′-chĭ-kŭm, which is the pronunciation almost universally heard.

cold-chisel—kōld′-chĭz-ĕl.
This compound is sometimes pronounced kōl′-chĭz-ĕl, as if spelled *coal-chisel.*

Coleridge—kōl′-rĭj.

cole-slaw—kōl′-slô, *not* kōld′-slô.
See *kool-slaa.*

Colfax—kōl′-făks, *not* kŏl′-făks.

Coligny de—dŭ kō-lēn-yē′ or dŭ kō-lēn′-yē

coliseum—kŏl-ĭ-sē′-ŭm.
See *colosseum.*

Collatinus—kŏl-ā-tī′-nŭs.

collation—kŏl-lā′-shŭn, *not* kō-lā′-shŭn.

collect (n.)—kŏl′-lĕkt.

collect (vb.)—kŏl-lĕkt′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

collimator—kŏl′-lĭm-ā-tĕr.
colloid—kŏl′-loid.
collusive—kŏl-lū′-sĭv, *not* kŏl-lū′-zĭv.
Colman—kōl′-măn, *not* kŏl′-măn.
Cologne—kō-lōn′; Fr. pron. kŏ-lŏn′-yŭ.
Pronounce the *last* syllable (yŭ) lightly.
Colon—kō-lŏn′. See *colon*.
Colorado—kŏl-ō-rä′-dō.
colorific—kŭl-ŭr-ĭf′-ĭk or kŏl-ŭr-ĭf′-ĭk.
Although the preponderance of authority favors the second pronunciation, analogy suggests the first.
Colosse—kō-lŏs′-sē, *not* kō-lŏs′.
colosseum—kŏl-ŏs-sē′-ŭm.
See *coliseum*.
colportage — kŏl′-pōrt-āj; kŏl-pōrt′-āj (Wor.).
colporter—kŏl′-pōrt-ĕr.
colporteur—kŏl′-pōrt-ĕr.
Worcester prefers kŏl′-pōr-tûr.
Colquhoun—kō-hōōn′.
See *Alnwick*.
columbine—kŏl′-ŭm-bīn.
column—kŏl′-ŭm, *not* kŏl′-yŭm.
Comanche — kō-măn′-chē; kō-măn′-chā (Gaz.).
comatose—kō′-mȧ-tōs or kŏm′-ȧ-tōs; kŏm-ă-tōs′ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ombat—kŏm′-băt or kŭm′-băt.

Worcester prefers kŭm′-băt. "The words *combat* and *comrade* are marked with this sound (ŭ) by many orthoëpists, but there is equal or greater authority for the regular sound, cŏmbat and cŏmrade."—*Web.*

ombatable—kŏm′-băt-ȧ-bl or kŏm-băt′-ȧ-bl.

ombatant—kŏm′-băt-ănt; kŭm′-băt-ănt (Wor.).

ombative—kŏm′-băt-ĭv or kŏm-băt′-ĭv.

ombativeness—kŏm′-băt-ĭv-nĕs; kŭm′-băt-ĭv-nĕs (Wor.).

Combe—kōōm or kōm.

omeliness—kŭm′-lĭ-nĕs, *not* kōm′-lĭ-nĕs.

omely—kŭm′-lĭ, *not* kōm′-lĭ

ommandant—kŏm-ȧn-dănt′; kŏm-ăn′-dănt or kŏm-ăn′-dănt (Imp.).

omme il faut—kŭm-ēl-fō′; kŏm-ēl-fō′ (Wor.).

ommendable—kŏm-mĕnd′-ā-bl.

This is the original pronunciation. In the early part of the present century, the form kŏm′-mĕnd-ā-bl became the fashion, but later the original pronunciation prevailed, as it does at the present day.

ommensurable—kŏm-mĕn′-shŏŏ-rȧ-bl; kŏm-mĕn′-shŭr-ā-bl (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

commiserate — kŏm-mĭz′-ẽr-āt, *not* kŏm-mĭs′-ẽr-āt.
commissariat—kŏm-mĭs-sā′-rĭ-ăt.
commissure—kŏm′-mĭ-shōōr or kŏm-mĭsh′-ōōr.

See *commissural.*

commodious—kŏm-mō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* kŏm-mō′-jŭs.
Commodus—kŏm′-mō-dŭs, *not* kŏm-mō′-dus.
commonalty—kŏm′-ŭn-ăl-tĭ.
commonwealth—kŏm′-ŭn-wĕlth.

Worcester prefers this pronunciation, but also places the accent upon the *last* syllable.

commune—kŏm′-mūn.
communism—kŏm′-mū-nĭzm.
communist—kŏm′-mū-nĭst ; kŏm-mū′-nĭst (Stor.).
Comorin (Cape)—kŏm′-ō-rĭn.
compact (n.)—kŏm′-păkt.
compact (adj.)—kŏm-păkt′.

See *adept.*

comparable—kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* kŏm-pâr′-ȧ-bl.
compatriot—kŏm-pā′-trĭ-ŏt, formerly pronounced kŏm-păt′-rĭ-ŏt.
compeer—kŏm-pēr′, *not* kŏm′-pēr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ompensate—kŏm′-pĕn-sāt or kŏm-pĕn′-sāt; kŏm-pĕn′-sāt or kŏm′-pĕn-sāt (Imp.).
Worcester gives kŏm-pĕn′-sāt only. See *contemplate.*

ompensative—kŏm-pĕn′-sā-tĭv.

omplaisance—kŏm′-plā-zăns.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

omplaisant—kŏm′-plā-zănt.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

omplement—kŏm′-plē-mĕnt.
See *compliment.*

omplex—kŏm′-plĕks, *not* kŏm-plĕks′.

ompliment—kŏm′-plĭm-ĕnt.
See *complement.*

omponent—kŏm-pō′-nĕnt.

omposite—kŏm-pŏz′-ĭt.
Stormonth says kŏm′-pŏz-ĭt.

ompost—kŏm′-pōst; kŏm′-pŏst (Stor.)

ompound (n. and adj.)—kŏm′-pownd.

ompound (vb.)—kŏm-pownd′.
See *absent.*

ompromise—kŏm′-prō-mīz.

omptroller—kŏn-trō′-lĕr.

omrade—kŏm′-răd or kŏm′-rād; kŏm′-rād or kŭm (Wor.); kŏm′-rād (Stor.).
See *combat.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Comte—kônt.
For ôn, see p. 27.

con amore—kŏn ȧ-mō′-rē.

concave—kŏng′-kāv or kŏn′-kāv.

concentrate—kŏn-sĕn′-trāt or kŏn′-sĕn-trāt; kŏn-sĕn′-trāt (Wor.).
The New Imperial prefers kŏn-sĕn′-trāt.
See *contemplate*.

conch—kŏngk, *not* kŏnch.

conchology—kŏng-kŏl′-ō-jĭ; kŏng-kŏl′-ŏ-jĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

concierge—kŏn-sârj′; Fr. pron. kôn-syârzh′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

concise—kŏn-sīs′, *not* kŏn-sīz′.

conclave—kŏng′-klāv or kŏn′-klāv.
Worcester says kŏng′-klāv.

conclusive—kŏn-klū′-sĭv; kŏn-klū′-zĭv (Stor.).

concord—kŏng′-kôrd, *not* kŏn′-kôrd.

Concord (New Hampshire)—kŏng′-kûrd.

concordance—kŏn-kôrd′-ăns, *not* kŏng-kôrd′-ăns.

concordat—kŏn-kôr′-dăt; Fr. pron. kôn-kôr-dä′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

concourse—kŏng′-kōrs.
Haldeman prefers kŏn′-kōrs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

:oncrete (n. and adj.)—kŏn′-krēt.
:oncrete (vb.)—kŏn-krēt′.
See *absent.*

:oncubinage—kŏn-kū′-bĭn-āj, *not* kŏn′-kū-bī-nāj.

:oncubine—kŏng′-kū-bīn, *not* kŏn′-kū-bīn.

Condé de—dŭ kôN-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

:ondemner—kŏn-dĕm′-nĕr or kŏn-dĕm′-ĕr.
See *contemner.*

:ondemning—kŏn-dĕm′-nĭng or kŏn-dĕm′-ĭng.
See *contemning.*

ondign—kŏn-dīn′.

Condillac de—dŭ kôN-dē-yäk′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

ondolence—kŏn-dō′-lĕns, *not* kŏn′-dō-lĕns.
This is a common error for which there is no dictionary authority.

Condorcet de—dŭ kôN-dōr-sā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

:onduit—kŏn′-dĭt or kŭn′-dĭt.

:onfessedly—kŏn-fĕs′-ĕd-lĭ.

:onfessor—kŏn-fĕs′-ĕr or kŏn′-fĕs-ĕr.
Although the second pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester, it is obsolescent.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

confidant—kŏn-fĭd-ănt', *not* kŏn'-fĭd-ănt.
confidante—kŏn-fĭd-ănt'.
confine (n,)—kŏn'-fīn.
confine (vb.)—kŏn-fīn'.
See *absent.*

confiscate—kŏn'-fĭs-kāt or kŏn-fĭs'-kāt; kŏn-fĭs'-kāt (Wor.).
The New Imperial prefers kŏn-fĭs'-kāt.
See *contemplate.*

conflict (n.)—kŏn'-flĭkt.
conflict (vb.)—kŏn-flĭkt'.
See *absent.*

confluence—kŏn'-flū-ĕns.
confluent—kŏn'-flū-ĕnt.
confrère—kôN-frâr'.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Confucianism—kŏn-fū'-shăn-ĭzm.
Confucius—kŏn-fū'-shē-ŭs, *almost* kŏn-fū'-shŭs.
congé—kôN-zhā'; Eng. pron. kŏn'-jē.
For ôN, see p. 27.

congenial—kŏn-jēn'-yăl.
congeniality—kŏn-jē-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tĭ or jēn-yăl'-ĭ-tĭ.
congeries—kŏn-jē'-rĭ-ēz.
congregate—kŏng'-grē-gāt.
Congress—kŏng'-grĕs.
Congressional—kŏn-grĕsh'-ŭn-ăl; kŏng-grĕsh'-ŭn-ăl (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

ɔngruence—kŏng′-grū-ĕns ; kŏn′-grōō-ĕns (Stor.).

ɔngruent—kŏng′-grū-ĕnt ; kŏn′-grōō-ĕnt (Stor.).

ɔnjunctiva — kŏn-jŭngk′-tĭv-à, *not* kŏn-jŭngk-tē′-và.

Webster says kŏn-jŭngk-tī′-và.

ɔnjure (to implore)—kŏn-jūr′.

ɔnjure (to enchant)—kŭn′-jŭr.

ɔnjurer (one who implores)—kŏn-jū′-rẽr.

ɔnjurer (a magician)—kŭn′-jŭr-ẽr.

ɔnjuror—kŏn-jū′-rẽr.

ɔnnate—kŏn′-nāt or kŏn-nāt′.

Worcester gives the *last* pronunciation only.

ɔnnaught—kŏn′-nôt.

ɔnnoisseur—kŏn-nĭs-sûr′ or kŏn-nĭs-sōōr′; kŏn′-ĭs-sūr (Imp.). See *connaisseur*.

ɔnquer—kŏng′-kẽr, *not* kŏn′-kẽr.

ɔnqueror—kŏngk′-ẽr-ẽr.

ɔnquest—kŏng′-kwĕst, *not* kŏn′-kwĕst.

ɔnscientious—kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs.

ɔnscientiousness—kŏn-shĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs, *not* kŏn-sĭ-ĕn′-shŭs-nĕs.

ɔnservator—kŏn′-sẽr-vā-tẽr or kŏn′-sẽr-vā-tôr.

ɔnsiderable—kŏn-sĭd′-ẽr-à-bl, *not* kŏn-sĭd′-rā-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consignee—kŏn-sĭn-ē′.
consignor—kŏn-sī′-nẽr or kŏn-sĭ-nôr′.
consistory—kŏn-sĭs′-tō-rĭ or kŏn′-sĭs-tō-rĭ.
consolatory—kŏn-sŏl′-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* kŏn-sō′-lȧ-tō-rĭ.
console (n.)—kŏn′-sōl.
consols—kŏn′-sŏlz or kŏn-sŏlz′.

"A number of English orthoëpists, being among the uninitiated, have accented this word on the first syllable, as every one pronounces it who has not taken his cue from the stock brokers."—*Webster*.

consommé—kŏng-sŏm-mā′; Fr. pron. kôn-sō-mā′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

consort (n.)—kŏn′-sôrt.
consort (vb.)—kŏn-sôrt′.

See *absent*.

conspiracy—kŏn-spĭr′-ȧ-sĭ, *not* kŏn-spī′-rȧ-sĭ.
constable—kŭn′-stȧ-bl, *not* kŏn′-stȧ-bl.
construe—kŏn′-strū, *not* kŏn-strū′.

Formerly pronounced kŏn′-stẽr. See *misconstrue*.

Consuelo—kôn-sü-ā-lō′.

For ü and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

consummate (adj.)—kŏn-sŭm′-māt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

consummate (vb.)—kŏn′-sŭm-māt or kŏn-sŭm′-māt ; kŏn-sŭm′-māt (Wor.).
See *contemplate.*

contemner—kŏn-tĕm′-nĕr or kŏn-tĕm′-ĕr.
See *condemner.*

contemning—kŏn-tĕm′-nĭng or kŏn-tĕm′-ĭng.
See *comdemning.*

contemplate—kŏn′-tĕm-plāt or kŏn-tĕm′-plāt ; kŏn-tĕm′-plāt (Wor.).
"With respect to all these words (*compensate, confiscate, constellate, consummate, demonstrate, despumate, expurgate,* and *extirpate*) Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable : the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

contemplative—kŏn-tĕm′-plā-tĭv, *not* kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĭv.

contemplator — kŏn′-tĕm-plā-tĕr or kŏn-tĕm′-plā-tĕr.

contemporaneity—kŏn-tĕm-pō-râ-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.

contents—kŏn′-tĕnts or kŏn-tĕnts′.
The first is the pronunciation generally heard in the United States. The second is preferred by many orthoëpists.

contest (n.)—kŏn′-tĕst.

contest (vb.)—kŏn-tĕst′.
See *absent.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

contiguous—kŏn-tĭg′-yū-ŭs.
contour—kŏn-to͝or′ ; kŏn′-to͝or (Hal.).
contract (n.)—kŏn′-trăkt.
contract (vb.)—kŏn-trăkt′.
See *absent.*

contrary—kŏn′-trā-rĭ ; *never* kŏn-trā′-rĭ.
contrast (n.)—kŏn′-trăst.
See *ask.*

contrast (vb.)—kŏn-trăst′.
See *absent.*

contretemps—kôN-trŭ-täN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

contribute—kŏn-trĭb′-yūt, *not* kŏn′-trĭb-yūt.
"Some persons erroneously pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

contrite—kŏn′-trīt.
Smart says : "This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the *first* syllable, more consistently on the *last.*"

contumacy—kŏn′-tū-mā-sĭ, *not* kŏn-tū′-mā-sĭ.
contumely—kŏn′-tū-mē-lĭ, *not* kŏn′-tūm-lĭ ; kŏn′-tū-mĕl′-ĭ (Stor.).
convenience—kŏn-vēn′-yĕns ; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕns (Stor.).
convenient—kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt ; kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

conversant—kŏn′-vĕr-sănt, *not* kŏn-vĕr′-sănt.

conversazione—kŏn′-vĕr-sät-sē-ō-nā.

Worcester places the accent on the penultimate syllable, and pronounces the *fourth* syllable "zē."

converse (n.)—kŏn′-vĕrs.

converse (vb.)—kŏn-vĕrs′.

See *absent.*

conversely—kŏn′-vĕrs-lĭ or kŏn-vĕrs′-lĭ.

Many lexicographers prefer kŏn-vĕrs′-lĭ.

convert (n.)—kŏn′-vĕrt.

convert (vb.)—kŏn-vĕrt′.

See *absent.*

convex—kŏn′-vĕks, *not* kŏn-vĕks′.

convexly—kŏn′-vĕks-lĭ or kŏn-vĕks′-lĭ.

convict (n.)—kŏn′-vĭkt.

convict (vb.)—kŏn-vĭkt′.

See *absent.*

convivial—kŏn-vĭv′-ĭ-ăl or kŏn-vĭv′-yăl.

convoy (n.)—kŏn′-voi.

convoy (vb.)—kŏn-voi′.

See *absent.*

cony—kō′-nĭ or kŭn′-ĭ.

cooper—ko͝op′-ẽr.

Worcester prefers ko͞o′-pẽr; it is rarely heard. Smart says: "*Cooper* and its compounds are doubtful (with respect to the sound of *oo*) except in common speech, which,

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

in London at least, invariably shortens them [as, kŏŏp′-ẽr]."

copaiba—kō-pā′-bȧ.
Worcester says kō-pē′-bȧ. See *copaiva.*

copaiva—kō-pā′-vȧ.
See *copaiba.*

copal—kō′-păl, *not* kō′-pĕl.

Copernicus—kō-pĕr′-nĭk-ŭs.

Cophetua—kō-fĕt′-yū-ȧ.

copse—kŏps, *not* kōps.

Coquelin—kŏk-lăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

coquet—kō-kĕt′.

coquetry — kō-kĕt′-rĭ ; kō′-kĕt-rĭ (Imp.) ; kō′-kĕt-rĭ (Stor.).

coquette—kō-kĕt′.

coquina—kō-kē′-nȧ.

coral—kŏr′-ăl, *not* kō′-răl.

coralline—kŏr′-ăl-ĭn.
Sometimes pronounced kŏr′-ăl-īn.

Corcyra—kôr-sī′-rȧ or kôr′-sĭr-ȧ.

cordial—kôr′-jăl or kôrd′-yăl.
Worcester gives the last form only.

cordiality — kôr-jăl′-ĭ-tĭ or kôr-dĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ ; kôrd-yē-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ (Wor.).

Cordilleras—kôr-dĭl′-ẽr-ȧz ; Sp. pron. kōr-dēl-yā′-räs.
Ll, in Spanish, is pronounced like *lli* in *million.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cordon—kôr′-dŏn ; Fr. pron. kôr-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Cordova—kôr′-dō-vä.
This word is an exception to the rule that Spanish words ending in a vowel are generally accented upon the penult.

Corea—kō-rē′-å.
Corfu—kŏr-fo͞o′ or kŏr-fū′.
Coriolanus—kō-rĭ-ō-lā′-nŭs, *not* kŏr-ĭ-ō-lä′ nŭs.
cornea—kôr′-nē-å, *not* kôr-nē′-å.
Corneille—kōr-nāl′ ; Fr. pron. kôr-nāl′-yŭ or kôr-nā′-yŭ.
See *Cologne.*
cornet—kôr′-nĕt, *not* kôr-nĕt′.
cornice—kôr′-nĭs, *not* kôr′-nĭsh.
Cornice—kōr-nē′-chā.
"The *Cornice* Road."

corolla—kō-rŏl′-å.
corollary—kŏr′-ŏl-ā-rĭ or kō-rŏl′-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

coronal (n.)—kŏr′-ō-năl.
coronal (adj.)—kŏr′-ō-năl or kō-rō′-năl.
Corot—kō-rō′.
corporal—kôr′-pō-răl.
See *corporeal.*

corporeal—kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *corporal.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

corps (military)—kōr ; pl. kōrz.
corps d'armée—kōr där-mā'.
corps diplomatique—kōr dē-plō-mä-tēk'.
corpuscle—kôr'-pŭs-l.
corral—kŏr-răl' ; kŏr'-răl (Wor.).
Correggio da—dä kŏr-rā'-jō.

In Italian, *g* or *gg* before *e*, *i*, and *y* combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Corrèze—kō-rāz'.
corridor—kŏr'-rĭ-dōr or dŏr.
corrosive—kŏr-rō'-sĭv, *not* kŏr-rō'-zĭv.
corse—kôrs or kōrs.

O before *r* has naturally the sound of *ô*.

cortége—kôr-tāzh'.
Cortes (Sp. parliament)—kôr'-tĕs.
Cortez (Fernando)—kôr'-tĕz.
coruscate—kŏr'-ŭs-kāt or kō-rŭs'-kāt.
Corvisart-Desmarets—kōr-vē-zär' dā-mä-rā'.
Corydon—kŏr'-ĭ-dŏn.
coryphée—kō-rē-fā'.
cosmetic—kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk, *not* kŏs-mĕt'-ĭk.
cosmogony—kŏz-mŏg'-ō-nĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg'-ō-nĭ.
cosmography—kŏz-mŏg'-rà-fĭ, *not* kŏs-mŏg'-rà-fĭ.
cosmopolite—kŏz-mŏp'-ō-līt, *not* kŏs-mŏp'-ō-līt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cost—kôst, *not* kŏst *nor* kôst.
See *accost.*

costly—kôst′-lĭ, *not* kŏst′-li *nor* kôst′-lĭ.
See *accost.*

Costa Rica—kŏs′-tä rē′-kä.

costume—kŏs′-tūm or kŏs-tūm′; kŏs′-tūm (Imp.).

costumer — kŏs-tū′-mẽr; kŏs′-tū-mẽr (Wor.).

cote (n.)—kōt, *not* kŏt.
"A dove-*cote.*"

coterie—kō-tẽr-ē′; kō′-tẽr-ē (Stor.).

Cotopaxi—kō-tō-păk′-sē; Sp. pron. kō-tō-pä′-hē.
See *Don Quixote.*

cotyledon—kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn; kō-tĭl′-ē-dŏn (Crabb).

cotyledonous—kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ō-nŭs.

couchant (heraldry) — kow′-chănt; Fr. pron. kōō-shäN′. See *levant.*
For äN, see p. 26.

cough—kôf, *not* kôf *nor* kŏf.
See *accost.*

council—kown′-sĭl.
See *counsel.*

counsel—kown′-sĕl.
See *council.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

coup d'état—kōō dā-tä′.
coup de grâce—kōō dŭ grās′.
coup d'œil—kōō dĕl′; Fr. pron. kōō dŏ′-yŭ.
See *Cologne*. For ö, see p. 25.
coupé—kōō-pā′.
coupon—kōō′-pŏn; Fr. pron. kōō-pôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Courbet—kōōr-bā′.
courier—kōō′-rĭ-ĕr; kōō′-rēr (Wor.); kŏŏr′-ĭ-ĕr (Stor.); Fr. pron. kōōr-yā′. See *courrier*.
Courtenay—kûrt′-nā.
courteous—kûrt′-ē-ŭs.
Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation kōrt′-yŭs. The New Imperial says kōrt′-ē-ŭs.
courteousness—kûrt′-ē-ŭs-nĕs.
kōrt′-yŭs-nĕs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
courtesan—kûrt′-ē-zăn; kûrt-ē-zăn′ (Wor.).
courtesy (politeness)—kûrt′-ē-sĭ.
courtesy (salutation)—kûrt′-sĭ.
"A *courtesy* is the external manifestation of *courtesy*."—*Wor*.
courtier—kōrt′-yĕr.
cousin—kŭz′-n, *not* kŭz′-ĭn.
Cousin—kōō-zăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ovenant—kŭv′-ē-nănt.
ovent (Garden)—kŭv′-ĕnt, *not* kō′-vēnt *nor* kŏv′-ĕnt.
oventry—kŭv′-ĕn-trĭ.
overlet—kŭv′-ĕr-lĕt, *not* kŭv′-ĕr-lĭd, unless spelled *coverlid.*
ovetous—kŭv′-ĕt-ŭs, *not* kŭv′-ē-chŭs, which pronunciation is given by Sheridan.
ovey—kŭv′-ĭ, *not* kō′-vĭ.
owardice—kow′-ärd-ĭs, *not* kow′-ärd-īs.
owl—kowl.
owper—kow′-pĕr or kōō′-pĕr.
oxsackie—kŏŏk-sō′-kē.
racow—krā′-kō.
See *Krakow.*

ranberry—krăn′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* krăm′-bĕr-ĭ.
raunch—kränch, *not* krônch.
Never say krŭnch. The common sound of *au* is ô; but when the digraph is followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed to that of ä.

reature—krēt′-yūr; krēt′-yūr, often krē′-chŏŏr (Stor.).
Crébillon de—dŭ krā-bē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

rèche—krāsh.
redence—krē′-dĕns, *not* krĕd′-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

crédit foncier—krā-dē′ fôN-syā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

crédit mobilier—krā-dē′ mō-bē-lyā′.

credulous—krĕd′-yū-lŭs, *not* krĕj′-ōō-lŭs.

creek—krēk, *not* krĭk.

crematorium—krĕm-à-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.

crematory—krĕm′-à-tō-rĭ.

crept—krĕpt.

crescendo—krĕs-sĕn′-dō.

Cressida—krĕs′-sĭd-à, *not* krĕs-sī′-dà.
"Troilus and *Cressida*."

Crete—krēt ; class. krē′-tē.

Creüsa—krē-yū′-sà.

crevasse—krā-vàs′.

Crichton—krī′-tŏn.
Worcester prefers krĭk′-tŏn. "The Admirable *Crichton*."

Crimea—krĭm-ē′-à, *not* krī-mē′-à.

crinoid—krī′-noid.

crinoline—krĭn′-ō-lĭn ; krĭn′-ō-lēn (Stor.).

critique—krĭ-tēk′.
See *amber-gris*.

Crito—krī′-tō.

crochet (n.)—krō-shā′.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

crochet (vb.)—krō-shā′.

crocodile—krŏk′-ō-dīl or krŏk′-ō-dĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cromlech—krŏm′-lĕk.

Cromwell—krŭm′-wĕl or krŏm′-wĕl.

Formerly almost universally pronounced krŭm′-l.

Crouch—krowch, *not* krōōch.

Croupier—krōō′-pĭ-ĕr ; krōō-pēr′ (Stor.).

Cruikshank—krŏŏk′-shăngk.

Cruise (voyage)—krūz, *not* krūs.

Cruise (bottle)—krūs ; krōōz (Stor.).

See *cruse.*

Crupper—krŏŏp′-ĕr.

In England, krŭp′-ĕr. This last is the marking of all the dictionaries except Webster.

Cruse—krūs ; krōōz (Stor.).

See *cruise.*

Crystalline—krĭs′-tăl-īn or krĭs′-tăl-ĭn.

Crystallization—krĭs-tăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

Cucumber—kū′-kŭm-bĕr.

Kow′-kŭm-bĕr, although now deemed a vulgarism, was in Walker's time the fashionable pronunciation. Smart (1836) says : "No well-taught person, except of the old school, now says *cowcumber*, or *sparrow-grass*, although any other pronunciation of *cucumber* and *asparagus* would have been pedantic some thirty years ago." See *asparagus.*

Cuirass—kwē-rȧs′ or kwē′-răs.

Cuirassier—kwē-rȧs-sēr′ ; Fr. pron. kwē-răs-yā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cuisine—kwē-zēn′.
cuish—kwĭs.
cul-de-sac—kŭl-dŭ-säk′.
For ü, see p. 26.

culinary—kū′-lĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* kŭl′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Frequently mispronounced.

Cumæan—kū-mē′-ăn. See *Cumæ*.
"The *Cumæan* Sibyl."

cuneiform — kū-nē′-ĭ-fôrm, *not* kū′-nē-ĭ-fôrm.
cunning—kŭn′-nĭng, *not* kŭn′-nĭn.
cupola—kū′-pō-lȧ, *not* kū′-pȧ-lō.
Do not transpose the vowel-sounds in the last two syllables.

curaçoa—kōō-rȧ-sō′; kū-rȧ-sō′-ā (Stor.).
Stormonth now prefers kū′-rȧ-sō.

curassow—kū-rȧs′-sō.
curator—kū-rā′-tĕr.
See *abdomen*.

curio—kū′-rĭ-ō.
currant—kŭr′-rănt.
See *current*.

current—kŭr′-rĕnt.
See *currant*.

currier—kŭr′-rĭ-ẽr.
cursed (adj.)—kûr′-sĕd.
See *learned*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cursed (part.)—kûrst.
curtail—kûr-tāl′.
curtain—kûr′-tĭn.
See *captain.*
curule—kū′-rūl.
"*Curule*-chair."
cushion—ko͝osh′-ŭn.
Cuvier—kü-vē-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Cuyahoga—kī-à-hō′-gȧ.
Cuyp—koip.
Cuzco—ko͝os′-kō.
Cyaxares—sī-ăks′-à-rēz.
Cybele—sĭb′-ē-lē or sĭb-ē′-lē.
Scholars generally prefer the **first form**; Byron preferred the second.
Cyclades—sĭk′-lā-dēz, *not* sĭk′-lādz.
cyclamen—sĭk′-là-mĕn.
cycle—sī′-kl, *not* sĭk′-l.
Cyclopean—sī-klō-pē′-ăn or sī-klō′-pē-ăn.
Cyclopes—sī-klō′-pēz.
Cyclops—sī′-klŏps.
cylindric—sĭl-ĭn′-drĭk, *not* sĭl′-ĭn-drĭk.
Cymbeline—sĭm′-bē-lĭn or sĭm′-bē-līn.
cynosure—sī′-nō-shūr or sĭn′-ō-shūr (Web.); sī′-nō-sūr or sĭn′-ō-sūr (Wor.); sī′-nō-zho͝or (Stor.); sĭn′-ŏs-yo͝or (Hal.).
Webster now prefers sī′-nō-shūr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Here are seven different pronunciations authorized by five reputable authorities. Only an apt scholar could succeed in mispronouncing the above word.

Cyprian—sĭp′-rĭ-ăn, *not* sī′-prĭ-ăn.
Cyrene—sī-rē′-nē, *not* sī′-rēn.
cyst—sĭst.
Cytherea—sĭth-ē-rē′-ȧ, *not* sī-thē′-rē-ȧ.
Cyzicus—sĭz′-ē-kŭs.
Czajkowski—chī-kŏvs′-kē.

In Polish, *cz* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin*.

Czar—zär ; tsär (Hal.).
czarevna—zȧ-rĕv′-nȧ.
czarina—zȧ-rē′-nȧ ; tsä-rē′-nȧ (Hal.).
czarowitz—zär′-ō-wĭts or tsär′-ō-vēch.
Czerny—chĕr′-nē.

D

dado—dā′-dō or dā′-dō.

These are the pronunciations given by Webster and Haldeman ; dā′-dō, the form usually heard, is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial.

Dædalus—dĕd′-ā-lŭs.
Daguerre—dä-gâr′.
daguerreotype—dȧ-gĕr′-ō-tīp, *not* dȧ-gĕr′-ē-ō-tīp.
dahabeah—dä-hä-bē′-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dahlgren—dăl′-grĕn.

dahlia—däl′-yȧ or dāl′-yȧ; däl′-ĭ-ȧ (Wor. and Hal.).

The form dāl′-yȧ is an anglicized pronunciation. The word is derived from Dahl (däl), the Swedish botanist.

Dahomey—dä-hō′-mā or dä-hō′-mē.

Often, though less correctly, pronounced dä-hō-mā′.

dais—dā′-ĭs.

Dalhousie (Australia)—dăl-hōō′-zĭ.

damage—dăm′-āj, *not* dăm′-ĭj.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured."—*Richard Grant White.*

Damiens—dā′-mĭ-ĕnz; Fr. pron. dä-mē-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

damned (adj.)—dămd; in serious discourse, dăm′-nĕd.

Walker remarks: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two. Thus in Shakespeare:

'But, O, what *damned* minutes tells he o'er
Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves.'"

damned (part.)—dămd or dăm′-nĕd.

"He that believeth not, shall be *damned*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

damning—dăm′-ĭng or dăm′-nĭng.
Damocles—dăm′-ō-klēz.
"The sword of *Damocles*."

Damon—dā′-mŏn.
"*Damon* and Pythias."

damson—dăm′-zn.
Danaë—dăn′-ā-ē.
Danaides—dā-nā′-ĭd-ēz.
dance—dȧns, *not* dăns.
See *ask*.

dandelion—dăn′-dē-lī-ŏn.
Worcester says dăn-dē-lī′-ŏn. Do not say dăn′-dē-līn.

Dandolo—dăn′-dō-lō.
"Blind old *Dandolo*."

Daniel—dăn′-ĭ-ĕl or dăn′-yĕl.
The last is the colloquial pronunciation.

Danish—dā′-nĭsh, *not* dăn′-ĭsh.
Dannecker von—fōn dän′-ĕk-ĕr.
danseuse—dänN-söz′.
For äN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

Dante—dăn′-tē ; It. pron. dän′-tā.
Danton—dăn′-tŏn ; Fr. pr. dänN-tôN′.
For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Danubian—dȧ-nū′-bĭ-ăn.
Dardanelles—där-dȧ-nĕlz′.
Darien—dā′-rē-ĕn ; Sp. pron. dä-rē-ĕn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Darius—dā-rī′-ŭs.
data—dā′-tȧ, *not* dä′-tȧ.
datum—dā′-tŭm, *not* dä′-tŭm.
daub—dôb, *not* dŏb.
Daubigny—dō-bēn-yē′. See *Aubigné, d'*.
Daudet (Alphonse)—äl-fôNs′ dō-dā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

daunt—dänt ; dônt (Stor.)
See *craunch*.

dauphin—dô′-fĭn ; Fr. pron. dō-făN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

dauphine—dô′-fēn ; Fr. pron. dō-fēn′.
David (artist)—dä-vēd′.
davit—dăv′-ĭt or dā′-vĭt.
Davoust—dä-vo͞o′.
More correctly spelled *Davout*, and pronounced as above.

deaf—dĕf or dēf.
The second pronunciation, although given by Webster, is no longer considered elegant. Worcester says : "The pronunciation of this word is uniformly marked *dĕf* by the English orthoëpists, but it is very common in the United States to pronounce it *dēf*."
This note applies also to *deafen*.

deafen—dĕf′-ĕn or dē′-fĕn.
See *deaf*.

De Amicis—dā ä-mē′-chēs, *not* dē ä-mē′-sĭs.
debauch—dē-bôch′, *not* dē-bowch′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

debauchee—dĕb-ō-shē′ or dā-bō-shā′.
debenture—dē-bĕn′-tūr.
debonair—dĕb-ō-nâr′.
Deborah—dĕb′-ō-rȧ, *not* dē-bō′-rȧ.
debouch—dē-bo͝osh′.
débris—dā-brē′.
début—dā-bū′; Fr. pron. dā-bü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

débutant—dā-bū-tŏng′; Fr. pron. dā-bü-tän′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

débutante—dā-bū-tŏnt′; Fr. pron. dā-bü-täNt′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

decade—dĕk′-ād, *not* dē-kād′.
decadence—dē-kā′-dĕns, *not* dĕk′-ā-dĕns.
decalogue—dĕk′-ȧ-lŏg̃.
decantation—dē-kăn-tā′-shŭn.
Worcester makes the *first* syllable short (dĕk).

decastich—dĕk′-ȧ-stĭk, *not* dĕk′-ȧ-stĭch.
Deccan—dĕk′-ăn.
decease—dē-sēs′.
decemviri—dē-sĕm′-vĭ-rī.
decennary—dē-sĕn′-ȧ-rĭ.
decisive—dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* dē-sī′-zĭv.
declivous—dē-klī′-vŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

décolleté—dā-kŏl-tā′, *not* dā-kŏl′-tā, *nor*, as I once heard the word pronounced, děk-ŭl-ĕt′.

decorative—děk′-ō-rā-tĭv.

There is a tendency to pronounce this word dē-kŏr′-ā-tĭv. It should not be encouraged.

decorous—dē-kō′-rŭs or děk′-ō-rŭs.

See *canorous*. Walker observes: "An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language; but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorous*."

decorum—dē-kō′-rŭm.

See *abdomen*.

decrepit—dē-krĕp′-ĭt, *not* dē-krĕp′-ĭd.

Almost always mispronounced.

dedecorous—dē-děk′-ō-rŭs.

defalcate—dē-făl′-kāt, *not* dē-fôl′-kāt.

Remember that the second syllable in this word is *făl*, not *fôl*.

defalcation—dē-făl-kā′-shŭn or dĕf-ăl-kā′-shŭn.

Worcester makes the *first* syllable dĕf.

defalcator—dĕf′-ăl-kā-tĕr.

defamatory—dē-făm′-à-tō-rĭ, *not* dē-fā′-mà-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

defeasance—dē-fē′-zăns.
deficit—dĕf′-ĭs-ĭt, *not* dē-fĭs′-ĭt.
defile (n.)—dē-fīl′ or dē′-fīl (Web.), dĕf-īl′ or dē′-fil (Stor.); dē-fīl′ (Wor., Hal., and Imp.).

In accordance with analogy (see *absent*), the pronunciation dē′-fīl should prevail. Webster, however, does not give it the preference.

defile (vb.)—dē-fīl′.

See *absent*.

dégagé—dā-g̃ā-zhā′.
deglutition—dĕg̃-lū-tĭsh′-ŭn or dē.
dégoût—dā-g̃o͞o′.
deign—dān.
Dejanira—dĕj-ȧ-nī′-rȧ.
Delacroix—dŭ-lä-krwä′.
Delaroche—dŭ-lä-rŏsh′.
Delaunay—dŭ-lō-nā′.
Delft—dĕlft.

Commonly pronounced dĕlf.

Delhi (India)—dĕl′-lē.
Delhi (U. S.)—dĕl′-hī.
Delilah—dĕl′-ĭl-ȧ or dē-lī′-lȧ.

Webster, however, prefers this last pronunciation; it has in addition, the sanction of general custom.

delirious—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭs.
delirium—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* dē-lē′-rĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

elivery—dē-lĭv′-ẽr-ĭ, *not* dē-lĭv′-rĭ.
Delphinus—dĕl-fī′-nŭs.
emagogic—dĕm-à-gŏj′-ĭk.
emagogy—dĕm′-à-gŏj-ĭ; dĕm′-ă-gŏj-ĭ (Stor.). See *demagogue*.
Demerara—dĕm-ẽr-ä′-rà.
emesne—dē-mēn′; dē-mān′ (Hal.).
Demeter—dē-mē′-tẽr.
Demetrius—dē-mē′-trĭ-ŭs, *not* dē-mĕt′-rĭ-ŭs.
emijohn—dĕm′-ĭ-jŏn, *not* dĭm′-ĭ-jŏn.
emise—dē-mīz′, *not* dē-mēz′.
emolition—dĕm-ō-lĭsh′-ŭn.
demoniacal—dĕm-ō-nī′-ăk-ăl, *not* dē-mō′-nĭ-ăk-ăl.
demonstrable—dē-mŏn′-strà-bl.
demonstrate—dĕm′-ŏn-strāt or dē-mŏn′-strāt.

Worcester gives the last form only. See *contemplate*.

demonstrative—dē-mŏn′-strà-tĭv.
demonstrator—dĕm′-ŏn-strā-tẽr.

dē-mŏn′-strā-tôr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Demosthenic—dĕm-ŏs-thĕn′-ĭk, *not* dē-mŏs′-thē-nĭk.
Deneb—dē′-nĕb.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

denier (coin)—dē-nēr′ or dĕn′-ĭ-ā.

"My dukedom to a beggarly *denier*,
I do mistake my person all this while:"
—*Shakespeare.*

dénouement—dā-nōō-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

denudation—dĕn-ū-dā′-shŭn or dē-nū-dā′-shŭn.

depends—dē-pĕndz′, *not* dē-pĕnz′.

deplorable—dē-plō′-rȧ-bl, *not* dē-plŏr′-ȧ-bl.

deposition—dĕp-ō-zĭsh′-ŭn; dē′-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn (Stor.).

depot—dē′-pō or dā-pō′ (Web.); dē-pō′ (Wor., Hal., and Imp.); dĕp-ō′ or dĕp′-ō (Stor.); Fr. pron. dā-pō′.

Do not say dā′-pō, which is a hybrid pronunciation.

depreciate—dē-prē′-shĭ-āt, *not* dē-prē′-sĭ-āt.

deprivation—dĕp-rĭv-ā′-shŭn.

Deptford—dĕt′-fŭrd; dĕd′-fŭrd (Gaz.).

See *Alnwick.*

depths—dĕpths, *not* dĕps.

The three consonant sounds occurring in immediate succession, render this word difficult of articulation.

deputy—dĕp′-yū-tĭ.

De Quincey—dē-kwĭn′-sĭ, *not* dē-kwĭn′-zĭ.

Derby (Eng.)—dĕr′-bĭ or där′-bĭ.

The latter pronunciation was once universal.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

erelict—dĕr′-ē-lĭkt.

e rigueur—dŭ rē-ĝör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

erisive—dē-rī′-sĭv ; dē-rī′-zĭv (Hal.).

Desaix—dĕs-sā′.

escant (n.)—dĕs′-kănt.

escant (vb.)—dĕs-kănt′.

See *absent.*

Descartes—dā-kärt′.

Desdemona—dĕz-dē-mō′-nȧ, *not* dĕs-dē-mō′-nȧ.

esert (wilderness)—dĕz′-ẽrt.

See *desert (merit), dessert.*

eshabille—dāz-ȧ-bēl′ ; dĕs-hȧ-bĭl′ (Wor.) ; dĕz′-ă-bēl (Stor.).

See *dishabille, déshabillé.*

esiccate—dĕs′-ĭk-āt or dē-sĭk′-āt.

Dictionaries generally prefer the second form, but the first is the one in common use.

esideratum—dē-sĭd-ẽr-ā′-tŭm, *not* dē-sĭd-ẽr-ā′-tŭm.

esign—dē-zīn′ or dē-sīn′.

Careful speakers and the standard dictionaries favor dē-sīn′. The Century *prefers* dē-zīn′.

esignate—dĕs′-ĭĝ-nāt, *not* dĕz′-ĭĝ-nāt.

esignator—dĕs′-ĭĝ-nā-tẽr, *not* dĕz′-ĭĝ-nā-tẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

desist—dē-zĭst′ or dē-sĭst′.
Sheridan says dē-zĭst′.

Des Moines—dē-moin′.

Desmoulins—dā-mōō-lăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

desolate—dĕs′-ō-lāt, *not* dĕz′-ō-lāt.

desolation—dĕs-ō-lā′-shŭn, *not* dĕz-ō-lā′-shŭn.

desperado—dĕs-pĕr-ā′-dō.
dĕs-pĕr-ä′-dō is often heard and is the pronunciation given by Jameson.

despicable—dĕs′-pĭk-à-bl, *not* dē-spĭk′-á-bl.

dessert—dĕz-zĕrt′, *not* dĕz′-zĕrt.
See *desert (wilderness)*.

desuetude—dĕs′-wē-tūd.
"Innocuous *desuetude*."

desultory—dĕs′-ŭl-tō-rĭ.

detail (n.)—dē′-tāl or dē-tāl′.
The second is preferred by Worcester. Most *English* dictionaries prefer the pronunciation dē-tāl′.

detail (vb.)—dē-tāl′.
See *absent*.

Détaille—dā-tä′-yŭ.
Last syllable to be lightly pronounced.

detestation—dĕt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn or dē-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.

détour—dā-tōōr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

detritus—dē-trī′-tŭs.
de trop—dŭ trō′.
devastate—dĕv′-ăs-tāt or dē-văs′-tāt.
The second pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.
device—dē-vīs′.
devil—dĕv′-l, *not* dĕv′-ĭl.
See *evil.*
devise—dē-vīz′.
devoir—dĕv-wôr′; Fr. pron. dŭv-wär′.
dexterous—dĕks′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* dĕks′-trŭs.
dextrine—dĕks′-trĭn.
See *aniline.*
dew—dū, *not* dyū, *nor* dōō.
Dhaulagiri—dow-lä-gē′-rē.
diabetes—dī-ȧ-bē′-tēz.
diable—dē-ä′-bl.
diabolism—dī-ăb′-ō-lĭzm, *not* dē-ăb′-ō-lĭzm.
diæresis—dī-ĕr′-ē-sĭs; dī-ē′-rĕ-sĭs (Stor.), *not* dī-ĕr-ē′-sĭs.
dialogue—dī′-ȧ-lŏg̃, *not* dī′-ȧ-lôg̃.
diamond—dī′-ȧ-mŭnd or dī′-mŭnd.
Diana—dī-ā′-nȧ or dī-ăn′-ȧ.
"The usual pronunciation is dī-ăn′-ȧ."—*Smart.*
diapason—dī-ȧ-pā′-zŏn or dī-ȧ-pā′-sŏn.
diaphanous—dī-ăf′-ȧ-nŭs.
diaphragm—dī′-ȧ-frăm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

diastole—dī-ăs′-tō-lē.
diathesis—dī-ăth′-ē-sĭs, *not* dī-ā-thē′-sĭs.
diatom—dī′-ăt-ŏm, *not* dī-ăt′-ŏm.
diatribe—dī′-ȧ-trīb or dĭ-ăt′-rĭb-ē.
Webster gives the first only; Worcester gives the two in the above order.

dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene — dī-klō-rō-tĕt-rȧ-hī-drŏks-ĭ-bĕn′-zēn.
This word is given as a sample of certain almost unpronounceable terms produced by the requirements of modern chemistry. See *tetrabromohydroquinine.*

diclinous—dĭk′-lĭn-ŭs or dī-klī′-nŭs.
didactic—dĭd-ăk′-tĭk, *not* dī-dăk′-tĭk.
Diderot—dē-drō′.
Didot—dē-dō′.
Dieppe—dē-ĕp′.
dyĕp is preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Dies Iræ—dī′-ēz ī′-rē.
dietary—dī′-ĕt-ā-rĭ.
different—dĭf′-fĕr-ĕnt, *not* dĭf′-rĕnt.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

differentiate—dĭf-fĕr-ĕn′-shĭ-āt.
diffuse (adj.)—dĭf-fūs′.
diffuse (vb.)—dĭf-fūz′.
diffusive—dĭf-fū′-sĭv, *not* dĭf-fū′-zĭv.
digest (n.)—dī′-jĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

igest (vb.)—dĭj-ĕst′.
See *absent.*

igestion—dĭ-jĕs′-chŭn, *not* dī-jĕst′-yŭn.

igitalis—dĭj-ĭ-tā′-lĭs, *not* dĭj-ī-tā′-lĭs.

igression—dĭ-grĕsh′-ŭn, *not* dī-grĕsh′-ŭn.

Dijon—dē-zhôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

ilate—dĭl-āt′ or dī-lāt′.

ilemma—dĭ-lĕm′-mȧ or dī-lĕm′-mȧ.
Worcester gives the first only.

ilettante—dĭl-ĕt-ăn′-tā or dē-lā-tän′-tā.

ilettanti—dĭl-ĕt-ăn′-tē or dē-lā-tän′-tē.

Dilke—dĭlk.

inarchy—dĭn′-är-kĭ.

inosaur—dī′-nō-sôr.

iocesan—dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī′-ō-sē-săn; dī-ŏs′-ē-săn or dī-ō-sē′-săn (Wor.).

iocese—dī′-ō-sēs or dī′-ō-sĕs.

Diodorus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs.

Diomede—dī′-ō-mēd; class. dī-ō-mē′-dē.

Diomedes—dī-ō-mē′-dēz.

Dionysius—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs, *not* dī-ō-nĭs′-ĭ-ŭs.

Dionysus—dī-ō-nī′-sŭs.

iorama—dī-ō-rä′-mȧ or dī-ō-rā′-mȧ, *not* dī-ō-răm′-ȧ.

iphtheria—dĭf-thē′-rĭ-ȧ (Web., Wor., and Imp.); Webster (1900) says dĭf or dĭp.
dĭp-thē′-rĭ-ȧ is the pronunciation preferred.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

by Haldeman and is a secondary form of Stormonth's.

diphtheritic—dĭf-thē-rĭt′-ĭk or dĭp.
See *diphtheria.*

diphthong—dĭf′-thŏng or dĭp′-thŏng.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the latter pronunciation only.

diploë—dĭp′-lō-ē.
diploma—dĭ-plō′-mȧ, *not* dī-plō′-mȧ.
diplomacy—dĭ-plō′-mā-sĭ.
Walker says dĭp′-lō-mā-sĭ.

diplomat—dĭp′-lō-mȧt.
See *diplomate.*

diplomate—dĭp′-lō-māt.
See *diplomat.*

diplomatic—dĭp-lō-măt′-ĭk.
diplomatist—dĭp-lō′-mā-tĭst.
direct—dĭ-rĕkt′, *not* dī-rĕkt′.
"*I*, when final in a syllable, has more commonly its short sound, as in phĭ-los′-o-phy, dĭ-rect′, etc." *Webster.*

disable—dĭs-ā′-bl or dĭz-ā′-bl.
The second is Worcester's pronunciation.

disarm—dĭz-ärm′; dĭs-ärm′ (Stor.); dĭs-ärm′ or dĭz-ärm′ (Hal.).
disaster—dĭz-ăs′-tẽr, *not* dĭs-ăs′-tẽr.
disband—dĭs-bănd′; dĭz-bănd′ (Wor.).
disburse—dĭs-bûrs′; dĭz-bûrs′ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

iscard—dĭs-kärd′.

iscern—dĭz-zĕrn′, *not* dĭs-sĕrn′.

See *sacrifice.*

iscernment—dĭz-zĕrn′-mĕnt, *not* dĭs-sĕrn′-mĕnt.

iscipline—dĭs′-ĭ-plĭn.

)iscobolus—dĭs-kŏb′-ō-lŭs.

iscount (n.)—dĭs′-kownt.

iscount (vb.)—dĭs′-kownt or dĭs-kownt′.

The second is the pronunciation of Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman. Smart says: "The accent [on the second syllable] is proper, but in the mercantile world the verb is very commonly made to bear the same accent as the noun."

iscourse—dĭs-kōrs′, *not* dĭs′-kōrs.

iscourteous—dĭs-kûrt′-ē-ŭs.

dĭs-kŭrt′-yŭs is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

iscovery—dĭs-kŭv′-ĕr-ĭ or dĭs-kŭv′-rĭ.

iscrepance—dĭs-krĕp′-ăns or dĭs′-krē-păns.

The first pronunciation is Webster's, Stormonth's, and Haldeman's; the second is Worcester's. The New Imperial Dictionary says dĭs′-krĕp-ăns or dĭs-krĕp′-ăns. See *discrepancy, discrepant.*

iscrepancy — dĭs-krĕp′-ăn-sĭ or dĭs′-krē-păn-sĭ.

See *discrepance.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

discrepant—dĭs-krĕp′-ănt or dĭs′-krē-pănt.
See *discrepance.*

disdain—dĭs-dān′ or dĭz-dān′.
Haldeman and the New Imperial say dĭs-dān′.

disease—dĭz-ēz′, *not* dĭs-ēz′.

disfranchise—dĭs-frăn′-chĭz or dĭs-frăn′-chīz.
See *franchise.*

disgrace—dĭs-grās′ ; dĭz-grās′ (Wor.).

dishabille—dĭs-å-bĭl′.
See *deshabille, déshabillé.*

dishevel—dĭsh-ĕv′-l or ĕl.

dishonest—dĭz-ŏn′-ĕst ; dĭs-ŏn′-ĕst (Stor. and Imp.) ; dĭs-ŏn′-ĕst or dĭz-ŏn′-ĕst (Hal.) ; dĭs or dĭz (Webster, 1900).

dishonor — dĭz-ŏn′-ŭr ; dĭs-ŏn′-ēr (Stor.) ; dĭs-ŏn′-ŭr or dĭz-ŏn′-ŭr (Hal.).

disinterested—dĭs-ĭn′-tĕr-ĕs-tĕd, *not* dĭs-ĭn-tĕr-ĕs′-tĕd.

disputable—dĭs′-pū-tå-bl ; dĭs-pū′-tå-bl (Imp.).

disputant—dĭs′-pū-tănt, *not* dĭs-pū′-tănt.
See *acclimate.*

Disraeli—dĭz-rā′-lē or dĭz-rē′-lē ; dĭz-rā′-ĕl-ē (Biog.).

dissemble—dĭs-sĕm′-bl, *not* dĭz-zĕm′-bl.

dissidence—dĭs′-sĭd-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dissociate—dĭs-sō′-shĭ-āt.
See *annunciate.*

dissolve—dĭz-zŏlv′.

dissyllabic—dĭs-sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.

distich—dĭs′-tĭk, *not* dĭs′-tĭch.

distingué—dēs-tăN-gā′.
For ăN, see p. 26

distrait—dĭs-trā′.

distraite—dĭs-trāt′.

district—dĭs′-trĭkt, *not* dē′-strĭkt.

divan—dĭv-ăn′, *not* dī′-văn.
Haldeman says dē-wän′ or dĭv-ăn′.

divaricate—dī-văr′-ĭk-āt.

Dives—dī′-vēz, *not* dīvz.

diverge—dĭv-ĕrj′, *not* dī-vĕrj′.

divers—dī′-vẽrz.
See *diverse.*

diverse—dī′-vẽrs or dī-vẽrs′.
See *divers.*

diversely—dī′-vẽrs-lĭ or dī-vẽrs′-lĭ.

divert—dĭv-ĕrt′, *not* dī-vẽrt′.

divertissement—dē-vār-tēs-mäN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

divisive—dĭv-ī′-sĭv.

divorce—dĭv-ôrs′, *not* dĭv-ôrs′.

Dnieper—nē′-pẽr ; Russian pron. dnyĕp′-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dniester—nēs′-tẽr ; Russian pron. dnyĕs′-tẽr.

Dobell (Sydney)—dō-bĕl′.

docile—dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sĭl (Web.) ; dŏs′-ĭl or dō′-sīl (Stor.) ; dō′-sĭl (Hal.) ; dō′-sīl or dō′-sĭl (Imp.).

doctrinaire—dŏk-trē-nâr′.

Dodonæus—dŏd-ō-nē′-ŭs.

does—dŭz.

"By some erroneously pronounced dŏŏz." —*Wor.*

dog—dôg̃, *not* dôg̃, *nor* dŏg̃.

Many persons in endeavoring to avoid the ô sound in this word, go to the other extreme, and shorten the *o* excessively. The correct sound is midway between these. See *accost.*

doggerel—dŏg̃′-ẽr-ĕl.

dogma—dôg̃′-mȧ, *not* dŏg̃′-mȧ, *nor* dôg̃′-mȧ.

See *accost.*

Dolce (Carlo)—dōl′-chā.

dolce far niente—dōl′-chā fär nē-ān′-tā.

Dolci (Carlo)—dōl′-chē.

Döllinger (Dr.)—döl′-lĭng-ẽr.

For ö, see p. 25.

dolman—dŏl′-măn, *not* dôl′-măn.

dolor—dō′-lŏr.

dolorous—dŏl′-ẽr-ŭs ; dō′-lẽr-ŭs (Hal. and Imp.).

domain—dō-mān′, *not* dō′-mān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Domenichino—dō-mĕn-ē-kē′-nō.
domicile—dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl ; dŏm′-ĭs-īl or dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl (Stor.) ; Stor. now says dŏm′-ĭs-ĭl.
Dominican—dō-mĭn′-ĭk-ăn.
dominie—dŏm′-ĭn-ĭ.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but custom has made the *o* in the first syllable *long*—dō′-mĭn-ē.

Don (river)—dŏn.
Don (title)—dŏn ; Sp. pron. dōn.

"*Don* Carlos."

Doña—dōn′-yȧ.

"*Doña* Sol."

donative—dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv ; dō′-nȧ-tĭv or dŏn′-ȧ-tĭv (Hal.).
Doncaster—dŏngk′-ăs-tẽr.
Donegal—dŏn-ē-ḡôl′, *not* dŏn′-ē-ḡăl.
Donizetti—dō-nē-zĕt′-ē or dō-nēd-zĕt′-ē.
donjon—dŭn′-jŭn ; dŏn′-jŏn (Stor.).
Don Juan—dŏn jū′-ăn, *not* dŏn jū-ăn′ ; Sp. pron. dōn hŏŏ-ȧn′.

In Spanish, *j* before a vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*.

donkey—dŏng′-kĭ, *not* dŭng′-kĭ.
Don Quixote—dŏn kwĭks′-ōt ; Sp. pron. dōn kē-hō′-tā.

In Spanish, *x* before a vowel is pronounced like a strongly-aspirated *h*, approximating the German K. See p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Doric—dŏr′-ĭk, *not* dō′-rĭk.

dost—dŭst.

"Sometimes pronounced dōst."—*Wor.*

dot (dowry)—dŏt; Fr. pron. dŏt.

The *t* final, in French words, is *generally* silent.

dotage—dō′-tāj, *not* dŏt′-āj.

dotard—dō′-tärd, *not* dŏt′-ärd.

doth—dŭth, *not* dōth.

Dotheboys' Hall—dō′-thē-boiz **hôl.**

"Nicholas Nickleby."

Douai—dōō-ā′.

See *Douay.*

Douay—dōō-ā′.

"The *Douay* Bible." See *Douai.*

double entendre—dŏō′-bl äN-täN′-dr.

"This is a barbarous compound of French words. The true French equivalent is *double entente.*"—*Web.* For äN, see p. 26. See *double entente.*

double entente—dŏō′-bl äN-täNt′.

See *double entendre.* For äN, see p. **26.**

douceur—dōō-sör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

douche—dōōsh.

doughty—dow′-tĭ.

Dovrefield—dō-vrŭ-fĭ-ĕld′.

Also spelled *Dovrefjeld*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Drachenfels—drä′-kĕn-fĕls ; drä′-ĸĕn-fĕls (Gaz.).
For ĸ, see p. 28.

drachm—drăm.

draft—drâft.
See *ask*. Stormonth says drăft.

dragée—drä-zhā′.

drama—drä′-mȧ or drā′-mȧ (Web.); drā′-mȧ or drăm′-ȧ (Wor.); drä′-mȧ (Stor.); drä′-mȧ or drăm′-ȧ (Hal.).

dramatis personæ—drăm′-ȧ-tĭs pĕr-sō′-nē, *not* drä-mä′-tĭs pĕr-sō′-nē.

dramatist—drăm′-ȧ-tĭst, *not* drā′-mȧ-tĭst.

draught—drâft ; drăft (Stor.).

Drogheda—drŏ′-hĕd-ȧ.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this word.

drollery—drō′-lĕr-ĭ.

dromedary — drŭm′-ē-dā-rĭ ; drŏm′-ē-dĕr-i (Smart).

droschke—drŏs′-kĭ.
See *drosky*.

drosky—drŏs′-kĭ.
See *droschke*.

dross—drôs, *not* drôs, *nor* drŏs.
See *accost*.

drought—drowt.

drouth—drowth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

drown—drown.
drowned—drownd.
drowning—drown′-ĭng.
Druid—drū′-ĭd.
dryades—drī′-ȧ-dēz.
Dryburgh—drī′-bŭr-ō or drī′-bûrḡ.
"*Dryburgh* Abbey."

ducat—dŭk′-ăt, *not* dū′-kăt.
Du Chaillu—dü shä-yü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Duchesne—dü-shān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

ductile—dŭk′-tĭl, *not* dŭk′-tēl.
Dudevant (Mme.)—düd-väN′.
For ü and äN, see p. 26.

duke—dūk, *not* dōōk, *nor* dyūk.
dulcamara—dŭl-kȧ-mā′-rȧ.
dulciana—dŭl-sĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Dulwich—dŭl′-ĭj ; dŭl′-ĭch (Gaz.).
See *Alnwick.*

Dumas—dü-mä′ or dü-mäs′.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras.*

Dumfries—dŭm-frēs′, *not* dŭm′-frēz.
Duncan—dŭng′-kăn, *not* dŭn′-kăn.
duodenum—dū-ō-dē′-nŭm.
Duplessis—dü-plā-sē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dupuytren—dü-pwē-trăN′.
For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

Duquesne—dü-kān′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Dürer (Albert)—dü′-rĕr.
For ü, see p. 26.

duress—dū′-rĕs or dū-rĕs′.

Dusseldorf—dŭs′-sĕl-dōrf; Ger. pron. düs′-sĕl-dōrf.
For ü, see p. 26.

duty—dū′-tĭ, *not* dyū′-tĭ, *nor* dōō′-tĭ.

Duyckinck—dī′-kĭngk.

Dwina—dwē′-nȧ.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers dwī′-nȧ.

dynamite—dī′-nȧ-mīt or dĭn′-ȧ-mīt; dĭn′-ā-mīt (Wor.).

dynamo—dĭn′-ā-mō or dī′-nā-mō.

dynasty—dī′-năs-tĭ or dĭn′-ăs-tĭ.
Authorities are pretty evenly divided between these two pronunciations.

dysentery—dĭs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, *not* dĭz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

dyspepsia—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ-ȧ or dĭs-pĕp′-shȧ.

dyspepsy—dĭs-pĕp′-sĭ.
dĭs′-pĕp-sĭ is preferred by Worcester.

dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

E

eau de vie—ō-dŭ-vē′.

Ebal—ē′-băl.
"*Ebal* and Gerizim."

Ebers (Georg)—ḡā-ōrĸ′ ā′-bĕrs.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Eboracum—ĕb-ō-rā′ kŭm or ĕb-ŏr′-ȧ-kŭm.
"Novum *Eboracum* (New York)."

Ebro—ē′-brō; Sp. pron. ā′-brō.

écarté—ā-kär-tā′.

Ecbatana—ĕk-băt′-ȧ-nȧ.

ecce homo—ĕk′-sē hō′-mō.

Echo—ĕk′-ō; ē′-kō (Biog.).

éclat—ē-klä′; ĕk-lä′ (Stor.); Fr. pron. ā-klä′.

economic—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk.

economical—ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl or ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl; ĕk-ō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl (Stor.); ē-kō-nŏm′-ĭk-ăl (Hal.).

Ecuador—ĕk-wȧ-dōr′.

ecumenical—ĕk-yū-mĕn′-ĭk-ȧl, *not* ē-kū-mĕn′-ĭk-ăl.

eczema—ĕk′-zē-mȧ, *not* ĕk-zē′-mȧ.
A very common error.

Edam—ā-dăm′, *not* ē′-dăm.
"*Edam* cheese."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

delweiss—ā′-dl-vīs.
See *edelweisse.*

delweisse—ā-dl-vī′-sĕ.
See *edelweiss.*

dile—ē′-dīl.
See *ædile.*

Edinburgh—ĕd′-ĭn-bŭr-ō, *not* ĕd′-ĭn-bûrg̃.

ducation—ĕd-yū-kā′-shŭn, *not* ĕj-ōō-kā′-shŭn.

'en—ēn.

'er—ār or âr; ār (Stor.)

ffrontery—ĕf-frŭnt′-ĕr-ĭ; ĕf-frŏnt′-ĕr-ĭ (Hal.).

Ægeus—ē-jē′-ŭs.
See *Ægeus.* "Midsummer Night's Dream."

eglantine—ĕg̃′-lăn-tīn or ĕg̃′-lăn-tĭn.

egotism—ē′-gō-tĭzm or ĕg̃′-ō-tĭzm.
There is good authority for each of these pronunciations.

egotist—ē′-gō-tĭst; ĕg̃′-ō-tĭst (Stor.).

egregious—ē-grē′-jŭs or jĭ-ŭs.
By several orthoëpists (Stormonth included) this word is pronounced ē-grē′-jĭ-ŭs.

eh (interj.)—ā or ĕ.

Ehrenbreitstein—ā-rĕn-brīt′-stīn.

Ehrenfels—ā′-rĕn-fĕls.

eider (duck)—ī′-dĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

either—ē′-thĕr or ī′-thĕr (Web., Stor., and Imp.); ē′-thĕr (Wor.); ē′-thĕr (Hal.).

Webster says: "The former (ē′-thĕr) is the pronunciation given in nearly all the English dictionaries, and is still the prevailing one in the United States; the latter (ī′-thĕr) has of late become somewhat common in England. Analogy, however, as well as the best and most general usage, is decidedly in favor of ē′-ther."

Walker remarks: "*Either* and *neither* are so often pronounced *ī′-ther* and *nī′-ther* that it is hard to say to which class they belong. Analogy, however, without hesitation, gives the diphthong the sound of long open *e*, rather than that of *i*, and rhymes them with *breather*, one who breathes."

Smart says: "Between *ēi′-ther* and *eī′-ther* there is little, in point of good usage, to choose; * * * but usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of *ē* in these two words."

"For the pronunciation ī′-ther and nī′-ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers."—*R. G. White.*

The consensus of the above authorities is decidedly in favor of ē′-thĕr; although ī′-thĕr is the pronunciation of a very respectable minority in the United States.

A Scotch professor, being asked which of the two pronunciations of this word he preferred, replied: "Ayther (ā′-thĕr) will do."

Elagabalus—ĕl-ā-gā-bā′-lŭs or ĕl-ā-găb′-ā-lŭs.

See *Heliogabalus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Elan—ā-lăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Elbe—ĕlb ; Ger. pron. ĕl′-bĕ.

Elbrooz—ĕl-brōōz′.
See *Elbruz.*

Elbruz—ĕl-brōōz′.
See *Elbrooz.*

El Dorado—ĕl dō-rā′-dō or ĕl-dō-rä′-dō.
Worcester gives the second only.

Eleanor—ĕl′-ē-ȧ-nôr.
Since, with the accent on the first syllable, this word is difficult of pronunciation, it has degenerated into ĕl′-ĕn-ôr.

Eleazar—ē-lē-ā′-zär or ē-lē′-ā-zär.
"*Eleazar* and Ithamar."

electricity—ē-lĕk-trĭs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ē-lĕk-trĭz′-ĭt-ĭ.

eleemosynary—ĕl-ē-mŏs′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ĕl-ē-mŏz′-ĭn-ā-rĭ.

elegiac—ē-lē′-jĭ-ăk or ĕl-ē-jī′-ăk.
The second pronunciation is preferred by most orthoëpists, Webster excepted.

elephantiasis—ĕl-ē-făn-tī′-ȧ-sĭs, *not* ĕl-ē-făn-tĭ-ā′-sĭs.

elephantine—ĕl-ē-făn′-tĭn, *not* ĕl′-ē-făn-tēn.

eleven—ē-lĕv′-n, *not* lĕv′-n.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Elgin—ĕl′-gĭn, *not* ĕl′-jĭn.
"The *Elgin* Marbles." The second pronunciation is almost universal.

Elia—ē′-lĭ-ȧ.
"The Essays of *Elia*."

elicit—ē-lĭs′-ĭt.
To be distinguished from *illicit*.

eligible—ĕl′-ĭj-ĭb-l.
Eliphalet—ē-lĭf′-ȧ-lĕt.
élite—ā-lēt′.
elixir—ē-lĭks′-r, *not* ĕl′-ĭks-r.
Elizabethan—ē-lĭz′-ȧ-bĕth-ăn.
Ellen—ĕl′-ĕn, *not* ĕl′-ŭn.
ellipse—ĕl-lĭps′; ē-lĭps′ (Hal.).
elm—ĕlm, *not* ĕl′-ŭm.
éloge—ā-lōzh′.
Elohim—ē-lō′-hĭm; Bib. ĕl′-ō-hĭm.
elongate—ē-lŏng′-gāt, *not* ē-lŏn′-gāt.
eloquence—ĕl′-ō-kwĕns.
Elssler (Fanny)—ĕls′-lĕr, *not* ĕs′-lĕr.
elusive—ē-lū′-sĭv; ē-lū′-zĭv (Stor.).
Elysian—ē-lĭzh′-ăn or ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ăn; ē-lĭzh′-ăn (Hal.).
Elysium—ē-lĭzh′-ŭm or ē-lĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm, *not* ē-lĭz′-ĭ-ŭm.
Elzevir—ĕl′-zē-vēr or ĕl′-zē-vēr.
emaciate—ē-mā′-shĭ-āt.
embalm—ĕm-bäm′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

embonpoint—äN-bôN-pwăN′.
For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26 and **27**.

embouchure—äN-bōō-shür′.
For äN and ü, see p. 26.

embrasure—ĕm-brā′-zhūr.
Worcester prefers to accent the *last* syllable, but gives the above also. Stormonth says ĕm-brā′-zhŏŏr.

embryo—ĕm′-brĭ-ō.

emeer—ē′-mēr.
See *ameer*.

emendation—ĕm-ĕn-dā′-shŭn or ē-mĕn-dā′-shŭn.

emeritus—ē-mĕr′-ĭt-ŭs.

emir—ē′-mēr or ē-mēr′.
See *amir*.

Emmaus—ĕm-mā′-ŭs or ĕm′-mā-ŭs.

emolliate—ē-mŏl′-ĭ-āt; ē-mŏl′-yē-āt (Wor.).

emollient—ē-mŏl′-yĕnt or ē-mŏl′-lĭ-ĕnt.

empiric (n.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk or ĕm′-pĭr-ĭk.

empiric (adj.)—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭk.

empiricism—ĕm-pĭr′-ĭ-sĭzm.

employé—ĕm-ploi-ā′ or äN-plwä-yā′; *not* ĕm-ploi-ē′, unless spelled *employee*.
For äN, see p. 26.

empressement—äN-prĕs-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* **37**.)

empyrean—ĕm-pĭr-ē′-ăn. See *empyreal.*
Worcester gives as a secondary pronunciation, ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăn.

Ems—ĕms, *not* ĕmz.
In German, *s* final is sharp, as in *this.*

encephalic—ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk, *not* ĕn-sĕf′-ā-lĭk.
encephalon—ĕn-sĕf′-ā-lŏn.
enchant—ĕn-chănt′, *not* ĕn-chănt′.
See *ask.*

enchiridion—ĕn-ḱī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŏn.
Encke—ĕng′-kĕ.
"*Encke's* comet."

encore—äng-kōr′; Fr. pron. äN-kōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

encyclopedia—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭ-ȧ.
encyclopedic—ĕn-sī-klō-pĕd′-ĭk or pē′-dĭk.
encyclopedist—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭst.
endive—ĕn′-dĭv, *not* ĕn′-dīv.
endosmose—ĕn′-dŏz-mōs or ĕn′-dŏs.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable. See *exosmose.*

Endymion—ĕn-dĭm′-ĭ-ŏn.
Eneid—ē-nē′-ĭd or ē′-nē-ĭd.
Webster gives ē′-nē-ĭd as a secondary form. See *Æneid.*

enema—ĕn′-ē-mȧ or ē-nē′-mȧ.
The customary pronunciation is ē-nē′-mȧ. Greek quantity would make it ĕn′-ē-mȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

enervate—ē-nĕr′-vāt or ĕn′-ĕr-vāt.
The last pronunciation, although contrary to most authority, is the one generally heard.

en famille—ăN fä-mē′-yŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

enfranchise—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz or ĕn-frăn′-chīz.
See *disenfranchise, franchise.*

Engadine—ĕn-gä-dēn′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Enghien d'—dăN-gĕăN′; dăN-gē-ăN′ (Biog.).
For ăN and ăN, see p. 26.

engine—ĕn′-jĭn, *not* ĕn′-jīn.
enginery—ĕn′-jĭn-rĭ, *not* ĕn′-jĭn-ĕr-ĭ.
England—ĭng′-glănd, *not* ĕng′-glănd.
English—ĭng′-glĭsh, *not* ĕng′-glĭsh.
engross—ĕn-grōs′.
enigma—ē-nĭg′-mȧ; ĕn-ĭg′-mȧ (Stor.).
enigmatic—ē-nĭg-măt′-ĭk or ĕn-ĭg-măt′-ĭk; ĕn-ĭg-măt′-ĭk (Stor.).
ennui—än-wē′; Fr. pron. äN-nwē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ennuyé—än-nwē-yā′; Fr. pron. äN-nwē-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enquiry—ĕn-kwī′-rĭ, *not* ĕn′-kwĭr-ĭ.
See *inquiry.*

en rapport—äN rä-pōr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

en route—äN rōōt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensemble—äN-säN′-bl.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensilage—ĕn′-sĭl-āj.

en suite—äN swēt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entente cordiale—äN-täNt′ kôr-dyäl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enthusiasm—ĕn-thū′-zĭ-ăzm.

enthymeme—ĕn′-thĭ-mēm.

entr'acte—äN-trăkt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entre nous—äN-trŭ nōō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entrée—äN-trā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entremets—äN-trŭ-mā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entrepôt—äN-trŭ-pō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

entresol—äN-trŭ-sŏl′ or ĕn′-tĕr-sŏl.
For äN, see p. 26.

enunciate—ē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.
Stormonth prefers ē-nŭn′-sĭ-āt. See *annunciate.*

envelop (n.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

envelop (vb.)—ĕn-vĕl′-ŭp.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

envelope—ĕn′-vĕl-ōp or än′-vē-lōp.
For ăn, see p. 26.

environs—ĕn-vī′-rŏnz or ĕn′-vĭr-ŏnz.

eocene—ē′-ō-sēn.

Eolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn. See *Æolian.*

Epaminondas—ē-păm-ĭn-ŏn′-dăs.

Epaphroditus—ē-păf-rō-dī′-tŭs.

epaulette—ĕp′-ôl-ĕt. See *epaulet.*
Worcester and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.

épergne—ā-pârn′.
Stormonth says ĕ-pĕrn′.

Epes—ĕps, *not* ē′-pēz.
"*Epes* Sargent."

ephemeral—ē-fĕm′-ĕr-ăl.
Sheridan says ē-fē′-mē-răl.

ephod—ĕf′-ŏd.
Haldeman prefers ĕf′-ōd.

Ephphatha—ĕf′-fȧ-thȧ.

Ephraim—ē′-frā-ĭm, *not* ē′-frĭm.

Ephratah—ĕf′-rā-tä.
Perry says ĕf-rā′-tä.

Epictetus—ĕp-ĭk-tē′-tŭs.
"*Epictetus's* Manual."

Epicurean—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn or ĕp-ĭ-kū′-rē-ăn.
The first form is the one preferred by Webster; the second is the common pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Epicureanism—ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ān-ĭzm.
Worcester also gives ĕp-ĭ-kū-rē′-ăn-ĭzm.

epiglottis—ĕp-ĭ-glŏt′-ĭs.
See *glottis*.

epilogue—ĕp′-ĭ-lŏg̃, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-lōg̃.

Epirus—ē-pī′-rŭs.

episode—ĕp′-ĭ-sōd, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-zōd.

epistle—ē-pĭs′-l, *not* ē-pĭst′-l.

epitaph—ĕp′-ĭ-tȧf, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-täf.

epitome—ē-pĭt′-ō-mē, *not* ĕp′-ĭ-tōm.

epizootic—ĕp-ĭ-zō-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zō̄o′-tĭk.

epizooty—ĕp-ĭ-zō′-ŏt-ĭ, *not* ĕp-ĭ-zō̄o′-tĭ.

epoch—ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.
ē′-pŏk is Stormonth's and the New Imperial's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. Haldeman says ĕp′-ŏk or ē′-pŏk.

epodė—ĕp′-ōd.

equable—ē′-kwȧ-bl.
Stormonth and Smart say ĕk′-wā-bl.

equanimity—ē-kwȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ĕk-wȧ-nĭm′-ĭt-ĭ.

equation—ē-kwā′-shŭn, *not* ē-kwā′-zhŭn.

equatorial—ē-kwā-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

equerry—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ; ĕk′-wē-rĭ or ē-kwĕr′-ĭ (Wor.).
See *equery*.

equery—ĕk′-wĕr-ĭ.
See *equerry*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

equinox — ē′-kwĭn-ŏks ; ĕk′-wĭn-ŏks (Smart).

equipage—ĕk′-wĭ-pāj, *not* ē-kwĭp′-ĕj.

equipoise—ē′-kwĭ-poiz.

Smart says ĕk′-wĭ-poiz.

equitable—ĕk′-wĭ-tȧ-bl, *not* ē-kwĭt′-ȧ-bl.

equivoque—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk.

See *équivoque*, *equivoke*.

équivoque—ā-kē-vōk′.

See *equivoque*.

Erasmus—ē-răz′-mŭs, *not* ē-răs′-mŭs.

erasion—ē-rā′-zhŭn, *not* ē-rā′-shŭn.

erasure—ē-rā′-zhūr, *not* ē-rā′-shūr.

Erato—ĕr′-ȧ-tō, *not* ē-rā′-tō, *nor* ĕr-ä′-tō.

Eratosthenes—ĕr-ȧ-tŏs′-thē-nēz.

ere—ār or âr.

Stormonth says ār.

Erebus—ĕr′-ē-bŭs.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."

—*Shakespeare.*

Erectheum—ĕr-ĕk-thē′-ŭm, *not* ē-rĕk′-thē-ŭm.

Erigena—ē-rĭj′-ē-nȧ or ĕr-ĭj-ē′-nȧ.

Erin—ē′-rĭn.

Craig is authority for the pronunciation ĕr′-ĭn.

Erinnyes—ē-rĭn′-ĭ-ēz.

Erinnys—ē-rĭn′-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Erlangen—ĕr′-läng-ĕn.
ermine—ẽr′-mĭn.
Eros—ē′-rŏs.
Erostratus—ē-rŏs′-trā-tŭs.
err—ẽr.
errand—ĕr′-rănd.

Walker says ăr′-rănd, which is a pronunciation occasionally heard among older people.

errata—ĕr-rā′-tȧ.
erratum—ĕr-rā′-tŭm.
erudite—ĕr′-ū-dīt.

Worcester gives ĕr′-ū-dĭt as a second pronunciation.

erudition—ĕr-ū-dĭsh′-ŭn.
erysipelas—ĕr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs, *not* ĭr-ĭ-sĭp′-ē-lăs.

The first syllable of this word is almost universally mispronounced.

Esaias—ē-zā′-yăs.
escalade—ĕs-kȧ-lād′.
escapade—ĕs-kȧ-pād′, *not* ĕs-kȧ-păd′.
eschscholtzia—ĕsh-shōlt′-sĭ-ȧ.

Worcester says ĕsh-shōlt′-zĭ-ȧ. The pronunciation ĕs-kŏlt′-chȧ is very frequently heard.

escritoire—ĕs-crĭt-wär′; Fr. pron. ĕs-krē-twär′.
Escurial—ĕs-kū′-rĭ-ăl; Sp. pron. ĕs-kōō-rē-äl′. See *Escorial.*
esoteric—ĕs-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
espionage—ĕs′-pē-ŏn-āj or ĕs′-pē-ŏn-äzh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

esplanade—ĕs-plȧ-nād′.
Often pronounced ĕs-plä-näd′.

esprit—ĕs-prē′.

esprit de corps—ĕs-prē′ dŭ kōr.

esquimau—ĕs′-kĭm-ō.
Also spelled *eskimo*, and pronounced as above.

esquimaux—ĕs′-kĭm-ōz.
Stormonth says ĕs′-kĭm-ō.

essayist—ĕs′-sā-ĭst or ĕs-sā′-ĭst.

Essenes—ĕs-sēnz′ or ĕs′-sē-nēz.

Estaing d'—dĕs-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Esther—ĕs′-tẽr, *not* ĕs′-thẽr.

étagère—ā-tȧ-zhâr′.

ethnicism—ĕth′-nĭ-sĭzm.

ethnography—ĕth-nŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

etiquette—ĕt′-ĭ-kĕt.
Accent the *first* syllable.

étude—ā-to͝od′.
Worcester gives the French pronunciation ā-tüd′. For ü, see p. 26.

étui—ā-twē′.

Euboea—yū-bē′-ȧ.

Eugène—ö-zhân′. See *Eugen.*
For ö, see p. 25.

Eugénie de Montijo—ö-zhā-nē′ dŭ môN-tē-zhō′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Euler—yōō′-lĕr ; Ger. pron. oi′-lĕr.
Eumenes—yū′-mē-nēz.
Eunice—yū′-nĭs ; Bib. yū-nī′-sē or yū′-nĭs.
Euphrates—yū-frā′-tēz.
Euphrosyne—yū-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.
Euphues—yū′-fū-ēz.
"Lyly's *Euphues*."

Euripides—yū-rĭp′-ĭd-ēz.
European—yū-rō-pē′-ăn, *not* yū-rō′-pē-ăn.
Eurydice—yū-rĭd′-ĭs-ē.
Eustachius—yūs-tā′-kĭ-ŭs.
Euterpe—yū-tĕr′-pē.
euthanasia—yū-thȧ-nā′-zhĭ-ȧ.
Worcester says yū-thăn-ā′-zhĭ-ȧ.

euthanasy—yū-thăn′-ȧ-sĭ or yū′-thȧ-nā-zĭ.
Worcester gives preference to the former pronunciation.

Euxine (Sea)—yūks′-ĭn, *not* yūks′-īn.
Eva—ē′-vȧ.
evangelical—ē-văn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl or ĕv-ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ăl.
Webster gives the first only ; Worcester gives both pronunciations, in the above order.

Evangeline—ē-văn′-jē-lēn or lĭn.
Webster pronounces the word ē-văn′-jē-lĭn or lĭn.

evasive—ē-vā′-sĭv, *not* ē-vā′-zĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

evening—ē′-vn-ĭng or ēv′-nĭng.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

every—ĕv′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* ĕv′-rĭ.
See *evening*.

evident—ĕv′-ĭd-ĕnt, *not* ĕv′-ĭd-ŭnt.

evil—ē′-vl, *not* ē′-vĭl.
Some persons desiring to seem exact in pronunciation, say ē′-vĭl. It displays as much ignorance to introduce a sound that is superfluous, as to neglect one that is requisite.

exacerbate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-ĕr-bāt or ĕks-ā-sĕr′-bāt.

exact—ĕg̃z-ăkt′, *not* ĕks-ăkt′.

exaggerate—ĕg̃z-ăj′-ĕr-āt.

exalt—ĕg̃z-ôlt′, *not* ĕks-ôlt′.

examine—ĕg̃z-ăm′-ĭn, *not* ĕks-ăm′-ĭn.

example—ĕg̃z-ăm′-pl.
The pronunciation ĕg̃z-ăm′-pl, given by Worcester, is considered more elegant.

exasperate—ĕg̃z-ăs′-pĕr-āt.

ex cathedra—ĕks kȧ-thē′-drȧ. See *cathedra*.
"This phrase, in English, is almost always pronounced with the accent on the penult. In Latin, the *e* in *cathedra* is either short or long, the word being pronounced căth′-e-dra or ca-thē′-dra."—*Worcester*.

excellent—ĕk′-sĕl-ĕnt.
See *evident*.

excise—ĕk-sīz′, *not* ĕk′-sīz, *nor* ĕk′-sīs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exciseman—ĕk-sīz′-măn.
exclusive—ĕks-klū′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-klū′-zĭv.
excretive—ĕks′-krē-tĭv or ĕks-krē′-tĭv.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē′-tĭv.
excretory—ĕks′-krē-tō-rĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman say ĕks-krē′-tō-rĭ.
excruciate—ĕks-krū′-shĭ-āt ; ĕks-krōō′-sĭ-āt or ĕks-krōō′-shĭ-āt (Hal.).
excursion—ĕks-kûr′-shŭn or ĕks-kûr′-zhŭn.
excuse (n.)—ĕks-kūs′.
excuse (vb.)—ĕks-kūz′.
executive—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-tĭv.
executor—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-tĕr or ĕks.
executrix—ĕg̃z-ĕk′-yū-trĭks.
exegesis—ĕks-ē-jē′-sĭs.
exemplar—ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĕr, *not* ĕks-ĕm′-plär.
exemplary — ĕg̃z′-ĕm-plā-rĭ, *not* ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĕr-ĭ.
exempt—ĕg̃z-ĕmpt′.
exert—ĕg̃z-ĕrt′.
exeunt—ĕks′-ē-ŭnt, *not* ĕg̃z′-ē-ŭnt.
exhale—ĕks-hāl′ or ĕg̃z-āl′.
exhaust—ĕg̃z-ôst′ ; ĕg̃z-hôst′ (Wor.) ; ĕg̃z-ôst′ or ĕg̃z-hôst′ (Hal.).
exhaustible — ĕg̃z-ôst′-ĭb-l ; ĕg̃z-hôst′-ĭb-l (Wor.).
exhibit—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt ; ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt or ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt (Hal.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exhibition—ĕks-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.

exhilarate—ĕg̃z-ĭl′-ȧ-rāt or ĕks-hĭl′-ȧ-rāt; ĕks-hĭl′-ā-rāt or ĕg̃z-hĭl′-ā-rāt (Hal.).

exhort—ĕg̃z-ôrt′ or ĕks-hôrt′; ĕg̃z-ôrt′ or ĕks-hôrt′ (Hal.).

exhortation—ĕks-hŏr-tā′-shŭn; ĕg̃z-ôr-tā′-shŭn or ĕks-hôr-tā′-shŭn (Hal.).

exhume—ĕks-hūm′ or ĕg̃z-hūm′.

Worcester gives the second pronunciation, and Haldeman and Stormonth the first.

exigency—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕn-sĭ.

exile (n.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕg̃z′-īl.

The *New Imperial* says "ĕg̃z′-īl, formerly pronounced ĕg̃z-īl′.

exile (vb.)—ĕks′-īl or ĕg̃z-īl′.

The first pronunciation is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

exist—ĕg̃z-ĭst′, *not* ĕks′-ĭst.

exit—ĕks′-ĭt, *not* ĕg̃z′-ĭt.

exonerate—ĕg̃z-ŏn′-ẽr-āt. See *exoneration.*

exorable—ĕks′-ō-rȧ-bl.

exorbitant—ĕg̃z-ôr′-bĭt-ănt.

exorcise—ĕks′-ŏr-sīz.

exordium—ĕg̃z-ôr′-dĭ-um, *not* ĕks-ôr′-dĭ-ŭm.

exosmose—ĕks′-ŏz-mōs or ĕks′-ŏs.

Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *endosmose.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

exoteric—ĕks-ō-tĕr′-ĭk.
exotic—ĕg̃z-ŏt′-ĭk, *not* ĕks-ŏt′-ĭk.
expatriate—ĕks-pā′-trĭ-āt.
Webster formerly said ĕks-păt′-rĭ-āt.

expedient—ĕks-pē′-dĭ-ĕnt, *not* ĕks-pē′-jĕnt.
expert (n.)—ĕks′-pĕrt or ĕks-pĕrt′.
Worcester, Haldeman, and The New Imperial give the second form only.

expert (adj.)—ĕks-pĕrt′.
See *adept.*

expirant—ĕks-pī′-răn̆t.
expiration—ĕks-pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
expletive—ĕks′-plē-tĭv.
explicable—ĕks′-plĭk-a-bl, *not* ĕks-plĭk′-a-bl.
explicative—ĕks′-plĭk-a-tĭv.
exploit—ĕks-ploit′, *not* ĕks′-ploit.
explosive—ĕks-plō′-sĭv, *not* ĕks-plō′-zĭv.
exponent—ĕks-pō′-nĕnt, *not* ĕks′-pō-nĕnt.
exposé—ĕks-pō-zā′.
expurgate—ĕks′-pŭr-g̃āt or ĕks-pûr′-g̃āt.
See *contemplate.*

expurgator—ĕks′-pŭr-g̃ā-tĕr or ĕks-pûr′-g̃ā-tĕr.
exquisite—ĕks′-kwĭz-ĭt, *not* ĕks-kwĭz′-ĭt.
extant—ĕks′-tănt, *not* ĕks-tănt′.
ex-tempore—ĕks-tĕm′-pō-rē, *not* ĕks-tĕm′-pōr, a gross error.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

extirpate—ĕks′-tẽr-pāt or ĕks-tẽr′-pāt.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only. See *contemplate.*

extirpator—ĕks′-tẽr-pā-tẽr or ĕks-tẽr′-pā-tẽr.
Worcester prefers the second form.

extol—ĕks-tŏl′, *not* ĕks-tôl′, often heard.

extra—ĕks′-trȧ, *not* ĕks′-trĭ.

extract (n.)—ĕks′-trăkt.

extract (vb.)—ĕks-trăkt′.
See *absent.*

extraordinary—ĕks-trôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ or ĕks-trȧ-ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
Good usage and the dictionaries generally, favor the first pronunciation.

exuberant—ĕks-yū′-bẽr-ănt or ĕg̃z-yū′-bẽr-ănt.

exudation—ĕks-yū-dā′-shŭn; ĕks-yo͝o-da′-shŭn (Wor. and Hal.).

exude—ĕks-yūd′ or ĕg̃z-yūd′; ĕks-yūd′ (Wor., Stor., Hal.).

exult—ĕg̃z-ŭlt′, *not* ĕks-ŭlt′.

exultation—ĕks-ŭl-tā′-shŭn or ĕg̃z-ŭl-tā′-shŭn.

ewe—yū.

eyre—âr.

Eyre (Jane)—âr, *not* īr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

eyrie—ā′rĭ or ē′-rĭ; ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ (Stor.).
eyry—ā′-rĭ or ē′-rĭ; âr′-ĕ (Wor.); ē′-rĭ or ā′-rĭ (Stor.).

F

fabulist—făb′-yū-lĭst, *not* fā′-bū-lĭst.
façade—fȧ-sȧd′ or fȧ-sād′.
Worcester and Haldeman give the second form only. *C* cedilla (ç) has the sound of *s*.

facet—făs′-ĕt, *not* fā′-sĕt.
See *faucet*.

facial—fā′-shăl.
Worcester and The New Imperial say fā′-shĭ-ăl.

facile—făs′-ĭl, *not* fā′-sĭl.
fac-simile—făk-sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
factory—făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* făk′-trĭ.
Fahrenheit—fā′-rĕn-hīt.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers făr′-ĕn-hīt.

faience—fī-ȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

fainéant—fā-nā-ȧN′. See *Fainéants*.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

fakir—fā′-kēr or fȧ-kēr′. See *faquir*.
Worcester prefers fä-kēr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

falchion—fôl′-chŭn.

The pronunciation fôl′-shŭn is given by Worcester as a secondary form, and is the only one authorized by Stormonth and Haldeman.

falcon—fô′-kn.

fôl′-kŭn was once in general use.

Falconbridge—fô′-kn-brĭj.

falconer—fô′-kn-ẽr.

Falconer—fôk′-nẽr or fô′-kẽn-ẽr.

falconet—făl′-kō-nẽt.

fôl′-kō-nẽt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

falconry—fô′-kn-rĭ.

Falkland (Islands)—fôk′-lănd.

falsetto—fôl-sẽt′-ō. It. pron. fâl-sät′-tō.

Worcester says făl-sẽt′-ō.

familiarity—fȧ-mĭl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ or fȧ-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′-ĭ-tĭ; fā-mĭl-ĭ-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ (Stor. and Hal.).

family—făm′-ĭl-ĭ, *not* făm′-lĭ.

Faneuil (Hall)—făn′ĕl, commonly fūn′-ĕl.

fanfare—făn′-fâr.

fantasia—fȧn-tä′-zĭ-ȧ; It. pron. făn-tä-zē′-ȧ.

fantasie—făN-tā-zē′.

For äN, see p. 26.

fantoccini—fȧn-tō-chē′-nē.

far—fär, *not* fŭr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

farina—fȧ-rī′-nȧ or fȧ-rē′-nȧ.
The second is the pronunciation generally heard. The first is preferred by Webster.

Farnese—fär-nēz′ ; It. pron. fär-nā′-zā.

faro—fâr′-ō or fā′-rō.

Färöe (Islands)—fā′-rō or fā′-rö-ĕ.
For ö, see p. 25.

Farquhar—fär′-kwär or fär′-kẽr.
Sometimes pronounced fär-kär′.

farrago—fȧr-rā′-gō.
See *abdomen.*

fascia—fȧsh′-ĭ-ȧ.

Fata Morgana—fā′-tä môr-gä′-nä ; fā′-tȧ mŏr-gā′-nȧ (Stor.).

Fatima—fät′-ē-mä.

faucet—fô′-sĕt, *not* fȧs′-ĕt.
Frequently mispronounced. See *facet.*

Faust—fowst or fôst.
The last pronunciation, though at one time authorized by Webster, is rarely heard.

fauteuil—fō-tẽl′ ; Fr. pron. fō-tœ′-yŭ.
Worcester says fō-tūl′. For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

faux pas—fō-pä′, *not* fōō′-pô.

favorite—fā′-vẽr-ĭt, *not* fā′-vẽr-īt.

Favre (Jules)—zhül fävr.
For ü, see p. 26.

Fayal—fī-ôl′ ; Port. pron. fī-äl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fealty—fē′-ăl-tĭ.
Sheridan and Jameson say fēl′-tĭ.

febrifuge—fĕb′-rĭ-fūj, *not* fē′-brĭ-fūj.

febrile—fē′-brĭl or fĕb′-rĭl.

February—fĕb′-rū-ā-rĭ, *not* fĕb′-yū-ā-rĭ.

Fechter—fĕsh′-tĕr.

fecit—fē′-sĭt, *not* fĕs′-ĭt.

fecund—fĕk′-ŭnd, *not* fē′-kŭnd.

fecundate—fĕk′-ŭn-dāt or fē-kŭn′-dāt.
Stormonth and Haldeman give the first only.

fecundation—fĕk-ŭn-dā′-shŭn, *not* fē-kŭn-dā′-shŭn.

Federalist—fĕd′-ĕr-ăl-ĭst, *not* fĕd′-răl-ĭst.

feline—fē′-līn, *not* fē-līn′.
Haldeman prefers fē′-lĭn.

felucca—fē-lŭk′-å.

femineity—fĕm-ĭn-ē′-ĭt-ĭ.

feminine—fĕm′-ĭn-ĭn, *not* fĕm′-ĭn-īn.

femoral—fĕm′-ō-răl, *not* fē′-mō-răl.
"The *femoral* artery."

femur—fē′-mŭr, *not* fĕm′-ŭr.

Fénelon—fā-nē-lôN′ or fān-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Fenian—fē′-nĭ-ăn, *not* fēn′-yăn.

feod—fūd.
This is an obsolete spelling of *feud*.

feodal—fū′-dăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

feodality—fū-dăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

feoff—fĕf. See *feoffe.*

Sometimes pronounced **fēf.**

ferment (n.)—fĕr′-mĕnt.

ferment (vb.)—fĕr-mĕnt′.

See *absent.*

ferriage—fĕr′-ĭ-āj, *not* fĕr′-āj.

A word of *three* syllables, when pronounced correctly.

ferrocyanide—fĕr-rō-sī′-ȧ-nĭd or nīd.

See *ide.*

ferrule (ring)—fĕr′-ĭl or fĕr′-o͝ol.

Stormonth gives the last pronunciation only.

fertile—fĕr′-tĭl or fĕr′-tīl.

fertilization—fĕr-tĭl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn ; fĕr-tĭl-ī-zā′-shŭn (Stor.).

ferule (rod)—fĕr′-ĭl or fĕr′-o͝ol.

Worcester and Stormonth give the second pronunciation only.

Fesole—fĕs′-ō-lā.

See *Fiesole.*

festina lente—fĕs-tī′-nȧ lĕn′-tē.

fête—fāt.

Haldeman prefers **fât.**

fetich—fē′-tĭsh.

Also spelled *fetish* and pronounced as above.

(*For key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fetichism—fē′-tĭsh-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭsh-ĭzm.
feticism—fē′-tĭs-ĭzm or fĕt′-ĭs-ĭzm.
fetid—fĕt′-ĭd or fē′-tĭd.
fetor—fē′-tôr.
Feuerbach—foi′-ĕr-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Feuillet (Octave)—ōk-täv′ fö-yā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

feuilleton—fö-yĕ-tôN′ or fwēl-tôN′.
For ö and ôN, see pp. 25 and 27.

Fezzan—fĕz-zän′.
fiacre—fē-ä′-kr.
fiancé—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fiancée—fē-äN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

fiasco—fē-äs′-kō.
fiat—fī′-ăt.
fibril—fī′-brĭl, *not* fĭb′-rĭl.
fibrine—fī′-brĭn.
See *aniline.*

Fichte—fĭĸ′-tĕ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

fidelity—fĭd-ĕl′-ĭt-ĭ; fī-dĕl′-ĭt-ĭ (Haldeman).
fiduciary—fĭ-dū′-shĭ-ā-rĭ or shå-rĭ.
fief—fēf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fiesole—fyĕs′-ō-lā.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers fē-ĕs′-ō-lē. See *Fesole*.

Figaro—fē-gä-rō′, *not* fē-gä′-rō.
Trill the *r* slightly.

figure—fĭg′-yūr.
"There is a coarse and a delicate pronunciation of this word and its compounds. The first is such a pronunciation as makes the *u* short and shut, as if written *figgur*; the last preserves the sound of *u* open, as if *y* were prefixed, *fig′-yure*."—*Walker*.

filch—fĭlch, *not* fĭlsh.
"He that *filches* from me my good name."
—*Shakespeare*.

filial—fĭl′-yăl; fĭl′-ĭ-ăl (Stor.).

fils—fēs.
"Dumas *fils*."

finale—fē-nä′-lā, *not* fī-năl′-ē.

finance—fĭn-ăns′, *not* fī′-năns.

finances—fĭn-ăns′-ĕz, *not* fī′-năns-ĕz.

financial—fĭn-ăn′-shăl, *not* fī-năn′-shăl.

financier—fĭn-ăn-sēr′, *not* fī′-năn-sēr.

finesse—fē-nĕs′ or fĭn-ĕs′.

finis—fī′-nĭs.

Finistère—fĭn-ĭs-tār′; fĭn-ĭs-târ′ (Gaz.).

finite—fī′-nīt, *not* fī-nīt′.

fiord—fyôrd; fē-ôrd′ (Wor.).

flaccid—flăk′-sĭd, *not* flăs′-sĭd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

flageolet—flăj′-ō-lĕt or flăj′-ē-ō-lĕt.
flambeau—flăm′-bō ; Fr. pron. flän-bō′.
For än, see p. 26.

flamboyant—flăm-boi′-änt.
flâneur—flä-nör′. See *flânerie.*
For ö, see p. 25.

flannel—flăn′-ĕl, *not* flăn′-ĕn, unless written *flannen,* which is an old spelling.
flaunt—flänt or flônt.
See *craunch.*

fleur-de-lis—flör-dŭ-lē′. See *lis* (*lily*).
For ö, see p. 25. See *flower de luce.*

Flora—flō′-rȧ, *not* flŏr′-ȧ.
floral—flō′-răl, *not* flŏr′-ăl.
Florentine—flŏr′-ĕn-tēn or flŏr′-ĕn-tĭn or flŏr′-ĕn-tīn.
Worcester prefers the third pronunciation. Stormonth gives the second only.
florid—flŏr′-ĭd, *not* flō′-rĭd.
florin—flŏr′-ĭn, *not* flō′-rĭn.
florist—flō′-rĭst or flŏr′-ĭst.
floss—flôs, *not* flŏs, *nor* flôs.
See *accost.*

Flotow von—fōn flō′-tō.
flotsam—flŏt′-săm.
Haldeman says flōt′-săm.

flower de luce (*lis*)—flow′-ĕr dŭ lūs.
See *fleur-de-lis.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

foliage—fō′-lĭ-āj.
fōl′-yāj is Haldeman's pronunciation.

folio—fōl′-yō or fō′-lĭ-ō.

Fomalhaut—fō′-măl-hôt.

Fontainebleau—fôN-tān-blō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Fontenoy—fŏn-tē-noi′; Fr. pron. fôNt-nwä′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

food—fōōd, *not* fo͝od.
The words *broom*, *room*, *soon*, *soup*, and *spoon* are liable to be similarly mispronounced. See *broom*.

for—fôr, *not* fŭr.
In rapid speech, this is a common and perhaps an unavoidable error.

forage—fŏr′-āj.

foramen—fō-rā′-mĕn.

foraminifera—fō-răm-ĭn-ĭf′-ē-rȧ.

forbade—fôr-băd′, *not* fôr-bād′.
See *bade*.

forecastle—fōr′-kăs-l; fōr′-kȧs-l (Wor. and Hal). Sailors say fōk′-sl.

forefather—fōr′-fäth-ẽr.
Worcester places the accent on the *second* syllable, and gives the form above as a secondary pronunciation.

forehead—fŏr′-ĕd or fōr′-hĕd; fōr′-hĕd or fŏr′-ĕd (Imp.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

forensic—fō-rĕn′-sĭk, *not* fō-rĕn′-zĭk.
forge—fōrj, *not* fôrj.
forger—fōrj-ẽr, *not* fôrj′-ẽr.
forgery—fōrj′-ẽr-ĭ.
Worcester says: "Sometimes corruptly pronounced fôrj′-ẽr-ĭ."
forget—fŏr-gĕt′.
formidable—fôr′-mĭd-â-bl.
forsooth—fōr-sōōth′, *not* fōr-sōōth′.
Stormonth says fŏr-sōōth′.
fortnight—fôrt′-nīt or fôrt′-nĭt.
fortress—fôr′-trĕs.
Fortuny—fōr-tōō′-nē.
forum—fō′-rŭm, *not* fôr′-ŭm.
forward—fôr′-wẽrd.
Foscari—fŏs′-kä-rē.
"The Two *Foscari*."
Fouché—fōō-shā′.
foundery—fown′-dẽr-ĭ, *not* fown′-drĭ, unless spelled *foundry*.
fountain — fown′-tĭn, *not* fown′-tŭn *nor* fownt′-n.
Stormonth says fown′-tān. See *captain*. Do not mumble the *final* syllable.
Fourier—fōō′-rē-ẽr; Fr. pron. fōō-rē-ā′.
foyer—fwä-yā′.
fracas—frā′-kăs or frä-kä′.
"A French word, now in great measure Anglicized."—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fra Diavolo—frä dē-ä′-vō-lō.

fragile—frăj′-īl, *not* frāj′-īl.

fragmentary — frăg′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ, *not* frăg-mĕnt′-ā-rĭ.

France—frâns, *not* frăns.

Frances—frăn′-sĕz.

See *Francis.*

Francesca—frăn-sĕs′-kȧ; It. pron. frän-chĕs′-kä.

franchise—frăn′-chĭz or frăn′-chīz; frăn′-chīz (Imp.).

See *enfranchise.*

Francis—frăn′-sĭs.

See *Frances.*

frankincense—frăngk′-ĭn-sĕns or frăngk-ın′-sĕns.

The second is the pronunciation formerly given by Webster.

fraternize—frā′-tĕr-nīz or frăt′-ĕr-nīz.

The first is Worcester's pronunciation. Haldeman says frăt′-ĕr-nīz.

fratricide—frăt′-rĭs-īd.

Perry pronounces it frā′-trĭs-īd.

fräulein—froi′-līn.

Fraunhofer von—fōn frown′-hō-fĕr.

Freiburg—frī′-bo͝org.

For G, see p. 28.

Freischütz, Der—dĕr frī′-shüts.

For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Frelinghuysen—frē′-lĭng-hī-zĕn.
frequent (adj.)—frē′-kwĕnt.
frequent (vb.)—frē-kwĕnt′.
See *absent.*
frequently—frē′-kwĕnt-lĭ.
Fresenius—frā-zā′-nē-ŏos.
Fresnel—frā-nĕl′.
Freund—froint.
Freycinet de—dŭ frā-sē-nā′.
fricassée—frĭk-ăs-ē′, *not* frĭg-ă-zē′.
Friedland—frēt′-länt.
Lippincott's Gazetteer prefers frēd′-lănd.
friends—frĕndz, *not* frĕnz.
Pronounce the *d.*
Friesian—frē′zhăn ; frēzh′-yăn (Gaz.).
See *Frisian.*
Friesic—frē′-sĭk.
Frisian—frĭzh′-ăn.
See *Friesian.*
frivolity—frĭv-ŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.
Frobisher—frŏb′-ĭsh-ēr, *not* frō′-bĭsh-ēr.
Froebel—frö′-bĕl.
For ö, see p. 25.
Froissart—frois′-ärt ; Fr. pron. frwä-sär′.
from—frŏm, *not* frŭm.
frontier—frŏn′-tēr, *not* frŭn′-tēr.
frontispiece—frŏnt′-ĭs-pēs.
Haldeman prefers frŭnt′-ĭs-pēs.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

frost—frôst.
See *accost*.

froth—frôth.
See *accost*.

Froude—frōōd.
Fuchs von—fōn fŏŏks.
fuchsia—fōōk′-sĭ-ȧ ; fū′-shĭ-ȧ (Wor. and Stor.) ; fū′-shĭ-ȧ or fū′-shȧ (Web.).
The second pronunciation is the one generally heard. The first is allowed by the Imperial, and follows more closely the pronunciation of the name of the botanist (see *Fuchs von*), after whom the flower is named.

fugue—fūg̃.
fulcrum—fŭl′-krŭm.
fulsome—fŭl′-sŭm.
Webster, in a former edition, said fŏŏl′-sŭm.
funebral—fū-nē′-brăl, *not* fū-nĕb′-răl.
fungi—fŭn′-jī, *not* fŭng′-gī.
fungus—fŭng′-gŭs.
fureur—fü-rör′.
For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.
Furioso (Orĭando)—ōr-län′-dō fōō-rē-ō′-sō.
furniture—fûr′-nĭt-yūr.
furze—fûrz ; fẽrz (Stor.), *not* fŭz.
fusel (oil)—fū′-sĕl ; fū′-zĕl (Wor. and Stor.).
fusil—fū′-zĭl.
fū-zē′ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fusiyama—fōō-zĭ-ä′-mä.
futile—fū′-tĭl ; fū′-tīl or fū′-tĭl (Stor.).

G

gabardine—găb-är-dēn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Gadarenes—găd-à-rēnz′.
"The country of the *Gadarenes*." Perry places the accent on the *first* syllable.

Gadhelic—găd-ĕl′-ĭk or gā′-lĭk.
"I have been accustomed always to say găd-ĕl′-ĭk."—*W. D. Whitney.*

Gaelic—gā′-lĭk.
Smart says gā-ĕl′-ĭk.

Gaeta—gä-ā′-tä.
gainsay—gān-sā′ or gān′-sā.
Stormonth gives the second only.

Gainsborough—gānz′-brō.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says gāns′-bŭr-ŭ.

gala—gā′-lå, *not* găl′-å.
Galapagos (Islands)—găl-ăp′-ā-gōs ; Sp. pron. gä-lä′-pä-gōs.

galaxy—găl′-ăks-ĭ.
The forms gā′-lăks-ĭ and gā-lăks′-ĭ are now seldom heard.

Galen—gā′-lĕn.
Galignani—gä-lēn-yä′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Galilean—gāl-ĭl-ē′-ăn.
Galileo—gāl-ĭl-ē′-ō, *not* gāl-ĭl′-ē-ō ; It. pron. gä-lē-lā′-ō.
Gall—gôl ; Ger. pron. gäl.
gallant (n.)—gāl-ănt′ ; gāl-ànt′ (Wor.).
gallant (brave)—gāl′-ănt.
gallant (polite)—gāl-ănt′ ; gāl-ànt′ (Wor.).
gallantly (bravely)—gāl′-ănt-lĭ.
gallantly (politely)—gāl-ănt′-lĭ.
Worcester says gāl-ànt′-lĭ.
gallantry—gāl′-ănt-rĭ.
Gallatin (Albert)—gāl′-ȧ-tĭn ; Fr. pron. gä-lä-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Galle (Dr.)—gä′-lĕ.
galleon—gāl′-ē-ŭn.
gallery—gāl′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* gāl′-rĭ.
gallows—gāl′-ŭs or gāl′-ōz.
Stormonth and The New Imperial say gāl′-ōz. See *bellows*.
galoche—gȧ-lŏsh′. See *galoshe*.
Worcester and Haldeman give gȧ-lōsh′.
galore—gȧ-lōr′.
Galvani—gāl-vä′-nē.
Galway—gôl′-wā, *not* gāl′-wā.
Gama da—dä gä′-mä.
Gambetta—gäm-bĕt′-ä ; Fr. pron. gäN-bĕt-ä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gamboge—găm-bōōj′ or găm-bōj′.
Knowles says găm-bōōzh′.

gamin—gă′m-ĭn ; Fr. pron. gă-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

gamut—gă′m-ŭt, *not* gā′-mŭt.

gangrene—gă′ng-grēn, *not* gă′n-grēn.

Ganymede—gă′n-ĭm-ēd ; class., gă-nĭm-ē′-dē.
See *Ganymedes.*

Ganymedes — gă-nĭm-ē′-dēz, *not* gă′n-ĭm-ēdz.
See *Ganymede.*

gaol—jāl.
An obsolete spelling for *jail.*

gape—gāp ; gäp or gāp (Wor.) ; gă′p (Smart).
"In England commonly pronounced gāp." —*Web.* "The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word (gäp) seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than the slender English *a.*" —*Walker.*

garçon—gär-sôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Garibaldi—gă′r-ĭb-ăl′-dĭ, *not* gă′r-ĭb-ôl′-dē ; It. pron. gä-rē-bäl′-dē.

Garnier-Pagès—gär-nē-ā′-pä-zhĕs′.

Garonne—gă-rōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

garrote—ḡăr-rōt′.
garrulity—ḡăr-ro͞o′-lĭt-ĭ.
garrulous—ḡăr′-ro͝o-lŭs.
gas—ḡăs.
"Pronounced ḡăz to some extent."—*Webster.*

gaseous—ḡăs′-ē-ŭs or ḡăz′-ē-ŭs.
ḡā′-ze-ŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by the New Imperial.

gasoline—ḡăs′-ō-lĭn or ḡăs′-ō-lēn.
See *aniline.*

gasometer—ḡăs-ŏm′-ē-tẽr or ḡăz ; ḡăs-ŏm′-ē-tẽr (Stor.).
gasp—ḡȧsp ; ḡăsp (Stor.).
See *ask.*

gather—ḡăth′-ẽr, *not* ḡĕth′-ẽr.
gaucherie—ḡōsh-rē′.
gauge—ḡāj.
gaunt—ḡänt , ḡônt (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

gauntlet—ḡänt′-lĕt ; ḡônt′-lĕt (Stor. and Imp.). See *gantlet.*
See *craunch.*
Gauss—ḡows.
Gautama—ḡô′-tȧ-mȧ ; Hindoo pron. ḡow′-tȧ-mȧ.
See *Gotama.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gautier (Théophile)—tā-ō-fēl′ gō-tē-ā′.

gavel—găv′-ĕl, *not* gā′-vĕl.

Gawain—gô′-ĭn.

"Sir *Gawain.*"

Gay-Lussac—gā-lü-säk′.

For ü, see p. 26.

gazetteer—găz-ĕt-ēr′, *not* gā-zĕt′-ēr.

Geber—gā′-bĕr.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers gĕb′-ĕr.

Gehenna—gē′-hĕn′-a, *not* jē-hĕn′-a.

Geikie (James)—gē′-kē, *not* gī′-kē.

"The first syllable of the name *Geikie* is pronounced as if spelled gēe—hard *g* as in 'gun'—long *e*, as in 'me.'"—*James Geikie.*

gelatine—jĕl′-ā-tĭn.

See *aniline.*

Gemini—jĕm′-ĭn-ī, *never* jĭm′-ĭn-ē.

Gemmi (pass)—gĕm′-ĭ.

gendarme—zhăN-därm′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

genealogical—jĕn-ē-a-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

Stormonth says jē-nē-ăl-ŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

genealogy—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭ. See *genealogist.*

Perry, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭ.

generally—jĕn′-ĕr-ăl-ĭ, *not* jĕn′-răl-ĭ.

generic—jē-nĕr′-ĭk, *not* jĕn′-ēr-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Genesareth (Lake)—ḡē-nĕs′-à-rĕth.
See *Gennesaret.*

Genevieve—jĕn-ē-vēv′; Fr. pron. zhĕn-vē-āv′.

Genevra—jē-nĕv′-rà.

Genghis Khan—jĕn′-ḡĭs kän.
This name is spelled in more than twenty different ways.

genial—jē′-nĭ-ăl or jēn′-yăl.

génie—jē′-nĭ; Fr. pron. zhā-nē′.

genii—jē′-nĭ-ī.

genius (talent)—jēn′-yŭs.
jē′-nĭ-ŭs is Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's.

genius (spirit)—jē′-nĭ-ŭs.

genius loci—jē′-nĭ-ŭs lō-sī.

Genlis de—dŭ zhäN-lēs′ or dŭ zhäN-lē′.
See *Barras.* For äN, see p. 26.

Gennesaret (Lake)—ḡĕn-nĕs′-à-rĕt.
See *Genesareth.*

Genoa—jĕn′-ō-à, *not* jē-nō′-à.

genre—zhäNr.
For äN, see p. 26,

Genseric—jĕn′-sĕr-ĭk.
" *Genseric* the Vandal."

gentian—jĕn′-shăn or jĕn′-shĭ-ăn.

Gentile—jĕn′-tīl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

genuflection — jĕn-ū-flĕk′-shŭn or jē-nū-flĕk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

genuine—jĕn′-yū-ĭn, *not* jĕn′-yū-īn.

Geoffrey—jĕf′-rĭ.

Geoffroy—zhō-frwä′.

geography—jē-ŏg′-rá-fĭ.

geometry—jē-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.

Geraldine—jĕr′-ăl-dĭn.

jĕr-ăl-dēn′ is the usual pronunciation.

Gergesenes—gĕr-gē-sēnz′.

Gergesites—gĕr′-gē-sīts.

Gerizim—gĕr′-ĭz-ĭm.

See *Ebal.*

Gérôme—zhā-rōm′.

gerrymander—gĕr-rĭ-măn′-dĕr, *not* jĕr′-rĭ-măn-dĕr. See *Gerry.*

gerund—jĕr′-ŭnd, *not* jē′-rŭnd.

Gesenius—gē-sē′-nĭ-ŭs ; Ger. pron. gā-zā′-nē-ŏos.

gest—jĕst.

geyser—gī′-sĕr or gī′-zĕr.

gī′-zĕr is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial, and the one generally heard.

ghaut (a new landing)—gôt.

Ghauts—gôts.

"The *Ghauts* of India."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gheezeh—gē′-zē.
See *Ghizeh.* "The Pyramids at *Gheezeh.*"
Ghent—gĕnt, *not* jĕnt.
gherkin—gĕr′-kĭn.
Ghetto—gĕt′-tō.
Ghibelline—gĭb′-ĕl-ĭn or ēn.
Ghiberti—gē-bĕr′-tē.
Ghirlandajo—gēr-län-dä′-yō.
Ghizeh—gē′-zē.
See *Gheezeh.*
ghoul—gōōl, *not* gowl.
giaour—jowr.
gibber—gĭb′-ĕr, *not* jĭb′-ĕr.
gibberish—gĭb′-ĕr-ĭsh, *not* jĭb′-ĕr-ĭsh.
gibbet—jĭb′-ĕt.
gibbous—gĭb′-ŭs, *not* jĭb′-ŭs.
Giesbach—gēs′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Gifford—gĭf′-ōrd.
gigantean—jī-găn-tē′-ăn, *not* jī-găn′-tē-ăn
gigantic—jī-găn′-tĭk, *not* jĭg-ăn′-tĭk.
Gila—hē′-lä.
Also spelled *Jila* and pronounced as above. "In Spanish, *g* before *e* and *i*, and *j* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch*, in *ach.*" —*Gaz.*
Gil Blas—zhēl bläs ; Sp. pron. hēl bläs.
See *Gila.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gilboa—gĭl-bō′-ȧ or gĭl′-bō-ȧ.
Worcester prefers the second.

gillie—gĭl′-lĭ, *not* jĭl′-lĭ.
gilly-flower—jĭl′-lĭ-flow-ẽr, *not* gĭl′-lĭ-flow-ẽr.
Ginevra—jē-nĕv′-rȧ, *not* jĭn-ĕv′-rȧ.
Gioja—jō′-yä.
G, in Italian, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, combines with these letters to form the sound *j*.

Giordano Bruno—jōr-dȧ′-nō brōō′-nō.
See *Gioja*.

Giorgione—jōr-jō′-nā.
See *Gioja*.

Giotto—jŏt′-tō.
See *Gioja*.

Giovanni—jō-vän′-nē.
See *Gioja*.

giraffe—jĭr-ăf′.
Stormonth is authority for zhĭr-ăf′.

girl—gẽrl.
The pronunciation gyẽrl is an affectation that is not to be tolerated in polite speech.
See *card*.

Gironde—jē-rŏnd′; Fr. pron. zhē-rôNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

gist—jĭst, *not* gĭst.
Giuseppe—jōō-sĕp′-pā.
See *Gioja*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gives (fetters)—jīvz, *not* gīvz.
See *gyve.*

Gizeh—gē′-zē.
See *Gheezeh.*

glacial—glā′-shăl or glā′-shĭ-ăl.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say glā′-shĭ-ăl.

glacier—glā′-shēr or glăs′-ĭ-ēr; glā′-shĭ-ēr (Imp.); glā′-shēr or glås′-ĭ-ēr (Hal.).

glacis—glā′-sĭs or glå-sēs′.

gladiator—glăd′-ĭ-ā-tēr.

gladiole—glăd′-ĭ-ōl.

gladiolus—glå-dī′-ō-lŭs; pop. glăd-ĭ-ō′-lŭs.

Gladstone—glăd′-stŭn, *not* glăd′-stōn.

glamour—glā′-mōor or glăm′-ēr.
Stormonth says glăm′-ēr.

glance—glåns, *not* glăns.
See *ask.*

glass—glås, *not* glăs.
See *ask.*

glauberite—glô′-bēr-īt.

glenoid—glē′-noid.
"The *glenoid* cavity."

glisten—glĭs′-n, *not* glĭst′-ĕn.

glottis—glŏt′-ĭs, *not* glō′-tĭs.
See *epiglottis.*

Gloucester—glŏs′-tēr.
See *Alnwick.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Glück—glük.
For ü, see p. 26. This name is sometimes written without the diæresis (··), and is then pronounced glŏŏk.

glycerine—glĭs′-ĕr-ĭn, *not* glīs′-ēr-ēn.
See *aniline.*

Glyptotheca—glĭp-tō-thē′-kȧ.
Glyptothek—glĭp-tō-tāk′.
gneiss—nīs.
Knowles says nē′-ĭs.

gnomon—nō′-mŏn.
goatee—gō-tē′, *not* gōō-tē′.
Gobelin—gŏb′-ē-lĭn ; Fr. pron. gō-blăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Gobi—gō′-bē.
"The desert of *Gobi.*"

God—gŏd.
See *accost.*

Godavery—gō-dä′-vĕr-ĭ.
Godiva (Lady)—gō-dī′-vȧ.
Goethe von—fōn gö′-tĕ.
For ö, see p. 25.

goitre—goi′-tĕr ; Fr. pron. gwä′-tr.
Golgotha—gŏl′-gō-thȧ, *not* gŏl-gō′-thȧ.
Goliath—gō-lī′-ăth, *not* gō-lī′-ȧ.
Generally mispronounced.

gondola—gŏn′-dō-lȧ, *not* gŏn-dō′-lȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gone—gôn.
See *accost.*

gooseberry—gōōz′-bĕr-ĭ or gōōs′-bĕr-ĭ.
Stormonth says gŏŏz′-bĕr-ĭ.

gopher (wood)—gō′-fẽr, *not* gŏf′-ẽr.
gorgeous—gôr′-jŭs ; gŏr′-jĭ-ŭs (Stor.).
gorget—gôr′-jĕt.
Gorgias—gôr′-jĭ-ăs.
Gorgon—gôr′-gŏn ; gŏr′-gŏn (Stor.).
gormand—gôr′-mănd ; gŏr′-mănd (Stor.).
See *gourmand.*

Gortschakoff—gôrt-chä-kŏf′.
This word is sometimes spelled without the *s* in the second syllable, but is pronounced the same as the above.

gosling—gŏz′-lĭng, *not* gŏs′-lĭng.
gospel—gôs′-pĕl.
See *accost.*

gossamer—gŏs′-ȧ-mẽr, *not* gŏz′-ȧ-mẽr.
Got (actor)—gō.
Gotama—gō′-tȧ-mȧ, *not* gō-tȧ′-mȧ.
See *Gautama.*

Gotha (duchy)—gō′-tä.
Gotha (canal)—gŏ′-tä or yŏ′-tä.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gotham—gō′-thăm.
"A popular name for the city of New York."—*Webster*. The word is often mispronounced gŏth′-ăm.

Göttingen—gö′-tĭng-ĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.

Gottschalk—gŏt′-shälk; *not* gŏt′-shôk.

Gough—gŏf.

Gounod—gōō-nō′.

gourd—gōrd or gōōrd; gōōrd (Stor.); gōrd (Hal.).

gourmand — gōōr′-mänd; gōōr′-măn̈d (Stor. and Hal.); Fr. pron. gōōr-măn̈′.
For ăn̈, see p. 26. See *gormand*.

gourmet—gōōr-mā′.

gout (drop)—gowt, *not* gōōt.
"*Gouts* of blood."—*Shakespeare*.

goût—gōō.

government—gŭv′-ẽrn-mĕnt, *not* gŭv′-ẽr-mĕnt.

governor—gŭv′-ẽr-nẽr.

Gower—gow′-ẽr or gōr.

gown—gown, *not* gownd.

Graefe von—fōn grā′-fĕ.

grail—grāl.
"The Holy *Grail*."

gramercy—grȧ-mẽr′-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gramme—grăm.

Gramont de—dŭ grä-môn'.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Granada—grä-nä'-dä ; Sp. pron. grä-nä'-thä.

See *Guadalquivir*.

granary—grăn'-à-rĭ ; grā'-nà-rĭ (Imp.).

Walker says concerning this word : "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the first *a* like that in *grain ;* but all our orthoëpists mark it like the *a* in *grand.* The first manner would insinuate that the word is derived from the English word *grain ;* but this is not the case ; it comes from the Latin *granarium*, and, by our own analogy, has the antepenultimate vowel short."

grandfather—grănd'-fä-thẽr, *not* grăn'-fä-thẽr.

Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

grandmother—grănd'-mŭth-ẽr, *not* grăn'-mŭth-ẽr.

See *grandfather*.

Granicus—grà-nī'-kŭs.

grant—grànt, *not* grănt.

See *ask*.

grasp—grâsp, *not* grăsp.

See *ask*.

Gratiano—grä-shē-ä'-nō.

gratis—grā'-tĭs, *not* grăt'-ĭs.

"Free, *gratis*, and for nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

grease (n.)—grēs.
grease (vb.)—grēz or grēs.
Worcester gives the first only.

greasy—grē′-zĭ or grē′-sĭ.
See note under *grease.*

Greenough—grē′-nō.
Greenwich (Eng.) — grĕn′-ĭj ; grĭn′-ĭj (Gaz.).
See *Alnwick.*

Greenwich (U. S.)—grēn′-wĭch.
Popularly pronounced grĭn′-ĭch.

grenade—grē-nād′.
Stormonth and Haldeman say grĕn-ād′.

Greuze—grœz.
For œ, see p. 25.

Grévy—grā-vē′.
grievous—grē′-vŭs.
grimace—grĭm-ās′, *not* grĭm′-ās.
grimalkin—grĭm-ăl′-kĭn, *not* grĭm-ôl′-kĭn.
grimy—grī′-mĭ, *not* grĭm′-ĭ.
Grindelwald—grĭn′-dĕl-vält.
gripe—grīp, *not* grĭp.
grisette—grē-zĕt′ or grĭz-ĕt′.
Grisi—grē′-zē.
grisly—grĭz′-lĭ, *not* grĭs′-lĭ.
Grisons—grē-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gristle—grĭs′-l, *not* grĭs′-tl, *nor* grĭz′-l.
gristly—grĭs′-lĭ, *not* grĭz′-lĭ.
groat—grôt or grōt.
grocery—grō′-sĕr-ĭ, *not* grōs′-rĭ.
Grosvenor—grōv′-nĕr.
See *Alnwick*.

Grote—grōt.
Grotius—grō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Grouchy de—dŭ grōō-shē′, *not* dŭ grōō′-chē.
grovel—grŏv′-ĕl, *not* grŭv′-ĕl.
gruel—grū′-ĕl.
Gruyère—grü-yâr′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.

Guadalquivir—gō-dăl-kwĭv′-ĕr ; Sp. pron. gwä-thäl-kē-vēr′.
"At the end of a syllable, or between two vowels, *d*, in Spanish, sounds like the English *th* in *this*, but is somewhat softer."—*Gaz.*

Guadeloupe—gō-dā-lōōp′ ; Sp. pron. gwä-thā-lōō′-pā.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Guadiana—gwä-dē-ä′-nä ; Sp. pron. gwä-thē-ä′-nä.
See *Guadalquivir*.

guanaco—gwä-nä′-kō.
guano—gwä′-nō.
gōō-ä′-nō is preferred by Stormonth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

guarantee—găr-ăn-tē′.
See *guaranty.*

guaranty—găr′-ăn-tĭ.
See *guarantee.*

Guardafui (Cape)—gwär-dȧ-fwē′.

guardian—gär′-dĭ-ăn or gärd′-yăn.
Worcester gives the two pronunciations; Webster gives the first only. Do not say gär-dēn′.

Guatemala—gô-tē-mä′-lä; Sp. pron. gwä-tä-mä′-lä.

guava—gwä′-vȧ.
Smart says gwā′-vȧ.

Guayaquil—gwī-ä-kēl′.

gubernatorial—gū-bĕr-nȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăl.

Guelph—gwĕlf.
Also spelled *Guelf*, and pronounced as above.

Guendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.
See *Gwendolen.*

guerdon—gĕr′-dŭn.
Smart says gĕr′-dŏn, and Sheridan, gwĕr′-dŏn.

Guericke von—fōn gĕr′-ĭk-ĕ or fōn gā′-rĭk-ĕ.

Guernsey—gĕrn′-zĭ.

Guiana—gē-ä′-nä.
See *Guyana.*

Guicciardini—gwē-chär-dē′-nē or gōō-ē-chär-dē′-nē.
See *Bertuccio.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Guiccioli—gwē-chō′-lē or gwē′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio.*

Guido Reni—gwē′-dō rā′-nē or gōō-ē′-dō rā′-nē, *not* gē′-dō rā′-nē.

guild—gĭld.

Guild—gīld.

Guildford—gĭl′-fŭrd.

Guildhall—gĭld′-hôl.

guile—gīl.
See *card.*

Guillotin—gē-yō-tăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

guillotine—gĭl′-ō-tēn.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable.

Guinea—gĭn′-ē.

Guinever—gwĭn′-ē-vēr.
See *Guinevere.*

Guinevere—gwĭn′-ē-vēr.
See *Guinever.*

guipure—gē-pūr′.

guise—gīz.
See *card.*

Guise de—dŭ gwēz ; dŭ gwēz, dŭ gü-ēz′, or dŭ gēz (Biog.).
See *Barras.* For ŭ, see p. 26.

Guizot—gē-zō′ or gwē-zō′ ; gwē-zō′, gü-ē-zō′, or gē-zō′ (Biog.).
For ü, see p. 26. See *Barras.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gules (heraldry)—gūlz.

gum arabic—gŭm ăr′-ăb-ĭk, *not* gŭm ā-rā′-bĭk.

gums—gŭmz.

Günther—gün′-tĕr.

For ü, see p. 26.

gunwale—gŭn′-wāl.

"Commonly pronounced gŭn′-ĕl."—*Wor.*

Gustavus—gŭs-tā′-vŭs, *not* gŭs-tä′-vŭs.

Gutenberg—gōō′-tĕn-bĕrG, *not* gŭt′-ĕn-bĕrg.

For G, see p. 28.

gutta-percha—gŭt′-ȧ pĕr′-chȧ.

Guyana—gē-ä′-nä.

See *Guiana.*

Guyandotte—gī-ăn-dŏt′.

Guyon—gī′-ŏn ; Fr. pron. gē-yôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Guyot—gē-ō′.

Guzman de—dā gōō′th-män′.

In Spanish, *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin.*

Gwendolen—gwĕn′-dō-lĕn.

See *Guendolen.*

Gyges—jī′-jēz.

"*Gyges's* ring."

gymnasium—jĭm-nā′-zĭ-ŭm or jĭm-nā′-zhĭ-ŭm, *not* jĭm-nā′-zhŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gymnosophist—jĭm-nŏs′-ō-fĭst.
gypsum—jĭp′-sŭm.
Jameson says ğĭp′-sŭm.
gyration—jī-rā′-shŭn, *not* ğī-rā′-shŭn.
gyrfalcon—jĕr′-fô-kn. See *jerfalcon.*
Stormonth accents the second syllable
gyroscope—jī′-rō-skōp, *not* ğī′-rō-skōp.
gyve—jīv.
Sheridan says ğīv. See *gives.*

H

Habakkuk—hăb-ăk′-ŭk or hăb′-ăk-ŭk.
habeas corpus—hā′-bē-ăs kôr′-pŭs; hăb′-ē-ăs kôr′-pŭs (Hal.).
habitué—à-bē-tü-ā′, *not* hăb-ĭt-yū-ē′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Hades—hā′-dēz.
Haeckel—hĕk′-l; Ger. pron. hâ′-kĕl.
Hagar—hā′-ğär.
Hagedorn von—fōn hä′-ğĕ-dōrn.
Haggai—hăğ′-ā-ī or hăğ′-ā.
Hagiographa—hā-jĭ-ŏğ′-rà-fà; hăğ (Stor.)
Hague—hāğ.
Hahnemann—hä′-nĕ-män.
Haidee—hī-dē′, *not* hā′-dē.
" Don Juan."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Haiti—hā′-tĭ ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē′.
See *Hayti.*

halberd—hŏl′-bĕrd ; hôl′-bĕrd or hăl′-bĕrd (Wor.) ; hăl′-bĕrd (Stor.) ; hôl′-bĕrd or hăl′-bĕrd (Hal.).

halcyon (n.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŭn.
Worcester prefers hăl′-shĭ-ŭn.

halcyon (adj.)—hăl′-sĭ-ŭn.
"*Halcyon* days." Worcester prefers hăl′-shĭ-ŭn.

Halcyone—hăl-sī′-ō-nē.
See *Alcyone*, another spelling.

Haldeman—hŏl′-dĕ-măn, *not* hăl′-dĕ-măn.

Halévy—ä-lā-vē′.

half—häf ; more properly, hăf.
See *ask.*

halfpenny — häf′-pĕn-ĭ, hăp′-ĕn-ĭ, or hā′-pĕn-ĭ.
Worcester gives these three pronunciations, but in inverse order.

halibut—hŏl′-ĭ-bŭt.
Stormonth, Smart, and Perry say hăl′-ĭ-bŭt.

Halle—hä′-lĕ.

hallelujah—hăl-lē-lū′-yȧ. See *alleluia.*
Also spelled *halleluiah*, and pronounced as above.

Haller von—fŏn hăl′-lĕr.

halloo—hăl-lo͞o′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

halve—häv ; more nearly, hâv.
See *ask*.

Hamilcar Barca—hà-mĭl′-kär bär′-kà.

Handel—hăn′-dĕl ; Ger. pron. hĕn′-dĕl.

handkerchief—hăng′-kĕr-chĭf ; hăn′ (Stor.).

handsome—hăn′-sŭm ; hănd′-sŭm (Stor.).

Hanover—hăn′-ō-vẽr.
In German, it is spelled Hannover, and pronounced hän-nō′-vẽr.

Hapsburg—hăps′-bŭrg̃ ; Ger. pron. häps′-bo͝org.
For G, see p. 28.

harass—hăr′-ăs.
"This word is sometimes heard pronounced, erroneously, with the accent on the second syllable, hăr-ăs′ ; but this pronunciation is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists." —*Worcester*.

Hardicanute—här-dĭ-kā-nūt′.

harem—hā′-rĕm.
hā′-rĕm is a secondary form of Worcester's.

haricot—hăr′-ē-kō ; Fr. pron. à-rē-kō′.

harlequin — här′-lē-kĭn or här′-lē-kwĭn (Web.).
The first of the above pronunciations is Worcester's ; the second is Stormonth's.

harmonica — här-mŏn′-ĭk-à, *not* här-mō′-nĭk-à.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Haroun-al-Raschid—hä-rōōn′ äl răsh′-ĭd or hä-rōōn′ äl rä-shēd′.

haruspice—hȧ-rŭs′-pĭs. See *haruspex.*

Harwich (Eng.)—hăr′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick.*

hasten—hās′-n ; hāst′-n (Hal.).

haunch—hänch ; hônsh (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

haunt—hänt ; hônt (Stor. and Imp.).
See *craunch.*

hautboy—hō′-boi.
See *oboe.*

hauteur—hō-tẽr′ ; Fr. pron. ō-tör′.
For ō, see p. 25.

Haverhill (Eng.)—hăv′-ẽr-ĭl.

Haverhill (U. S.)—hā′-vẽr-ĭl.

Havre de Grace—hä′-vẽr or ä′-vẽr dŭ grās.
In the U. S., the town of the same name is pronounced hăv′-ẽr dŭ grās.

Hawaii—hä-wī′-ē. See *Hawaiian.*

Haydn—hā′-dn ; Ger. pron. hī′-dn.

Hayti—hā′-tĭ ; Fr. pron. ä-ē-tē′.
See *Haiti, Haytian.*

Hazlitt—hăz′-lĭt.

heard—hẽrd, *not* hērd, formerly given by Webster.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hearth—härth, *not* hĕrth.

"The tendency to pronounce the word *hearth*, hĕrth, ought to be repressed."—*Web.*

heather—hĕth′-ẽr.

"This is the only pronunciation in Scotland."—*Web.* Worcester says hē′-thẽr.

Hebe—hē′-bē, *not* hēb.

Hebraist—hē′-brā-ĭst.

Worcester gives hĕb′-rā-ĭst as a secondary form.

Hebrides—hĕb′-rĭd-ēz.

Hebron—hē′-brŏn, *not* hĕb′-rŏn.

Hecate—hĕk′-ā-tē or hĕk′-āt.

The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.

hecatomb—hĕk′-ȧ-tōōm or hĕk′-ȧ-tŏm.

Hecuba—hĕk′-yū-bȧ.

Hedone—hĕd′-ō-nē.

hedonism—hĕd′-ō-nĭzm or hē′-dō-nĭzm.

Hegel—hā′-gĕl.

hegira—hē-jī′-rȧ or hĕj′-ĭr-ȧ.

The New Imperial gives the last only.

Heidelberg—hī′-dĕl-bĕrg.

For G, see p. 28.

heigh-ho—hī′-hō, *not* hā′-hō.

height—hīt, *not* hītth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Heine (Heinrich)—hīn′-rĭĸ hī′-nĕ.
For ĸ, see p. 28. E final in German, is always sounded.

heinous—hā′-nŭs, *not* hē′-nŭs.

Helen—hĕl′-ĕn.

Helena—hĕl′-ē-nȧ, *not* hē-lē′-nȧ.
See *St. Helena.*

Helgoland—hĕl′-gō-länd.
See *Heligoland.*

Heligoland—hĕl′-ĭ-gō-länd.
See *Helgoland.*

Heliogabalus — hē-lĭ-ō-găb′-ā-lŭs; **hē-lĭ-ō-gā-bā′-lŭs** (Biog.).
See *Elagabalus.*

Helios—hē′-lĭ-ŏs.

hellebore—hĕl′-lē-bōr.

Hellenic—hĕl-lĕn′-ĭk or hĕl-lē′-nĭk.
Worcester says hĕl′-lĕn-ĭk or hĕl-lĕn′-ĭk.

helm—hĕlm, *not* hĕl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

Héloise—ā-lō-ēz′.
"Abélard and *Héloise.*"

helot—hē′-lŏt or hĕl′-ŏt; hĕl′-ŏt (Wor.).

Helvétius—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-ŭs; Fr. pron. ĕl-vā-sē-üs′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Hemans (Mrs.)—hĕm′-ănz, *not* hē′-mănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hemistich—hĕm′-ĭs-tĭk.
hē-mĭs′-tĭk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Hengist—hĕng′-gĭst.
"*Hengist* and Horsa."

Hengstenberg—hĕng′-stĕn-bĕrg.
For g, see p. 28.

Henlopen (Cape)—hĕn-lō′-pĕn.

hepatitis—hĕp-ȧ-tī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

Hephæstion—hē-fĕs′-tĭ-ŏn.

Heraclitus—hĕr-ȧ-klī′-tŭs, *not* hē-răk′-lĭt-ŭs.
Worcester says: "The name of *Democ′ritus*, the laughing philosopher, being often mentioned in connection with that of *Hera-cli′tus*, the weeping philosopher, there is a tendency to accent the latter, incorrectly, on the second syllable."

heraldic—hē-răl′-dĭk, *not* hĕr′-ăl-dĭk.

Herat—hĕr-ăt′.

herb—ĕrb or hĕrb; hĕrb (Stor.); hĕrb or ĕrb (Imp.).
Worcester says ĕrb, but cites six authorities for hĕrb.

herbaceous—hĕr-bā′-shŭs.

herbage—ĕrb′-āj or hĕrb′-āj.

herbarium—hĕr-bā′-rĭ-ŭm.

herbivorous—hĕr-bĭv′-ō-rŭs.

herby—ĕrb′-ĭ or hĕrb′-ĭ; ĕrb′-ĭ (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Herculaneum—hĕr-kū-lā′-nē-ŭm.
herculean—hĕr-kū′-lē-ăn, *not* hĕr-kū-lē′-ăn.
hereafter—hēr-ăf′-tĕr, *not* hēr-ăf′-tĕr.
Hereford—hĕr′-ē-fŭrd.
hereof—hēr-ŏf′ or hēr-ŏv′.

"In the compounds *hereof*, *thereof*, and *whereof*, many speakers preserve the customary and regular sound of the *f*; but good usage allows it to be sounded as in the simple word."—*Webster.*

heresiarch—hĕr′-ē-sĭ-ärk or hē-rē′-zĭ-ärk.

Worcester gives the last only.

herewith—hēr-wĭth′ or hēr-wĭth′.

Worcester says hēr′-wĭth. "Although *th* in *with* has its vocal sound, yet in the compounds *herewith*, *therewith*, and *wherewith*, it is, according to the orthoëpists, pronounced with its sharp or whispered sound. Good usage, however, allows it to retain in the compound the same sound that it has in the simple word."—*Webster.*

hermaphrodite — hĕr-măf′-rō-dīt, *not* ā-môr′-fō-dīt.
hermeneutics—hĕr-mē-nū′-tĭks.
Hermes—hĕr′-mēz.
Hermione—hĕr-mī′-ō-nē.

"A Winter's Tale."

Herodian—hē-rō′-dĭ-ăn, *not* hĕr-ŏd-ē′-ăn.
Herodotus—hē-rŏd′-ō-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

heroine—hĕr′-ō-ĭn.
Worcester gives hē′-rō-ĭn as a secondary form.

heroism—hĕr′-ō-ĭzm.
The remark under *heroine* applies here also.

herring—hĕr′-ĭng, *not* hĕr′-ĭn.

Hertford (College at Oxford)—härt′-fôrd.

Hesiod—hē′-sĭ-ŏd ; hē′-shĭ-ŏd (Biog.).

Hesperides—hĕs-pĕr′-ĭd-ēz.

Hesse—hĕs, *not* hĕs′-sē.

heterodox—hĕt′-ĕr-ō-dŏks.

heteropathy—hĕt-ĕr-ŏp′-à-thĭ.

heterophemy—hĕt-ĕr-ŏf′-ē-mĭ.

Heyne—hī′-nĕ.

Heyse—hī′-zĕ.

hiatus—hī-ā′-tŭs.

hibernate—hī′-bĕr-nāt.

hiccough—hĭk′-ŭp.
hĭk′-ŏf is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

hideous—hĭd′-ē-ŭs.

Hiero—hī′-ē-rō.

hieroglyphic—hī-ē-rō-glĭf′-ĭk.

hilarious—hī-lā′-rĭ-ŭs or hĭl-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Worcester gives the first only.

hilarity—hī-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ or hĭl-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester gives the first only.

Hillard (George S.)—hĭl′-ärd, *not* hĭl-ärd′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hilo—hē′-lō.

Himalaya—hĭm-ä′-lā-yȧ; often pronounced hĭm-ā-lā′-yä. See *Himalayan.*

The last is the pronunciation preferred by Lippincott's Gazetteer, and is the one generally heard. The first is Webster's preference.

Hindoo—hĭn′-dōō; hĭn-dōō′ (Wor.).

Hindoostanee—hĭn-dōō-stä′-nē.

Hindostan—hĭn-dō-stän′; hĭn-dō-stăn′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan.*

Hippocrates—hĭp-pŏk′-rā-tēz.

hippophagi—hĭp-pŏf′-ȧ-jī.

hippopotamus—hĭp-pō-pŏt′-ȧ-mŭs.

hirsute—hĕr-sūt′; hĕr′-sūt (Stor.)

history—hĭs′-tō-rĭ, *not* hĭs′-trĭ.

h'm—hm.

Hoang-Ho—hō-äng-hō′.

"Pronounced almost hwăng-hō′.—*Gaz.*"

Hobbes—hŏbz.

Hoboken—hō′-bō-kĕn.

Hoche—ŏsh.

Hohenlohe—hō′-ĕn-lō-ĕ.

Hohenzollern—hō′-ĕn-tsŏl-ĕrn.

hoist—hoist, *not* hīst.

hoity-toity—hoi′-tĭ toi′-tĭ.

Holbein—hōl′-bīn.

Holinshed—hŏl′-ĭnz-hĕd, *not* hŏl′-ĭn-shĕd

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

holla (interj.) — hŏl′-lä ; hŏl-lä′ (Wor.) ; hŭl-lō′ (Stor.); *not* hĕl-lō′.
See *halloo.*

hollo (interj.)—hŏl-lō′.

hollo (vb.)—hŏl′-lō or hŏl-lō′.
Worcester gives the second only.

holloa (interj.)—hŏl-lō′ or hŏl′-lō.

hollow—hŏl′-lō.

holly-hock—hŏl′-lĭ-hŏk, *not* hŏl′-lĭ-hôk.

holm—hōm.
Smart says hŏlm.

holocaust—hŏl′-ō-kôst.

Holofernes—hŏl-ō-fẽr′-nēz.

Holstein—hōl′-stīn.

Holyhead—hŏl′-ĭ-hĕd.

Holyoke (Mount)—hōl′-yōk, *not* hō′-lĭ-ōk.

Holyrood (palace)—hŏl′-ĭ-rōōd.

holystone—hō′-lĭ-stōn.

homage—hŏm′-āj, *not* hŏm′-ĭj.
See *damage.*

homely—hōm′-lĭ, *not* hŭm′-lĭ.

homestead—hōm′-stĕd, *not* hōm′-stĭd.

homœopathic—hō-mē-ō-păth′-ĭk, *not* hō-mē-ŏp′-ā-thĭk.
Written also *homeopathic*, and pronounced as above.

homœopathist—hō-mē-ŏp′-ā-thĭst.
Written also *homeopathist*, and pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

homœopathy—hō-mē-ŏp′-á-thĭ.
Written also *homeopathy*, and pronounced as above.

homogeneity—hō-mō-jē-nē′-ĭt-ĭ.
homogeneous—hō-mō-jē′-nē-ŭs.
Smart says hŏm-ō-jē′-nē-ŭs.

honest—ŏn′-ĕst, *not* ŏn′-ŭst.
Hong-Kong—hŏng kŏng.
Orthoëpists are in the habit of saying that neither syllable is accented; but practically, one or the other is almost necessarily accented in pronouncing the word.

honi soit qui mal y pense—ō′-nē swä kē măl ē päns.
For ä, see p. 26.

honorable—ŏn′-ŏr-á-bl, *not* ŏn′-rá-bl.
hoodlum—ho͝od′-lŭm; ho͝od′-lŭm (Wor.).
The last pronunciation is the one most heard.

hoof—ho͝of, *not* ho͝of.
A very common error.

Hoogvliet—hōg′-vlēt.
For g, see p. 28.

hoop—ho͝op or ho͝op.
hoosier—ho͝o′-zhĕr.
Horatio—hō-rā′-shĭ-ō or hō-rā′-shō.
horizon—hō-rī′-zŏn.
See *abdomen*. hŏr′-ĭz-ŏn is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

horologe—hŏr′-ō-lōj ; hŏr′-ō-lŏj (Wor. and Stor.).

horoscope—hŏr′-ō-skōp, *not* hō′-rō-skōp.

hors de combat—ôr dŭ kôN-bä′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

hors d'œuvre—ôr döv′-r.

For ö, see p. 25.

horseradish—hôrs′-răd-ĭsh, *not* hôrs′-rĕd-ĭsh.

horse-shoe—hôrs′-shōō, *not* hôr′-shōō.

Hortense—ôr-täNs′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Hosea—hō-zē′-ȧ, *not* hō′-zē-ȧ, *nor* hō′-zhȧ.

This last pronunciation is very common as a colloquialism.

hosiery—hō′-zhĕr-ĭ.

hospitable—hŏs′-pĭt-ȧ-bl, *not* hŏs-pĭt′-ȧ-bl.

This word is very generally mispronounced.

hospital—hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *not* hŏs′-pĭt-ăl, *nor* hôs′-pĭt-ăl.

See *accost*.

Some orthoëpists drop the *h* sound in this word.

hostage—hŏs′-tāj, *not* hōs′-tāj.

hostelry—hŏs′-tĕl-rĭ ; hō′-tĕl-rĭ or hōs′-tĕl-rĭ (Wor.).

hostile—hŏs′-tīl.

Stormonth says hŏs′-tīl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hostler—hŏs′-lĕr or ŏs′-lĕr ; ŏs′-lĕr (Wor. and Stor.) ; Perry says ŏst′-lĕr.
See *ostler*.

Hôtel de Ville—ō-tĕl′ dŭ vēl.

Houdon—o͞o-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

hough—hŏk.
Jameson says hŏf.

hound—hownd.

houri—how′-rĭ.
The pronunciation ho͞o′-rĭ is preferred by Knowles.

housewife—hows′-wīf or hŭz′-wĭf ; hŭz′-zĭf (Perry).
See *housewifery, huswife*.

housing (saddle-cloth) — how′-zĭng, *not* how′-sĭng.

Houssaye (Arsène)—är-sân′ o͞o-sā′.

Houston (Texas)—hūs′-tŏn, *not* hows′-tŏn.

Houston (Sam)—hūs′-tŏn, *not* hows′-tŏn.

houyhnhnms—ho͞o-ĭnmz′ or ho͞o′-ĭnmz.
"The word seems intended to be suggestive of the *whinnying* of a horse. It is a dissyllable, * * * ; but the voice should properly be quavered in sounding the *n*."—*Webster*.

hovel—hŏv′-ĕl, *not* hŭv′-ĕl.

hover—hŭv′-ẽr ; hŏv′-ẽr (Stor. and Perry).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

howadji—how-ăj′-ĭ ; how-åj′-ĭ (Wor.).
Hudibras—hū′-dĭ-brăs, *not* hū′-dĭ-brä.
Hué—hwā or hō͝o-ā′.
Hughes (Thomas)—hūz.
Huguenot—hū′-gē-nŏt.
humble—hŭm′-bl.
Worcester gives ŭm′-bl as a secondary form.

humor—hū′-mĕr or yū′-mĕr.
"Smart pronounces this word *hū′-mŭr* when it means moisture, as in a man's body, and *yū′-mŭr* in its other senses."—*Worcester.*

humorist—hū′-mŭr-ĭst or yū′-mŭr-ĭst.
hundred—hŭn′-drĕd, *not* hŭn′-dĕrd.
Hungarian—hŭng-gā′-rĭ-ăn.
Hungary—hŭng′-gå-rĭ.
Hunjadi Janos—hō͝on′-yä-dē yä′-nōsh.
Huron (Lake)—hū′-rŏn.
"Formerly pronounced hū-rŏn′."—*Gaz.*

hurra—hō͝o-rä′, *not* hō͝or-ô′.
See *hurrah.*

hurrah—hō͝o-rä′, *not* hō͝or-ô′.
See *hurra.*

Huss (John)—hŭs ; Ger. pron. hō͝os.
hussar—hō͝oz-zär′ ; hō͝o-zär′ (Wor.) ; hŭz-är′, prop. hō͝oz-är′ (Hal.).
hussy—hŭz′-zĭ, *not* hŭs′-sĭ.
hustle—hŭs′-sl, *not* hŭs-tl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

huswife — hŭz′-zĭf or hŭz′-wĭf ; hŭs′-wĭf (Stor.).
See *housewife.*

Huygens — hī′-gĕnz ; Dutch pron. hoi′-hĕnz.
In this last pronunciation, the *h* in the second syllable is strongly aspirated.

huzza — hŏŏz-zä′ ; hōō-zä′ (Wor.).

Hyacinthe (Père) — pâr ē-ä-săNt′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Hyades — hī′-ȧ-dēz.
"The rainy *Hyades.*"

hydrangea — hī-drăn′-jē-ȧ, *not* hī-drān′-jē-ȧ ; hī-drăn′-jȧ (Hal.).

hydraulics — hī-drô′-lĭks, *not* hī-drŏl′-ĭks.

hydride — hī′-drīd or hī′-drĭd.
Worcester prefers hī′-drĭd. See *ide.*

hydrometer — hī-drŏm′-ē-tĕr.

hydropathic — hī-drō-păth′-ĭk.

hydropathist — hĭ-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭst.

hydropathy — hī-drŏp′-ȧ-thĭ.

hydrophobic — hī-drō-fŏb′-ĭk, *not* hī-drō-fō′-bĭk.

hygiene — hī′-jĭ-ēn.
hī′-jēn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Webster's.

hygienic — hī-jĭ-ĕn′-ĭk.

hygienist — hī′-jĭ-ĕn-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Hyksos—hĭk′-sŏs.

hymeneal—hī-mĕn-ē′-ăl.

"Most words ending in *eal* accent the antepenult; * * * but *hymeneal* and *ideal* take the accent upon the penult."—*Webster.*

hymnal—hĭm′-năl.

hymned (part.)—hĭmd.

hymning (part.)—hĭm′-ĭng or hĭm′-nĭng.

Webster prefers hĭm′-ĭng. "The *hymning* choir." "The participles *hymning* and *hymned* are colloquially pronounced *him′-ĭng* and *hĭmd*, but with solemnity, *hĭm′-nĭng* and *hĭm′-nĕd*."—*Smart.* Webster says: "In the present participles of verbs ending in *mn*, as *contemn*, *hymn*, etc., the *n*, though often unpronounced, is more properly sounded, as *contemning*, *hymning*, etc."

Hypatia—hī-pā′-shĭ-ă.

hyperæmia—hī-pĕr-ē′-mĭ-ă,

hyperbaton—hī-pĕr′-bă-tŏn.

hyperbole—hī-pĕr′-bō-lē.

hyperborean—hī-pĕr-bō′-rē-ăn.

Hyperion—hī-pē′-rĭ-ŏn.

"Pronounced hĭp-ĕr-ī′-ŏn in the classics. —*Web.*

hypnotism—hĭp′-nō-tĭzm.

hypochondriac—hĭp-ō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk; hī-pō-kŏn′-drĭ-ăk (Imp.).

hypochondriacal—hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ăk-ăl.

The New Imperial makes the first syllable hī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hypochondriasis — hĭp-ō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs ; hī-pō-kŏn-drī′-ȧ-sĭs (Imp.).

hypocrisy—hĭp-ŏk′-rĭs-ĭ.

hypocritical—hĭp-ō-krĭt′-ĭk-ăl.

hypodermic—hĭp-ō-dĕr′-mĭk.

Physicians generally say hī-pō-dĕr′-mĭk.

hypogastric — hĭp-ō-găs′-trĭk ; hī-pō-găs′-trĭk (Stor.).

hypotenuse—hī-pŏt′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏt′-ē-nūs.

See *hypothenuse.*

hypothenuse—hī-pŏth′-ē-nūs or hĭp-ŏth′-ē-nūs.

Worcester gives the first only. See *hypotenuse.*

hypothetical — hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl or hĭp-ō-thĕt′-ĭk-ăl.

Worcester gives the first only.

hyssop — hĭs′-ŭp or hī′-sŭp ; hĭz′-ŭp or hĭs′-ŭp (Wor.).

hysteria—hĭs-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.

I

Iachimo—yăk′-ĭm-ō.

Iago—ē-ä′-gō.

Iamblichus—ī-ăm′-blĭk-ŭs.

See *Jamblichus.*

ibex—ī′-bĕks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Icarus—ĭk′-ȧ-rŭs, *not* ī-kā′-rŭs.
Ichabod—ĭk′-ȧ-bŏd.
Perry says ĭk-ā′-bŏd.
Ich dien—ĭĸ dēn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
ichneumon—ĭk-nū′-mŏn.
ichor—ī′-kŏr, *not* ĭk′-ôr.
ichthyology—ĭk-thĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
ichthyosaurus—ĭk-thĭ-ō-sō′-rŭs.
Ictinus—ĭk-tī′-nŭs.
Idaho—ī′-dȧ-hō.
ide (chemical termination)—ĭd or īd (Web.); īd (Wor.). See *cyanide.*
"According to Smart and Cull, chemical terms ending in *ide* (as *bromide, chloride,* etc.) should be pronounced with the *i* long; but all other orthoëpists are unanimous in making the vowel short; and the propriety of the latter mode of pronunciation is established by the fact that this whole class of words is not unfrequently spelt without the final *e,* thus, *bromid, chlorid.*"—*Webster.*
idea—ī-dē′-ȧ, *not* ī′-dē-ȧ.
ideal—ī-dē′-ăl, *not* ī′-dē-ăl, *nor* ī-dēl′.
See *hymeneal.*
idealism—ī-dē′-ăl-ĭzm, *not* ī′-dē-ăl-ĭzm.
Ides—īdz.
"The *Ides* of March."
Idumæa—ĭd-ū-mē′-ȧ, *not* ī-dū′-mē-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

idyl—ī′-dĭl or ĭd′-ĭl.

"The *Idyls* of the King." Webster and the New Imperial give the first only. Also spelled *idyll* and pronounced as above.

ignominious—ĭg-nō-mĭn′-ĭ-ŭs.

ĭg-nō-mĭn′-yŭs is the form given by many *English* orthoëpists.

ignoramus — ĭg-nō-rā′-mŭs, *not* ĭg-nō-rä′-mŭs.

Thoroughly anglicized.

iguana—ĭg-wä′-nȧ.

iguanodon—ĭg-wä′-nō-dŏn.

Worcester says ĭg-wăn′-ō-dŏn.

ihlang-ihlang—ē-läng′ ē-läng′, *not* ĭl-ăng′ ĭl-ăng′.

Ik Marvel—īk mär′-vĕl, *not* ĭk mär′-vĕl.

The above pronunciation is given on the authority of Donald G. Mitchell himself.

illicit—ĭl-lĭs′-ĭt.

See *elicit.*

Illinois—ĭl-lĭn-oi′ or ĭl-lĭn-oiz′.

illusive—ĭl-lū′-sĭv, *not* ĭl-lū′-zĭv.

illustrate—ĭl-lŭs′-trāt, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trāt.

illustrated—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕd, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trā-tĕd

illustration—ĭl-lŭs-trā′-shŭn, *not* ĭl-lŭs′-trā shŭn.

illustrative—ĭl-lŭs′-trȧ-tĭv, *not* ĭl′-lŭs-trȧ-tĭv.

imagery—ĭm′-āj-rĭ or ĭm′-ā-jĕr-ĭ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

imbecile (n.)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or ĭm-bē-sēl′.
Worcester gives the last only. Haldeman says ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl or ĭm′-bē-sĭl. ĭm′-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbecile (adj)—ĭm′-bē-sĭl or ĭm′-bē-sēl; ĭm-bĕs′-ĭl or ĭm-bē-sēl′ (Wor.); ĭm′-bē-sēl (Imp.).

imbroglio—ĭm-brōl′-yō. See *embroglio*.
Worcester says ĭm-brōl′-yē-ō.

imbrue—ĭm-brū′; ĭm-brōō′ (Stor. and Hal.).

immediate—im-mē′-dĭ-āt, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt.

immediately—ĭm-mē′-dĭ-āt-lĭ, *not* ĭm-mē′-jāt-lĭ.

immersion — ĭm-mĕr′-shŭn, *not* ĭm-mĕr′-zhŭn.

immobile—ĭm-mō′-bĭl.
See *mobile*.

Imogen—ĭm′-ō-jĕn.

impartiality—ĭm-pär-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭm-pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

imperturbable—ĭm-pĕr-tûr′-bȧ-bl.

impetus—ĭm′-pē-tŭs, *not* ĭm-pē′-tŭs.

impious—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs, *not* ĭm-pī′-ŭs.

impiously—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-lĭ, *not* ĭm-pī′-ŭs-lĭ.

impiousness—ĭm′-pĭ-ŭs-nĕs.

implacable—ĭm-plā′-kȧ-bl, *not* ĭm-plăk′-ȧ-bl.

importune—ĭm-pôr-tūn′.
"Formerly accented on the second syllable."—*Wor.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

impostor—ĭm-pŏs′-tĕr, *not* ĭm-pôs′-tĕr.
impotence—ĭm′-pō-tĕns, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕns.
impotency—ĭm′-pō-tĕn-sĭ, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕn-sĭ.
impotent—ĭm′ pō-tĕnt, *not* ĭm-pō′-tĕnt.
imprimatur—ĭm-prĭm-ā′-tŭr.
improvisatore—ēm-prō-vē-zȧ-tō′-rā; ĭm-prō-vē-ză-tō′-ra (Stor.).
improvisatrice—ēm-prō-vē-zȧ-trē′-chā; ĭm-prō-vēz′-ă-trĭs or ĭm-prō-vēz-ă-trē′-chā (Stor.). See *improvvisatrice.*
improvise — ĭm-prō-vīz′ ; ĭm-prō-vēz′ (Wor.) ; ĭm′-prō-vēz′ (Stor.).
See *inchoative.*

impugn—ĭm-pūn′.
inamorata—ēn-ăm-ō-rä′-tȧ.
inamorato—ēn-ăm-ō-rä′-tō.
inaugurate—ĭn-ô′-gū-rāt, *not* ĭn-ô′-gŭr-āt.
incense (n.)—ĭn′-sĕns.
incense (vb.)—ĭn-sĕns′.
See *absent.*

inchoate—ĭn′-kō-āt ; ĭng′-kō-āt (Wor.).
inchoative — ĭn-kō′-ȧ-tĭv ; ĭng-kō′-ȧ-tĭv (Wor.) ; ĭn′-kō-ā′-tĭv (Stor.).
It is impossible, from an inspection of Stormonth's Dictionary, to tell which accent is primary and which is secondary in this word.

incidence—ĭn′-sĭd-ĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

incisive—ĭn-sī′-sĭv.

Stormonth says ĭn-sī′-sĭv.

incisor—ĭn-sī′-zẽr ; ĭn-sī′-sôr (Wor.).

incisure—ĭn-sĭzh′-ūr.

inclusive—ĭn-klū′-sĭv ; ĭn-klo͞o′-sĭv (Stor.)

incognito—ĭn-kŏg̃′-nĭt-ō.

incommensurable — ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͝o-rȧ-bl ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-shŭr-ā-bl (Hal.); ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rā-bl (Wor. and Stor.).

incommensurate — ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sho͝o-rāt ; ĭn-kŏm-mĕn′-sū-rāt (Wor.).

incomparable — ĭn-kŏm′-pȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-kŏm-pâr′-ā-bl.

"This is among some of the words in our language, whose accentuation astonishes foreigners, and sometimes puzzles natives. What can be the reason, say they, that *comparable* and *incomparable* have not the same accent as the verb *compare* ?"—*Walker.*

incongruity—ĭn-kŏn-g̃rū′-ĭt-ĭ or ĭn-kŏng.

incongruous—ĭn-kŏng′-g̃ro͝o-ŭs.

inconvenient—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕnt.

Walker, Perry, and Smart make it a word of *five* syllables, ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nĭ-ĕnt.

increase (n.)—ĭn′-krēs or ĭn-krēs′.

The second pronunciation, though allowed by Webster, is contrary to analogy. See *absent.*

increase (vb.)—ĭn-krēs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

incubus—ĭng′-kū-bŭs.
Worcester also says ĭng′-kū-bŭs.

incursion — ĭn-kûr′-shŭn ; ĭn-kĕr′-shŭn (Stor.), *not* ĭn-kûr′-zhŭn.

indecent—ĭn-dē′-sĕnt.

indecisive—ĭn-dē-sī′-sĭv, *not* ĭn-dē-sī′-zĭv.

indecorous—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭs or ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭs.
See *decorous*.

indecorum—ĭn-dē-kō′-rŭm, *not* ĭn-dĕk′-ō-rŭm.

Indian—ĭn′-dĭ-ăn or ĭnd′-yăn.

indicative—ĭn-dĭk′-ā-tĭv.

indicatory—ĭn′-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* ĭn-dĭk′-ā-tō-rĭ.

indict—ĭn-dīt′.
"In the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent."—*Worcester*.

indictment—ĭn-dīt′-mĕnt.
See *indict*.

indigenous—ĭn-dĭj′-ē-nŭs.

indiscernible—ĭn-dĭz-zĕrn′-ĭ-bl.

indiscretion—ĭn-dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.

indisputable — ĭn-dĭs′-pū-tā-bl, *not* ĭn-dĭs-pū′-tā-bl.

indissoluble—ĭn-dĭs′-sō-lū-bl.

indocile—ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl or ĭn-dō′-sĭl ; ĭn-dŏs′-ĭl or ĭn-dō′-sīl (Stor.).
Perry says ĭn-dō′-sĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

industry—ĭn′-dŭs-trĭ, *not* ĭn-dŭs′-trĭ.
See *acclimate.*

inequitable—ĭn-ĕk′-wĭt-à-bl.
inertia—ĭn-ēr′-shĭ-à ; ĭn-ēr′-shà (Hal.).
Ines—ē-nēs′.
inexhaustible—ĭn-ĕg̃z-ôst′-ĭb-l ; ĭn-ĕg̃z-hôst′-ĭ-bl (Stor.).

inexorable—ĭn-ĕks′-ō-rà-bl.
inexpiable—ĭn-ĕks′-pĭ-à-bl.
inexplicable—ĭn-ĕks′-plĭk-à-bl.
inexpugnable—ĭn-ĕks-pŭg̃′-nà-bl or ĭn-ĕks-pū′-ná-bl.
Worcester gives the *first* only.

inextricable—ĭn-ĕks′-trĭk-à-bl.
infamous—ĭn′-fà-mŭs.
infantile—ĭn′-făn-tīl or ĭn′-făn-tĭl.
infantine—ĭn′-făn-tīn or ĭn′-făn-tĭn.
infecund—ĭn-fĕk′-ŭnd.
Perry and Knowles say ĭn-fē-kŭnd′.
inferable—ĭn-fĕr′-à-bl or ĭn-fĕr′-à-bl.
See *inferrible.*

inference—ĭn′-fĕr-ĕns, *not* ĭn-fĕr′-ĕns.
inferrible—ĭn-fĕr′-ĭb-l or ĭn-fĕr′-ĭb-l.
See *inferable.*

infidel—ĭn′-fĭd-ĕl.
infinite—ĭn′-fĭn-ĭt, *not* ĭn-fī′-nīt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

infinitesimal—ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕs′-ĭm-ăl, *not* ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-ĕz′-ĭm-ăl.

inflatus—ĭn-flā′-tŭs.

infusoria—ĭn-fū-sō′-rĭ-ȧ, *not* ĭn-fū-zō′-rĭ-ȧ.

Ingelow (Jean)—jēn ĭn′-jē-lō.

ingenious—ĭn-jēn′-yŭs.

ĭn-jē′-nĭ-ŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

ingénue—ăN-zhā-nü′.

For ăN and ü, see p. 26.

ingenuous—ĭn-jĕn′-yū-ŭs.

ingratiate—ĭn-grā′-shĭ-āt.

inhospitable—ĭn-hŏs′-pĭt-ȧ-bl, *not* ĭn-hŏs-pĭt′-ȧ-bl.

Inkerman—ĭng-kĕr-măn′.

innate—ĭn′-nāt or ĭn-nāt′.

innocuous—ĭn-nŏk′-yū-ŭs.

innoxious—ĭn-nŏk′-shŭs; ĭn-nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs (Stor.).

Innspruck—ĭns′-prŏŏk.

Also spelled *Innsbruck*, and pronounced as above.

inopportune—ĭn-ŏp-ôr-tūn′.

Stormonth gives ĭn-ŏp′-ŏr-tūn.

inquiry—ĭn-kwī′-rĭ, *not* ĭn′-kwĭr-ĭ.

See *enquiry*.

insatiable—ĭn-sā′-shȧ-bl or ĭn-sā′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.

insatiety—ĭn-sā-tī′-ē-tĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

inscrutable—ĭn-skrū′-tȧ-bl.
insect—ĭn′-sĕkt, *not* ĭn′-sĕk.
insidious—ĭn-sĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.
insition—ĭn-sĭsh′-ŭn or ĭn-sĭzh′-ŭn.

Worcester gives the preference to the second pronunciation.

instead—ĭn-stĕd′, *not* ĭn-stĭd′.

Walker remarks: "A corrupt pronunciation of this word prevails in London, as if it were written *instid*." "This corrupt pronunciation is also often heard in the United States."—*Worcester*.

instinct (n.)—ĭn′-stĭngkt.
instinct (adj.)—ĭn-stĭngkt′.

See *adept*.

institution—ĭn-stĭ-tū′-shŭn, *not* ĭn-stĭ-tōō′-shŭn.
insult (n.)—ĭn′-sŭlt.
insult (vb.)—ĭn-sŭlt′.

See *absent*.

intaglio—ĭn-täl′-yō; ĭn-tăl′-yō (Wor. and Stor.); It. pron. ēn-täl′-yō.
integer—ĭn′-tē-jĕr, *not* ĭn′-tē-ḡĕr.
integral—ĭn′-tē-ḡrăl, *not* ĭn-tēḡ′-răl.
intercalary—ĭn-tĕr′-kȧ-lā-rĭ; sometimes ĭn-tĕr-kăl′-ā-rĭ.
intercalation—ĭn-tĕr-kȧ-lā′-shŭn.
interest (n. and vb.)—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

interested—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĕd.

interesting—ĭn′-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng, *not* ĭn-tĕr-ĕst′-ĭng.

Interlachen—ĭn-tĕr-läĸ′-ĕn, *not* ĭn′-tĕr-lăk-ĕn.

For ĸ, see p. 28. Also spelled *Interlaken*, and pronounced as above.

interlocutor—ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-yū-tĕr.

The pronunciation ĭn-tĕr-lō-kū′-tôr, though authorized by Worcester, is rarely heard.

international—ĭn-tĕr-năsh′-ŭn-ăl, *not* ĭn-tĕr-nā′-shŭn-ăl.

See *national*.

internecine — ĭn-tĕr-nē′-sīn or ĭn-tĕr-nē′-sĭn.

interpolate—ĭn-tĕr′-pō-lāt.

See *acclimate*. ĭn′-tĕr-pō-lāt is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

interstice—ĭn-tĕr′-stĭs or ĭn′-tĕr-stĭs.

The first is the only pronunciation given in the New Imperial.

intestine—ĭn-tĕs′-tĭn, *not* ĭn-tĕs′-tīn.

intrigue—ĭn-trēg′, *not* ĭn′-trēg.

See *amber-gris*.

intrusive—ĭn-trū′-sĭv.

ĭn-troo′-sĭv is Stormonth's marking.

inundate—ĭn-ŭn′-dāt, *not* ĭn′-ŭn-dāt.

inure—ĭn-yūr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

invalid (n.)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd ; ĭn′-vā-lēd or ĭn′-vā-lĭd (Hal.).
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ĭn-vā-lēd′.

invalid (void)—ĭn-văl′-ĭd.

invalid (infirm)—ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd ; ĭn′-vȧ-lēd or ĭn′-vȧ-lĭd (Hal.).

Invalides (Hôtel des)—ō-tĕl′ dāz ăN-văl-ēd′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

inveigh—ĭn-vā′.

inveigle—ĭn-vē′-gl, *not* ĭn-vā′-gl.

inventory—ĭn′-vĕn-tō-rĭ.

involucre—ĭn′-vō-lū-kẽr.

iodide—ī′-ō-dĭd or ī′-ō-dīd ; ī′-ō-dīd (Wor., Stor., and Imp.).
See *ide*.

iodine—ī′-ō-dĭn or ī′-ō-dēn ; ī′-ō-dĭn or ī′-ō-dīn (Imp.).
See *aniline*.

Iowa—ī′-ō-wȧ, *not* ī-ō′-wȧ.

ipecac—ĭp′-ē-kȧk, *not* ĕp′-ē-kăk.

ipecacuanha—ĭp-ē-kăk-yū-ăn′-ȧ.

Iphigenia—ĭf-ĭ-jē-nī′-ȧ, *not* īf-ĭ-jē′-nĭ-ȧ.

Iran—ē-rän′.
See *Iranian, Kurdistan*.

irascible—ī-răs′-ĭb-l, *not* ĭr-ăs′-ĭb-l.

irate—ī-rāt′ ; ī′-rāt (Wor.).

Irenæus—ĭr-ē-nē′-ŭs, *not* ī-rē′-nē-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Irene—ī-rē′-nē.

As a Christian name, it is often pronounced ī-rēn′.

iridium—ī-rĭd′-ī-ŭm, *not* ĭr-ĭd′-ĭ-ŭm.

iris—ī′-rĭs.

Iris—ī′-rĭs.

iritis—ī-rī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

iron—ī′-ŭrn.

Haldeman says ī′-ûrn or ī′-rŭn.

"Ah me, what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold *iron*."
—*Hudibras*.

irony (made of iron)—ī′-ŭrn-ĭ.

irony (ridicule)—ī′-rŭn-ĭ.

Iroquois—ĭr-ō-kwoi′.

irrational—ĭr-răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

irrecognizable—ĭr-rĕk′-ŏg̃-nī-zȧ-bl or ĭr-rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ȧ-bl.

irrefragable—ĭr-rĕf′-rȧ-g̃ȧ-bl.

ĭr-rē-frăg̃′-ā-bl is the pronunciation given by Perry and Cull.

irrefutable—ĭr-rē-fū′-tȧ-bl or ĭr-rĕf′-yū-tȧ-bl.

"Though Walker, in deference to all the authorities that preceded him, adopts the pronunciation ir-re-fu′-ta-bl, he says that analogy is in favor of ĭr-rĕf′-yū-tā-bl."—*S. & W.* See *refutable*.

irrelevant—ĭr-rĕl′-ē-vănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

irremediable—ĭr-rē-mē′-dĭ-ȧ-bl.
Perry says ĭr-rē-mĕd′-ĭ-ā-bl.

irreparable—ĭr-rĕp′-ȧ-rȧ-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-păr′-ȧ-bl.

irrespirable—ĭr-rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl or ĭr-rē-spī′-rȧ-bl.

irrevocable—ĭr-rĕv′-ō-kȧ-bl, *not* ĭr-rē-vō′-kȧ-bl.

Ischia—ĭs′-kē-ȧ.

ischiatic—ĭs-kĭ-ăt′-ĭk.

Iser—ē′-zĕr, *not* ī′-zĕr.
"*Iser* rolling rapidly."

Isham—ī′-shăm.

isinglass—ī′-zĭng-glȧs, *not* ī′-zĭn-glȧs.
See *ask*.

Isis—ī′-sĭs.

Islam—ĭz′-lȧm, *not* ĭs′-lăm.

Ismaïl—ĭs-mȧ-ēl′. See *Ismaïlia*.

isochronal—ī-sŏk′-rō-năl.

isochronism—ī-sŏk′-rō-nĭzm.

isochronous—ī-sŏk′-rō-nŭs.

Isocrates—ī-sŏk′-rȧ-tēz.

Isola—ē′-sō-lȧ.

isolate—ĭs′-ō-lāt, ĭz′-ō-lāt, or ī′-sō-lāt.
Webster gives the first; Worcester, Walker, and Smart the second; Stormonth and Knowles the third. Webster (1900) says ī′-sō-lāt or ĭs′-ō-lāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

isolation—ī-sō-lā′-shŭn, ĭs-ō-lā′-shŭn, or ĭz-ō-lā′-shun.

The first is Webster's and Stormonth's; the second is Webster's; the third is Worcester's.

Isolde—ē-sŏl′-dā or ĭ-sōld′. See *Iseult.*

isomerism—ī-sŏm′-ĕr-ĭzm.

isosceles—ī-sŏs′-ē-lēz.

isotherm—ī′-sō-thĕrm, *not* ĭz′-ō-thĕrm.

isothermal—ī-sō-thĕrm′-ăl, *not* ĭz-ō-thĕrm′-ăl.

Ispahan—ĭs-pă-hăn′.

See *Kurdistan.*

Israel—ĭz′-rā-ĕl, *not* ĭs′-rā-ĕl.

issue—ĭsh′-shū, *not* ĭs′-yū.

Isthmian—ĭs′-mĭ-ăn or ĭst′-mĭ-ăn.

"The *Isthmian* Games."

isthmus—ĭs′-mŭs or ĭst′-mŭs.

Worcester gives the last pronunciation only. Webster says that the great majority of speakers in the U. S. suppress the *th*, pronouncing the word ĭs′-mŭs or ĭz′-mŭs.

Italian—ĭ-tăl′-yăn, *not* ī-tăl′-yăn.

italic—ĭ-tăl′-ĭk, *not* ī-tăl′-ĭk.

itch—ĭch, *not* ēch.

ite (chemical termination)—īt.

"In composition, often pronounced ĭt."—*Wor.*

Ithuriel—ĭ-thū′-rĭ-ĕl.

"*Ithuriel's* spear."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

itinerant—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ănt.
itinerary—ī-tĭn′-ẽr-ā-rĭ.
itis (termination)—ī′-tĭs.
See *bronchitis, laryngitis, tonsilitis.* This ending (itis) is very often pronounced ē′-tĭs.
Iturræa—ĭ-tū-rē′-å, *not* ī-tū′-rē-å.
Ivan—ē-vän′.
"*Ivan* the Terrible."
ivory—ī′-vō-rĭ, *not* ī′-vrĭ.
Ivry—ĭv′-rĭ, Fr. pron. ē-vrē′.
Ixion—ĭks-ī′-ŏn, *not* ĭks′-ĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion.*
Iztaccihuatl—ēs-täk-sē-hwät′-l.

J

jackal—jăk′-ôl.
Walker and Perry say jăk-ôl′.
Jacob—jā′-kŏb, *not* jā′-kŭp.
Jacobean—jăk-ō-bē′-ăn or jȧ-kō′-bē-ăn.
Jacobi—yä-kō′-bē.
Jacquard—zhä-kär′.
Jacques—zhāk.
See *Jaques.*
jaguar—jȧ-ḡwär′ or jăḡ′-wär.
Jah—jä; properly yä.
Jairus—jā-ī′-rŭs in New Testament; jā′-ĭr-ŭs in Apocrypha.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jakutsk—yä-kōōtsk'.
See *Yakootsk.*

jalap—jăl'-ăp.
Sheridan and Knowles say jŏl'-ŭp.

jalousie—zhà-lōō-zē'.

Jamblichus—jăm'-blĭk-ŭs.
See *Iamblichus.*

Janauschek—yä'-now-shĕk.

janizary—jăn'-ĭz-ā-rĭ.

January—jăn'-yū-ā-rĭ.

Japanese—jăp-ăn-ēz' or ēs'.
See *Chinese.*

Japheth—jā'-fĕth, *not* jā'-fĕt.
A common error.

Jaques—zhāk or jā'-kwēz.
"As You Like It."
"Sometimes Shakespeare makes one syllable and sometimes two syllables of the word. Sir W. Scott makes one syllable of it, but Charles Lamb two."—*Brewer's Reader's Hand-Book.*

jasmine—jăs'-mĭn or jăz'-mĭn ; jăs'-mĭn (Imp.).
Sheridan and Knowles say jĕs'-mĭn.

jaundice—jän'-dĭs.
See *craunch.*

jaunt—jänt ; jônt (Stor.).
See *craunch.*

jaunty—jänt'-ĭ ; jônt'-ĭ (Stor.).
See *craunch, janty.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Java—jä′-vȧ or jȧ′-vȧ, *not* jăv′-ȧ.
javelin—jăv′-lĭn ; jăv′-ĕl-ĭn (Hal.).
jean—jān, *not* jēn.
Jean Paul—zhȧN pŏl or jēn pôl.
See *Richter*. For äN, see p. 26.

Jean Valjean—zhȧN văl-zhȧN′.
Generally pronounced by those unfamiliar with French, jēn văl-jēn′. For äN, see p. 26.

Jeanne d'Arc—zhän-därk′.
See *Joan of Arc*.

Jeddo—yĕd′-dō.
See *Yeddo*.

jejune—jē-jūn′ ; jē-jōōn′ (Hal.).
Jemima—jē-mī′-mȧ ; Bib. jē-mī′-mȧ or jĕm′-ĭm-ȧ.
Jena—jĕn′-ȧ ; Ger. pron. yā′-nä.
Jephthah—jĕf′-thȧ, *not* jĕp′-thȧ.
jeremiad—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
jeremiade—jĕr-ē-mī′-ăd.
Jerusalem—jē-rū′-sā-lĕm.
Jesuit—jĕz′-yū-ĭt, *not* jĕzh′-yū-ĭt.
Jethro—jē′-thrō or jĕth′-rō.
jeu-d'esprit—zhē dĕs-prē′ ; Fr. pron. zhö-dĕs-prē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Jevons—jĕv′-ŏnz, *not* jē′-vŏnz.
Jew—jū or jōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

jew's-harp—jūz′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp ; jo͞os′-härp or jo͞oz′-härp (Hal.).

Joachim—jō′-ȧ-kĭm ; Ger. pron. yō′-ȧ-ĸĭm.
For K, see p. 28.

Joan of Arc—jōn ŏv ärk or jō-ăn′ ŏv ärk.

jocose—jō-kōs′.

jocund—jŏk′-ŭnd.

Joinville de—dŭ join′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. dŭ zhwăN-vēl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

joist—joist, *not* jois.

jonquil—jŏn′-kwĭl.
See *jonquille.*

jonquille—jŏn′-kwĭl.
Worcester accents the *last* syllable. See *jonquil.*

Jordaens—yōr′-däns.

Jorullo—hō-ro͞ol′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-ro͞o′-yō." — *Gaz.* See *Xorullo*, an old spelling. In Spanish, *j* before every vowel, is pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German K. See p. 28.

Joseffy—yō-sĕf′-ĭ.

jostle—jŏs′-l, *not* jŏst′-l.

jostling—jŏs′-lĭng, *not* jŏst′-lĭng.

Joubert—zhō͞o-bâr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Joule—jo͞ol, *not* zho͞ol.
"*Joule's* law."

joust—jŭst ; jo͞ost or jŭst (Stor.).
"Tourney and *joust*."

jovial—jō′-vĭ-ăl ; jōv′-yăl (Hal.).
Jowett—jow′-ĕt, *not* jō′-ĕt.
jowl—jōl, *not* jowl.
"Cheek by *jowl*."

Juarez—jo͞o-ä′-rĕz ; Sp. pron. ho͞o-ä′-rĕth.
See *Forullo*.

Jubilate—jū-bĭl-ā′-tē or ā′-tē.
Stormonth says jū-bĭl-ā′-tē.

Judaic—jū-dā′-ĭk.
Juggernaut—jŭg′-ĕr-nôt.
jugular—jū′-gū-lĕr, *not* jŭg′-yū-lĕr.
"The *jugular* veins."

jujube—jū′-jūb ; jo͞o′-jo͞ob (Stor.).
Juliet—jū′-lĭ-ĕt.
Jungfrau—yo͝ong′-frow.
Juniata—jū-nĭ-ăt′-â.
Junot—zhü-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Jupiter—jū′-pĭt-ĕr, *not* jū′-bĭt-ĕr.
Jurgensen—yo͞or′-gĕn-sĕn.
In Danish, *j* is pronounced like *y* (consonant) in English, and *g* is always hard.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jussieu de—dŭ jŭs-sū′; Fr. pron. dŭ zhü-sē-ö′.

For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

justificatory—jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ; jŭs-tĭf′-ĭk-ā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).

juvenile—jū′-vē-nīl.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say jū′-vē-nīl.

K

Kaaba—kȧ-ā′-bȧ.

See *Caaba.*

Kaaterskill—kä′-tẽr-skĭl, *not* kô′-tẽr-skĭl, unless spelled *Cauterskill.*

kabala—kăb′-ȧ-lȧ.

See *cabala.*

kaleidoscope—kȧ-lī′-dō-skōp.

Kamchatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.

See *Kamtchatka.*

Kamtchatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.

See *Kamchatka* and *Kamtschatka.*

Kamtschatka—käm-chät′-kȧ.

"It may be remarked that *Kamtschatka* is the German, while *Kamtchatka* is the French spelling. *Tch* in French, being equivalent to *tsch* in German, or *ch* in English, it will be perceived that, in either case, the name should be pronounced *Käm-chät′-kȧ.*"—*Gaz.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kanawha—kȧ-nô′-wȧ.
kangaroo—kăn-gŭ-rōō′.
Kansas—kăn′-săs, *not* kăn′-zăs.
Kant—känt.
Katahdin (Mount)—kä-tä′-dĭn.
Kavanagh (Julia)—kăv′-ăn-ä, *not* kăv-ăn′-ä.
kayak—kā′-yăk.
Kearney—kär′-nĭ, *not* kēr′-nĭ.
Kearsarge (Mount)—kēr′-särj.
Keble (John)—kē′-bl, *not* kĕb′-l,
keelson—kĕl′-sŭn or kēl′-sŭn.
Kekrops—kē′-krŏps.
See *Cecrops*.

Kenelm—kĕn′-ĕlm, *not* kĕn-ĕlm′.
Kennebec—kĕn-ē-bĕk′, *not* kĕn′-ē-bĕk.
Keokuk—kē′-ō-kŭk, *not* kē-ō′-kŭk.
kept—kĕpt, *not* kĕp.
Kerguelen—kĕr′-gĕl-ĕn ; Fr. pron. kĕr-gȧ-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

kettle—kĕt′-l, *not* kĭt′-l.
khan (chief)—kän.
khan (inn)—kän.
Worcester gives kôn the preference.

Khartoom—kär-tōōm′.
The *kh* is slightly aspirated.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

khedive—kā-dēv′ or kē′-dĭv ; kā-dē′-vā or kē-dīv′ (Wor.) ; kĕd-ēv′ (Stor. and Hal.).

Khiva—kē′-vä.
See *Khartoom.*

Khorassan—Kō-räs-sän′.
For K, see p. 28. See *Khartoom.*

Kief—kē-ĕf′.
See *Kiev.*

Kiel—kēl.

Kiev—kē-ĕf′.
See *Kief.*

Kilauea—kē-low-ā′-ä.

kiln—kĭl, *not* kĭln.

Kinchin-Jinga—kĭn-chĭn-jĭng′-gä.
See *Kunchain-Junga*, et seq., for other spellings.

kind—kīnd, *not* kyīnd.
See *card.*

kindergarten—kĭn′-dĕr-gär-tĕn, *not* kĭn′-dĕr-gär-dĕn.

kinematics—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭks or kī-nē-măt′-ĭks.

kinetics—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭks or kī-nĕt′-ĭks.

kiosk—kē-ŏsk′.

kirschwasser—kērsh′-väs-sĕr.
Worcester says kērsh′-väs-ĕr, which more nearly approaches the German pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kissingen—kĭs′-sĭng-ĕn.
Commonly pronounced kĭs′-sĭn-jĕn.

kitchen—kĭch′-ĕn, *not* kĭch′-n.
See *damage*.

Klamath—klä′-măt.
Klaus (Peter)—klows.
Kléber—klē′-bĕr or klā′-bâr; Fr. pron. klā-bâr′.
knoll—nōl, *not* nŏl.
Knollys—nōlz.
knout—nowt or nōōt.
knowledge—nŏl′-ĕj; nō′-lĕj is obsolete.
kool-slaa—kōl′-slä.
See *cole-slaw*.

Köln—köln.
For ö, see p. 25.

Königsberg—kĕn′-ĭgz-bĕrg; Ger. pron. kö′-nĭgs-bĕrg.
For ö and g, see pp. 25 and 28.

koran—kō′-răn or kō-rän′; Arabic pron. kōŏr′-ån (Hal.).
Sometimes pronounced kō-rän′.

Kordofan—kôr-dō-fän′.
Kosciusko—kŏs-sĭ-ŭs′-kō.
Kosciuszko—kōsh-chōō′-skō.
Kossuth—kŏsh′-ōōt.
Kotzebue von—fōn kŏt′-sē-bōō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

kraal—krăl or krôl.

"Pronounced *krā'-al* by Smart, Clarke, and Worcester, but *krăl* or *krawl* is the pronunciation of the English residents of Cape Colony."—*Webster.*

"The pronunciation (krôl) assigned to this word is that given it by a resident of Cape Colony who recently visited one of the compilers of this volume."—*S. & W.*

Krakow—krä'-kō̆of.

See *Cracow.*

Krause—krow'-zĕ.

kreutzer—krūt'-sẽr or kroit'-sẽr.

Worcester gives the second only.

Krupp—krō̆op.

Kunchain-Junga—kŭn-chīn-jŭng'-gå.

Kunchin-Ginga—kō̆on-chĭn-jĭng'-gå.

Kunchin-Junga—kō̆on-chĭn-jō̆ong'-gå.

Kurdistan—kō̆or-dĭs-tän'.

Also spelled *Koordistan*, and pronounced as above. Names of Oriental places ending in *an* are generally accented on the last syllable, as *Hindostan*, *Iran*, *Ispahan*, *Teheran*, *Turkestan*, etc.

Kurile (Islands)—kō̆o'-rĭl.

Also spelled *Koorile*, and pronounced as above.

kyrie eleison—kĭr'-ĭ-ē ē-lī'-sŭn.

The last word is sometimes spelled *eleeson*, and is then pronounced ē-lē'-ē-sŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

L

laboratory—lăb′-ō-rȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* lăb′-rȧ-tō-rĭ.

Laboulaye—lä-bo͞o-lā′.

Labrador—lăb-rȧ-dôr′, *not* lăb′-rȧ-dôr, which is the common pronunciation.

La Bruyère de—dŭ lä brü-ē-yâr′ or dŭ lä brü-yâr′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Lacedæmon—lăs-ē-dē′-mŏn.

Lachesis—lăk′-ē-sĭs, *not* lăk-ē′-sĭs.

Lachine (rapids)—lä-shēn′.

lachrymose—lăk′-rĭ-mōs. See *lacrymose*.

Worcester accents the final syllable.

lackadaisical—lăk-ȧ-dā′-zĭk-ăl.

laconism—lăk′-ō-nĭzm.

Webster formerly said lā′-kŏn-ĭzm.

lactometer—lăk-tŏm′-ē-tēr.

lacustrine—lȧ-kŭs′-trĭn.

Ladoga (Lake)—lăd′-ō-gȧ, *not* lăd-ō′-gȧ.

Ladrones (Islands)—lä-drōnz′; Sp. pron. lä-drō′-nĕs.

Laertes—lā-ēr′-tēz.

Lafayette de—dŭ lä-fā-ĕt′.

Laffitte—lä-fēt′.

Lafontaine de—dŭ lä-fŏn-tān′; Fr. pron. dŭ lä fôN-tān′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

La Fourche—lä fo͞orsh′.
Lagado—lȧ-ḡā′-dō.
Lagrange de—dŭ lä-ḡräɴzh′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

La Guayra—lä ḡwī′-rä.
Lahore—lä-hōr′.
Lalla Rookh—lä′-lȧ-ro͞ok, *not* lä-lȧ-ro͝ok′.
L'Allegro—lä-lā′-ḡrō.
Lamech—lā′-mĕk, *not* lăm′-ĕk.
lamentable—lăm′-ĕnt-ȧ-bl, *not* lā-mĕnt′-ȧ-bl.
Frequently mispronounced.
Lancaster—lăngk′-ăs-tẽr, *not* lăn′-kăs-tẽr.
Lancelot du Lac—lȧn′-sē-lŏt dū lăk.
landau—lăn′-dô ; lăn-dô′ (Worcester), *not* lăn′-dō.
landwehr—länt′-vâr or lănd′-wâr ; lănt′-vâr (Wor) ; lănt′-vār (Stor.).
Lange—läng′-ĕ.
lang-syne — lăng-sīn′ ; läng-sīn′ (Wor.) ; lăng-sīn′ (Stor.), *not* lȧng-zīn′.
language—lăng′-ḡwāj, *not* lăng′-ḡwĭj.
Languedoc—läɴ′-ḡŭ-dŏ̄k.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

languid—lăng′-ḡwĭd, *not* lăn′-ḡwĭd.
languish—lăng′-ḡwĭsh, *not* lăn′-ḡwĭsh.
languor—lăng′-ḡwẽr.
Lannes—lăn or län.
Laocoön—lā-ŏk′-ō-ŏn, *not* lā-ō-ko͞on′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Laodamia—lā-ŏd-ā-mī′-ā.
Laodicea—lā-ŏd-ĭs-ē′-ā.
lapel—lā-pĕl′.
lapis-lazuli—lā′-pĭs lăz′-yū-lī.
Laplace de—dŭ lā-plās′.
Laputa—lā-pū′-tā.
Lara—lä′-rä.
Lares—lā′-rēz.
" *Lares* and Penates."
larghetto—lär-gĕt′-tō.
lariat—lăr′-ĭ-ăt.
La Rochefoucauld de—dŭ lä rösh-fōō-kō′.
Larrey (Baron)—lä-rā′.
larum—lăr′-ŭm.
lä′-rŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
laryngeal—lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăl or lā-rĭn′-jē-ăl.
Worcester gives the second pronunciation only.
laryngitis—lăr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs, *not* lăr-ĭn-jē′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
laryngoscope—lā-rĭng′-gō-skōp, *not* lā-rĭn′-jō-skōp.
The *g* is hard in the *third* syllable.
larynx—lăr′-ĭngks or lā′-rĭngks.
Do not pronounce the word lăr′-nĭks.
Las Cases, de—dŭ läs käz′.
See *Las Casas, de*.
lasso—lăs′-sō, *not* lăs-sō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Latakia—lä-tȧ-kē'-ȧ.

This is the modern name of the ancient *Laodicea.*

latent—lā'-tĕnt, *not* lăt'-ĕnt.

lath—lȧth.

Worcester also says lăth.

lathe (machinē)—lāth.

laths—lȧthz.

See *cloths.*

Latin—lăt'-ĭn.

Do not obscure the *i* in the *final* syllable. See *damage.*

lattice—lăt'-ĭs, *not* lăt'-ŭs.

See *damage.*

laudanum—lô'-dȧ-nŭm.

lŏd'-ȧ-nŭm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the form in common use.

laugh—läf.

See *craunch.*

launch—länch.

See *craunch.* In this word, and the three succeeding ones, Stormonth makes the vowel-sound in the *first* syllable ä.

launder—län'-dẽr.

See *craunch.* It is a common error to use the expression "to laundry," meaning "to launder." There is no verb "to laundry."

laundress—län'-drĕs.

See *craunch.*

laundry—län'-drĭ.

See *craunch.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

laurel—lô′-rĕl.

Worcester prefers lŏr′-ĕl.

Lausanne—lō-zän′.

lava—lä′-vȧ or lā′-vȧ, *not* lăv′-ȧ.

Lavater—lä-fä′-tĕr or lä-vä-târ′ (Web.); lä′-vä-tĕr or lä-vä-târ′ (Biog.).

laver—lā′-vẽr, *not* lăv′-ẽr.

Lavoisier—lä-vwä-zē-ā′.

The last two syllables should be pronounced in quick succession.

Layard—lā′-ẽrd.

lazar—lā′-zär.

lazzaroni—lăz-ȧ-rō′-nĭ; It pron lät-sȧ-rō′-nē.

Leamington—lĕm′-ĭng-tŏn.

leaped—lēpt. See *leapt*.

Worcester gives *lĕpt* the preference. Smart says: "The preterite and participle are regular in spelling, *i. e.*, *leaped*, but are pronounced *lĕpt*."

learned (adj.)—lēr′-nĕd.

learned (part.)—lẽrnd.

Although *ed* final is generally silent in preterits, participles, and adjectives, it should be sounded in the adjectives, *aged*, *beloved*, *blessed*, *crabbed*, *crooked*, *cursed*, *deuced*, *dogged*, *learned*, *rugged*, *wicked*, *winged*, *wretched*, etc. When *ed* is preceded by the sound of *t* or *d*, it is necessarily pronounced, as *commit*, *committed*; *found*, *founded*.

Webster says: "Some persons, chiefly among the clergy, make it a practice to pro-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nounce the participial termination in most cases in which it is not preceded by a vowel. * * * This usage * * * is commonly regarded as savoring of affectation or of an old-school education."

lease (to let)—lēs.
lease (to glean)—lēz.
leash—lēsh, *not* lĕsh.
Lebbeus—lĕb-bē′-ŭs.
Lebrun—lŭ-brŭn′.
For ŭN, see p. 27.

Le Clerc—lŭ-klâr′, *not* lŭ-klârk′.
Ledru-Rollin—lŭ-drü′-rō-lăn′.
For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

leeward—lē′-wĕrd or lū′-ērd.
The second pronunciation is the one universally used by seafaring men. The dictionaries generally prefer the first form.

Lefebvre—lŭ-fāvr′.
Lefèvre—lŭ-fāvr′.
Legaré—lŭ-gr̄ē′.
legate—lĕg̃′-āt, *not* lē′-g̃āt.
Perry says lĕg̃′-ăt.

legato—lā-g̃ä′-tō ; lĕg̃-ā′-tō (Stor.).
legend—lĕj′-ĕnd or lē′-jĕnd ; lĕj′-ĕnd (Stor., Hal., and Imp.).
legendary—lĕj′-ĕn-dā-rĭ.
Legendre—lŭ-zhäNdr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leghorn—lĕg′-hôrn or lĕg-hôrn′, *not* lāk′-hôrn.
See *Newfoundland.*

legislative—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tĭv, *not* lē-jĭs′-lā-tĭv.
Webster says: "In this word and in *legislator*, *legislatrix*, *legislature*, the accent is nearly equal on the first and third syllables; and *a* in the third has its first or long sound."
See *legislature.*

legislator—lĕj′-ĭs-lā-tẽr.
See *legislative.*

legislature—lĕj′-ĭs-lāt-yūr.
See *legislative.* Worcester remarks: "We sometimes hear this word pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, legis′-lature (also *legislative*, legis′lative), a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

legume—lĕg′-yūm or lē-gūm′.
Worcester gives the first only.

Leibnitz von—fōn līp′-nĭts.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers the pronunciation fōn līb′-nĭts.

Leicester—lĕs′-tẽr.
See *Alnwick.*

Leigh (Aurora)—lē, *not* lā.

Leila—lē′-lȧ, *not* lī′-lȧ.

Leinster—lĭn′-stẽr or lēn′-stẽr, *not* līn′-stẽr.

Leipsic—līp′-sĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Leipzig—līp′-tsĭg.
For G, see p. 28.

leisure — lē′-zhūr; lē′-zhūr or lĕzh′-ūr (Hal.).
"Sometimes, but less properly, pronounced *lezh′-ur.*"—*Webster.* Smart says: "Between leisure (lē) and leisure (lĕzh), there is little, in point of good usage, to choose."

Leith—lēth.

Lely (Sir Peter)—lē′-lĭ.

Leman (Lake)—lē′-măn. See *leman.*

Lemprière—lĕm-prēr′.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers lĕm′-prē-ĕr.

Lena—lē′-nȧ; Russiān pron. lā′-nȧ.

Lenape—lĕn′-ă-pē.
This pronunciation is given on the authority of Mr. H. C. Mercer, author of the book entitled "The Lenape Stone."

L'Enclos, de (Ninon)—nē-nôN′ dŭ läN-klō′.
For ÔN and ÄN, see pp. 27 and 26.

length—lĕngth, *not* lĕnth.

lenient—lē′-nĭ-ĕnt or lēn′-yĕnt.

lenitive—lĕn′-ĭt-ĭv.

Leominster — lĕm′-ĭn-stĕr, *not* lē′-ō-mĭn-stĕr.
See *Alnwick.*

Leonato—lē-ō-nä′-tō.
"Much Ado about Nothing."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

leonine—lē′-ō-nīn.
Haldeman prefers lē′-ō-nĭn.

leper—lĕp′-ẽr.

Leroux—lŭ-rōō′.

Le Sage—lŭ-săzh′.

Lesseps de—dŭ lā-sĕps′; dŭ lā-sĕp′ (Biog.).

lessor—lĕs′-sŏr or lĕs-sôr′.
lĕs-sôr′ is Worcester's secondary pronunciation. "It is pronounced lĕs-sôr′, when contrasted with *les-see*′."—*S. & W.*

Le Sueur—lŭ sü-ör′.
For ü and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

lethal—lē′-thăl.

lethargic—lē-thär′-jĭk, *not* lĕth′-är-jĭk.

lethargy—lĕth′-ăr-jĭ.

Lethe—lē′-thē.

Lethean—lē-thē′-ăn, *not* lē′-thē-ăn.

lettuce—lĕt′-ĭs, *not* lĕt′-ŭs.

Leucophryne — lū-kō-frī′-nē, *not* lū-kŏf′-rĭn-ē.

Leuk—loik.
"The Baths of *Leuk*."

Leutze—loit′-sĕ.

Leuwenhoeck van—vän lō′-wĕn-hŏŏk.
For ö, see p. 25.

Levant—lē-vănt′. See *levant*.

levantine—lē-văn′-tĭn or lĕv′-ăn-tīn.

levator—lē-vā′-tŏr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

levee (embankment)—lĕv′-ē, *not* lē-vē′.
levee (reception)—lĕv′-ē.
"When used to signify an evening party or assembly, it is often pronounced, in the U. S., lē-vē′."—*S. & W.*

level—lĕv′-ĕl, *not* lĕv′-l.
lever—lē′-vẽr or lĕv′-ẽr.
Of *seventeen* authorities consulted, Webster alone gives lĕv′-ẽr, and this as a secondary pronunciation only.

Lever (Charles)—lē′-vẽr, *not* lĕv′-ẽr.
leverage—lĕv′-ẽr-āj or lē′-vẽr-āj; lē′-vẽr-āj (Stor. and Imp.).
Leverrier—lŭ-vĕr′-ĭ-ẽr; Fr. pron. lŭ-vā-rē-ā′.
Lewes (George Henry)—lū′-ĭs, *not* lūz.
leyden (jar)—lī′-dĕn or lā′-dĕn.
Worcester and Stormonth give the second only.

Leyden—lī′-dĕn.
liaison—lē-ā-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

liard (coin)—lyär.
Libanus—lĭb′-ā-nŭs.
See *Anti-Libanus.*

libertine—lĭb′-ẽr-tĭn; lĭb′-ẽr-tīn (Stor.).
licentiate—lī-sĕn′-shĭ-āt or lī-sĕn′-shāt.
lichen—lī′-kĕn or lĭch′-ĕn.
"As a medical word, Smart pronounces it

li'-kĕn, but as a botanical term, *lĭch'-ĕn*."—*Webster*.

"The pronunciation of *li'-kĕn* appears to be supported by the best usage among American botanists."—*Worcester*.

licorice—lĭk'-ō-rĭs, *not* lĭk'-ō-rĭsh; lĭk'-ĕr-ĭs (Hal.).

Also spelled *liquorice*, and pronounced as above.

Liddell—lĭd'-ĕl, *not* lĭd-ĕl'.

There is, in America, a tendency to pronounce the names of persons of two syllables ending in *ell* (as Lyell, Parnell, etc.) with the accent on the *last* syllable. Such names are, in England, accented upon the *first* syllable.

Lieber—lē'-bĕr.

Liebig von—fōn lē'-bĭG.

For G, see p. 28.

lief—lēf, *not* lēv.

Liége—lēj; Fr. pron. lē-āzh'.

lien—lēn or lī'-ĕn.

This word is by most persons pronounced lēn.

lieutenant—lū-tĕn'-ănt, lĕf-tĕn'-ănt or lĕv-tĕn'-ănt.

The pronunciations *lĕf* and *lĕv* are passing out of use.

lignine—lĭg'-nĭn, *not* lĭg'-nēn.

See *aniline*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

lilac—lī′-lăk.
Stormonth says lĭl′-ăk.

Lima (Peru)—lē′-mä.
Lima (U. S.)—lī′-mä.
limner—lĭm′-nẽr.
Limoges—lē-mōzh′.
Lincoln—lĭng′-kŭn, *not* lĭn′-kŭn.
lineament—lĭn′-ē-ä-mĕnt.
See *liniment.*

linguaḷ—lĭn′-gwăl.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say lĭng′-gwăl.

linguist—lĭn′-gwĭst.
Stormonth's and Haldeman's pronunciation, lĭng′-gwĭst, is the one generally heard.

linguistics—lĭng-gwĭs′-tĭks ; lĭng-gwĭs′-tĭks (Hal.).
See *linguist.*

liniment—lĭn′-ĭm-ĕnt.
See *lineament.*

Linlithgow—lĭn-lĭth′-gō.
Linnæan—lĭn-ē′-ăn.
Also spelled *Linnean*, and pronounced as above.

Linnæus von—fōn lĭn-ē′-ŭs, *not* fōn lĭn′-ē-ŭs.
Linné von—fōn lĭn′-ä.
The *ä* in the last syllable is to be prolonged in utterance. This (von Linné) is the *Swedish* spelling and pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

linoleum—lĭn-ō′-lē-ŭm, *not* lĭn-ō-lē′-ŭm.

linsey woolsey — lĭn′-sĭ wo͝ol′-sĭ ; lĭn′-zĭ wo͝ol′-zĭ (Stor.).

Lipari (Islands)—lĭp′-ä-rē, *not* lĭp-ä′-rē.

The pronunciations given in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer are lĭp′-ä-rē or lē′-pä-rē.

liqueur—lē-kẽr′ ; Fr. pron. lē-kör′.

Worcester says lē-kūr′, and Stormonth lē-kẽr′. For ö, see p. 25.

Lisle—līl ; Fr. pron. lēl.

listen—lĭs′-n, *not* lĭst′-n.

Liszt (Franz)—fränts lĭst.

literati—lĭt-ẽr-ā′-tī.

Often pronounced lĭt-ẽr-ä′-tē.

literature—lĭt′-ẽr-a-tūr.

litharge—lĭth′-ärj.

lithe—līth.

Stormonth said līth formerly.

lithesome—līth′-sŭm.

lithographer — lĭth-ŏg′-ra-fẽr, *not* lĭth′-ō-ḡrăf-ẽr.

lithography—lĭth-ŏg′-ra-fĭ, *not* lĭth′-ō-ḡrăf-ĭ.

litigious—lĭ-tĭj′-ŭs.

litre (measure)—lē′-tẽr or lī′-tẽr.

Worcester gives the first only. See *liter (measure)*.

littérateur—lē-tā-ra-tẽr′.

In French, the last syllable is pronounced tör. For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 27.)

livelong—lĭv′-lŏng, *not* līv′-lŏng.

livery—lĭv′-ẽr-ĭ.

Haldeman prefers lĭv′-rĭ.

livre—lē′-vẽr ; Fr. pron. lē′-vrŭ.

llama—lä′-mȧ or lā′-mȧ ; Sp. pron. lyä′-mȧ.

Worcester gives the second only.

llano (prairie)—lä′-nō.

Worcester says lyä′-nō, which is the Spanish pronunciation. *Ll* in Spanish is pronounced like *lli* in *million*.

Llewellyn—lōō-ĕl′-ĭn. See *Llywelyn*.

loath—lōth.

Webster formerly said lŏth.

loathe—lōth.

loathsome—lōth′-sŭm, *not* lōth′-sŭm.

lobelia—lō-bē′-lĭ-ȧ or lō-bēl′-yȧ.

Loch Eil—lŏĸ ēl.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Katrine—lŏĸ kăt′-rĭn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Loch Lomond—lŏĸ lō′-mŏnd.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (lake)—lŏĸ-ĭn′-vär.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Lochinvar (Scott's Marmion)—lŏk-ĭn-vär′.

Lodi—lō′-dē.

"The Bridge of *Lodi*."

Lodovico—lō-dŏv′-ē-kō, *not* lō-dō-vē′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Loffoden (Islands)—lŏf-fō′-dĕn.
loggia—lŏd′-jȧ ; lôd′-jē-ȧ (Wor.).
loggie—lŏd′-jā.
Worcester says lôd′-jē-ā.
logomachy—lō-gŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
Loire—lwär.
Lombardy—lŏm′-bär-dĭ, *not* lŭm′-bär-dĭ.
Longimanus—lŏn-jĭm′-ā-nŭs.
long-lived—lŏng′-līvd, *not* lŏng′-lĭvd.
Lopé de Vega—lō′-pā dā vā′-gȧ.
Lopez—lō′-pĕs ; Sp. pron. lō′-pĕth.
Z, in Spanish, is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.
Los Angeles—lōs ăn′-jĕl-ĕz ; Sp. pron. lōs ăng′-hĕl-ĕs.
loth—lōth.
See *loath*, a more correct spelling.
Lothario—lō-thā′-rĭ-ō, *not* lō-thä′-rĭ-ō.
Lotophagi—lō-tŏf′-ȧ-jī.
Lotze (Hermann)—lōt′-sĕ.
Louisiana—lo͞o-ē-zē-ă′-nȧ, *not* lo͞o-ē-zē-ăn′-ȧ.
Louisville—lo͞o′-ĭs-vĭl or lo͞o′-ĭ-vĭl.
lower (to threaten)—low′-ẽr.
lower (to let down)—lō′-ẽr.
Loyola de—dā loi-ō′-lȧ ; Sp. pron. dā lō-yō′-lä.
lozenge—lŏz′-ĕnj.
Lübke—lüp′-kĕ.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lucknow—lŭk′-now.

lucre—lū′-kẽr ; lo͞o′-kẽr (Stor.).

Lucrezia Borgia—lo͞o-krät′-sē-ä bōr′-jä.

ludicrous—lū′-dĭ-krŭs ; lo͞o′-dĭ-krŭs (Stor.).

Ludwig—lo͝od′-vĭg.

For G, see p. 28.

Lugano (Lake)—lo͞o-g̃ä′-nō.

Luigi—lo͞o-ē′-jē.

Luis—lo͞o-ēs′.

lukewarm—lūk′-wôrm ; lo͞ok′-wôrm (Stor.).

lullaby—lŭl′-ä-bī.

Lupercal—lū-pẽr′-kăl or lū′-pẽr-kăl.

"In Shakespeare, the accentuation is *Lu′-per-cal.*"—*Web.* See *Andronicus, Dunsinane.*

lute—lūt ; lo͞ot (Stor.).

Luther—lū′-thẽr ; Gr. pron. lo͞o′-tẽr.

In German, the digraph *th* is pronounced like *t* in English.

Luxembourg—lüks-äɴ-bo͞or′.

For ü, äɴ, see p. 26. See *Luxemburg.*

Luxor—lŭks′-ôr or lo͝oks′-ôr.

luxuriance—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ăns or lŭks-yū′-rĭ ăns.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ăns. Haldeman says lŭk-sho͞o′-rĭ-ăns or lŭg̃-zho͞o′-rĭ-ăns.

luxuriant—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ănt or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ănt.

Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ănt. Haldeman says lŭk-sho͞o′-rĭ-ănt or lŭg̃-zho͞o′-rĭ-ănt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

luxurious—lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ŭs or lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ŭs.
Worcester, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say lŭg̃-zū′-rĭ-ŭs.

luxury—lŭk′-shū-rĭ ; lŭks′-yū-rĭ (Stor.) ; lŭg̃′-zū-rĭ (Imp.) ; lŭk′-shŭr-ĭ (Hal.).

Lycaon—lī-kā′-ŏn.

Lyceum—lī-sē′-ŭm, *not* lĭ′-sē-ŭm.
Almost universally mispronounced. See *abdomen.*

Lycidas—lĭs′-ĭ-dăs.

Lyell (Sir Charles)—lī′-ĕl.
See *Liddell.*

Lyly (John)—lĭl′-ĭ.

Lyon (France)—lē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Lyons.*

Lyonnaise—lī-ŏn-āz′ ; Fr. pron. lē-ŏn-āz′.

Lyons (France)—lī′-ŏnz.
See *Lyon.*

lyricism—lĭr′-ĭs-ĭzm.

lyrist—lĭr′-ĭst.
Stormonth says lī′-rĭst.

Lysias—lĭs′-ĭ-ăs ; lĭsh′-ĭ-ăs (Biog.).

Lysippus—lī-sĭp′-ŭs.

M

ma'am—măm or măm.

Mabel—mā′-bĕl, *not* măb′-ĕl.

Macao—mä-kä′-ō or mä-kow′.

Macbeth—măk-bĕth′, *not* măk′-bĕth.
Maccabæus (Judas)—măk-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
Maccabean—măk-kȧ-bē′-ăn.
Maccabees—măk′-kȧ-bēz.
Machiavel—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl.
Machiavelian—măk-ĭ-ȧ-vēl′-yăn ; măk-ĭ-ȧ-vē′-lĭ-ăn (Stor.).
Machiavelism—măk′-ĭ-ȧ-vĕl-ĭzm.
Machiavelli de—dā măk-ē-ä-vĕl′-ē.
machination—măk-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
Machpelah—măk-pē′-lä.
"The Cave of *Machpelah*." Perry accents the *first* syllable.
Mackay (Charles)—măk-ī′ or măk-ā′.
mackerel—măk′-ĕr-ĕl, *not* măk′-rĕl.
Macleod—măk-lowd′.
Maclise—măk-lēs′, *not* măk-līz′.
Macready—măk-rē′-dĭ, *not* măk-rā′-dĭ.
macrocosm — măk′-rō-kŏzm or mā′-krō-kŏzm.
madam—măd′-ăm.
See *madame.*
madame—mȧ-dȧm′.
See *madam.*
madeira (wine)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ or mȧ-dā′-rȧ,
The second is the pronunciation in general use. Port. pron. mȧ-dā′-ē-rȧ.
Madeira (Islands)—mȧ-dē′-rȧ ; Port. pron. mä-dā′-ē-rä or mä-dā′-rä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mademoiselle — mȧd-mwȧz-ĕl′ ; mȧd-ĕm-wä-zĕl′ (Wor.).

Madras—mȧd-rȧs′.

Madrid—mȧd-rĭd′ ; Sp. pron. mä-thrēth′.
See *Guadalquivir.*

maelstrom—māl′-strŭm.
Stormonth says māl′-strŏm.

maestro—mä-ās′-trō, *not* mā′-strō.

Magdala—mȧg̃′-dȧ-lȧ.

Magdalen—mȧg̃′-dȧ-lĕn.

Magdalen (College at Oxford)—môd′-lĭn.
See *Alnwick ; Magdalene* (*College at Cambridge*).

Magdalene — mȧg̃-dȧ-le′-nē ; mȧg̃′-dȧ-lĕn (Biog.).

Magellan—mȧ-jĕl′-ȧn; Sp. pron. mä-hĕl-yän′.
See *llano, Magalhaens.*

Magendie—mä-zhäɴ-dē′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Magenta—mȧ-jĕn′-tȧ.

Maggiore (Lake)—mȧd-jō′-rā.

magi—mā′-jī.

magian—mā′-jĭ-ȧn.

magna charta—mȧg̃′-nȧ kär′-tȧ.
The digraph *ch* is pronounced like *k* in all Greek and Latin words.

magnesia—mȧg̃-nē′-zhĭ-ȧ or mȧg̃-nē′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* mȧg̃-nē′-shȧ.
Worcester gives the first only, and Stormonth says mȧg̃-nē′-shĭ-ȧ. See *Magnesia.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

magnificent—măg-nĭf′-ĭs-ĕnt.

Magyar—măg′-yär; Hung. pron. mŏd-yŏr′; măd′-yär (Stor.).

Mahabarata—mä-hä-bä′-rä-tä.

Also spelled *Mahabhcarata*, and pronounced as above.

Mahaleel—mȧ-hā′-lē-ĕl.

Mahomet—mȧ-hŏm′-ĕt, mā′-hō-mĕt or mä′-hō-mĕt.

"Mā-hŏm′-ĕt is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Biog.* See *Mohammed.*

Mahopac (Lake)—mā-hō′-păk.

The pronunciation mā′-hō-păk is very frequently heard.

Mahratta—mä-rä′-tȧ.

"The *Mahratta* States."

Main (river)—mān; Ger. pron. mīn.

"Frankfort-on-the-*Main.*"

maintain—mān-tān′.

maintenance—mān′-tĕn-ăns.

Maintenon de—du măN-tŭ-nôN′.

For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

Mainz—mīnts.

See *Mayence.*

maiolica—mī-ŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.

See *majolica.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

majolica—mȧ-jŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.
See *maiolica*. Haldeman says mȧ-yŏl′-ĭk-ȧ.

Malabar—măl-ā-bȧr′, *not* măl′-ȧ-bär.

mal apropos—măl-ăp′-rō-pō.

malaria—mȧ-lā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Haldeman gives măl-ȧr′-ĭ-ā as a secondary pronunciation.

Malay—mȧ-lā′, *not* mā′-lā.

Malaysia — mā-lā′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* mā-lā′-zhĭ-ȧ *nor* mȧ-lā′-zhȧ.

Malcolm—măl′-kŭm.

Malebranche—mäl-brăNsh′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Malesherbes de—dŭ mäl-zârb′.

malfeasance—măl-fē′-zăns.
Stormonth and Smart say măl-fā′-zăns. Haldeman gives măl-fā′-zăns or măl-fē′-zăns.

Malibran—mä-lē-brăN′ ; anglicized, măl′-ĭ-brăn.
For ăN, see p. 26.

malic (acid)—mā′-lĭk.
Stormonth says măl′-ĭk.

malign—mȧ-līn′.

maligner—mȧ-lī′-nĕr.

malinger—mȧ-lĭng′-gĕr.

mall (mallet)—môl.
Stormonth says môl, măl, or měl. Walker and Smart say măl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mall (walk)—măl.
Stormonth gives môl, măl, or měl. See *pall-mall.*

mallecho—măl′-ē-chō, *not* măl-ē′-chō.
"Miching *mallecho.*"—*Shakespeare.*

mallow (marsh)—măl′-ō, *not* měl′-ō.

Malmesbury—mämz′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* mômz′-bĕr-ĭ.

Malpighi—mäl-pē′-ğē.

malpractice—măl-prăk′-tĭs, *not* măl′-prăk-tĭs.

Malta—môl′-tà; It. pron. mäl′-tä.
See *Melita.*

Malthus—măl′-thŭs.

maltster—môlt′-stĕr, *not* môl′-stĕr.
Pronounce the *t* in the *first* syllable.

Malvolio—măl-vō′-lĭ-ō.

Mambrino—mäm-brē′-nō.

mamma—mà-mä′ or mä′-mà.
The note under *papa* applies to this word also.

mammillary—măm′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary.*

Mamre—măm′-rē.
"The Plain of *Mamre.*"

mandamus—măn-dā′-mŭs, *not* măn-dăm′-ŭs.

mandarin—măn-dà-rēn′, *not* măn′-dà-rĭn.

manes—mā′-nēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Manetho—măn′-ē-thō.

manganese—măng-gȧ-nēs′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

mange—mānj, *not* mănj.

mangel-wurzel—măng′-gl wûr′-zl.

manginess—mān′-jĭ-nĕs.

mango—măng′-gō.

mangy—mān′-jĭ, *not* măn′-jĭ.

maniacal—mȧ-nī′-ăk-ăl, *not* mā′-nĭ-ăk-ăl.

Manilla—mȧ-nĭl′ȧ.
Also spelled *Manila*, and pronounced mȧ-nē′-lä.

Manitoba—măn-ĭ-tō-bä′; măn-ĭ-tō′-bȧ (Gaz.).
The second pronunciation is perhaps most frequently heard.

manœuvre—mȧ-nōō′-vr.

manœuvring—mȧ-nōō′-vrĭng, *not* mȧ-nōō′-vĕr-ĭng.

manor—măn′-ôr; măn′-ẽr (Web., 1900).
Worcester marks the vowel-sound, in the last syllable, obscure; Webster, '84, left it open to conjecture; I have made it *ôr*.

mansard (roof)—măn′-särd.

Mansard—mäN-sär′; anglicized măn′-särd.
For äN, see p. 26.

mantua—măn′-tū-ȧ or măn′-tū.

mantua-maker—măn′-tū-ȧ or măn′-tū mā′-kẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

manufactory—măn-yū-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* măn-yū-făk′-tū-rĭ.

Maori—mä′-ō-rē.

Maracaybo—mä-rä-kī′-bō.

Marah—mā′-rȧ, *not* mä′-rȧ.

"The waters of *Marah*."

maraschino—mär-ȧs-kē′-nō.

marasmus—mȧ-răz′-mŭs, *not* mȧ-răs′-mŭs.

Marat—mä-rä′, *not* măr-ăt′.

marchioness—mär′-shŭn-ĕs.

Mardigras—mär-dē-ḡrä′.

marguerite—mär′-ḡā-rēt.

Maria Theresa—mā-rī′-ȧ tē-rē′-sä.

Marian—mā′-rĭ-ăn.

Marie Antoinette—mä-rē′ äN-twä-nĕt′.

For äN, see p. 26.

marigold—măr′-ĭ-ḡōld.

Knowles says mā′-rĭ-ḡōld.

mariolatry—mā-rĭ-ŏl′-ȧ-trĭ.

Marion—măr′-ē-ŏn.

Mariotte—mä-rē-ŏt′.

"*Mariotte's* law."

marital—măr′-ĭt-ăl.

Smart says mā-rī′-tăl.

maritime—măr′-ĭt-īm.

The New Imperial says măr′-ĭt-īm.

Marius—mā′-rĭ-ŭs, *not* măr′-ĭ-ŭs.

marjoram—mär′-jō-răm, *not* mär-jō′-răm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Marjoribanks—märch′-băngks.
See *Alnwick.*

market—mär′-kĕt, *not* mär′-kĭt.
See *damage.*

Marlborough (town in Eng.)—märl′-brŭ or môl′-brŭ.
Marlborough (Duke) — môl′-brō ; môl′-bŭr-ŭ (Biog.).
marmalade—mär′-mȧ-lād.
Marmora (sea)—mär′-mō-rȧ, *not* mär-mō′-rȧ.
Marochetti—mä-rō-kĕt′-ē.
marquee—mär-kē′.
Marquesas (Islands)—mär-kā′-säs or mär-kwē′-săs.
marquetry—mär′-kĕt-rĭ.
Marquette—mär-kĕt′.
marquis—mär′-kwĭs ; Fr. pron. mär-kē′.
Marseillaise (hymn)—mär-sā-yāz′.
Marseille (Fr.)—mär-sāl′.
marseilles—mär-sālz′.
Marseilles (Fr.)—mär-sālz′.
Marshalsea—mär′-shăl-sē.
See *Anglesea.*

Marsyas—mär′-sĭ-ăs.
Martinique—mär-tĭn-ēk′.
Marullus—mȧ-rŭl′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Marylebone—măr′-ĭ-bŭn or mā′-rĭ-lŭ-bōn.
See *Alnwick.*

Masaccio—mä-zä′-chō.
See *Bertuccio.*

Masaniello—mä-sä-nē-ĕl′-lō.
The *s* in the second syllable approaches the sound of *z.*

masculine—măs′-kū-lĭn, *not* măs′-kū-līn.

mask—mȧsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*

Maskelyne—măs′-kē-līn.

masque—mȧsk, *not* măsk.
See *ask.*

massacre—măs′-sȧ-kẽr.

massacred—măs′-sȧ-kẽrd.

massacring—măs′-sȧ-krĭng.

Massasoit—măs′-sā-soit.

massage—mȧs′-āj or mȧ-sȧzh′.

Masséna—mä-sā′-nā, *not* măs-sē′-nȧ.

masseter (muscle)—măs′-sē-tẽr.
Dunglison's Medical Dictionary says măs-sē′-tẽr.

Massillon—măs′-ĭl-ŏn ; Fr. pron. mä-sē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Massinger—măs′-sĭn-jẽr.

master—mȧs′-tẽr, *not* măs′-tẽr.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

masticatory—măs′-tĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* măs-tĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

matadore—măt′-ȧ-dōr; Sp. pron. mȧ-tȧ-dor′.

Worcester says măt-ā-dōr′.

Matapan (Cape)—mä-tä-pän′.

maté—mä′-tā.

Mater Dolorosa—mä′-tĕr dō-lō-rō′-sȧ.

Mather (Cotton)—măth′-ẽr.

Mathilde—mä-tēld′.

matin—măt′-ĭn.

matricide—măt′-rĭ-sīd.

matrix—mā′-trĭks.

Haldeman prefers măt′-rĭks.

matron—mā′-trŏn, *not* măt′-rŏn.

matronage—măt′-rŏn-ȧj or mā′-trŏn-ȧj.

matronal—măt′-rŏn-ȧl or mā′-trŏn-ȧl.

matronize—măt′-rŏn-īz or mā′-trŏn-īz.

matronly—mā′-trŏn-lĭ.

Matsys (Quentin)—kwĕn′-tĭn mät-sīs′.

Matthew—măth′-yū; Bib. măth′-ū.

Matthias—măth-ī′-ȧs, *not* măth′-ĭ-ȧs.

mattress—măt′-rĕs.

"It is sometimes incorrectly pronounced măt-răs′."—*Worcester.*

matutinal—măt-yū-tī′-nȧl.

Knowles says mā-tū′-tĭn-ȧl.

Mauch Chunk—môk-chŭngk′.

maugre—mô′-gẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mauna Loa—mow′-nä lō′-ä.
Maupertuis de—dŭ mō-pâr-twē′.
Mauritius—mô-rĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
mausoleum—mô-sō-lē′-ŭm.
Mausólus—mô-sō′-lŭs.
mauve—mōv.
maxillary—măks′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
See *capillary*, *maxillar*.
Maximilian (Emperor)—măks-ĭ-mĭl′-yăn.
As a Christian name, it is pronounced măks-ĭ-mĭl′-ĭ-ăn.
Mayence—mä-yäNs′.
See *Mainz*. For äN, see p. 26.
mayonnaise—mâ-yō-nāz′; mâ-yŏn-āz′ (Wor.).
mayor—mā′-ẽr.
"Colloquially, mâr."—*Web.*
mayoralty—mā′-ẽr-ăl-tĭ.
"Colloquially, mâr′-ăl-tĭ."—*Web.*
Mazarin—măz-ăr-ēn′; Fr. pron. mä-zä-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
mazarine—măz-â-rēn′.
Mazzini—mät-sē′-nē.
measure—mĕzh′-ūr.
Meaux—mō.
meaw—mū, *not* mĭ-ow′.
mechanist—mĕk′-ăn-ĭst.
Mechlin—mĕk′-lĭn; Dutch pron. mĕK′-lĭn
For K, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mediæval—mē-dĭ-ē′-văl.

Worcester and the New Imperial say mĕd-ĭ-ē′-văl.

medicament—mĕd′-ĭ-kă-mĕnt.

Webster says: "*me-dic′-a-ment* would be more analogical, but *med′-i-ca-ment* is more common."

Medici de′—dā mĕd′-ē-chē or dā mā′-dē-chē.

"The Venus *de′ Medici*."

Anthony Trollope, in his *Autobiography*, speaks of an illiterate fellow-traveller who expressed the desire, while at Florence, to see the "*Medical* Venus."

Médicis de—dŭ mā-dē-sēs′.

"Catherine *de Médicis*."

medicinal—mē-dĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

In poetry, this word is sometimes pronounced mĕd-ĭs-ī′-năl.

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *medicinal* gum."

—*Shakespeare.*

medicine—mĕd′-ĭs-ĭn; coll. mĕd′-sĭn or mĕd′-sn.

The New Imperial says mĕd′-sĭn or mĕd′-ĭs-ĭn

Medina—mā-dē′-nȧ, *not* mē-dī′-nȧ.

mediocre—mē′-dĭ-ō-kr, *not* mĕd′-ĭ-ō-kr.

meerschaum — mēr′-shôm; mēr′-showm (Wor.).

Mefistofele — mā-fēs-tō′-fā-lā, *not* mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

megrim—mē′-grĭm.
Mehemet Ali—mā′-hĕm-ĕt ä′-lē.
Méhul—mā-ül′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Meissonier—mā-sō-nē-ā′.
Pronounce the last two syllables in quick succession.
meistersinger—mī′-stĕr-sĭng-ĕr.
Melanchthon—mē-lăngk′-thŏn ; Ger. pron. mĕ-länK′-tōn.
For K, see p. 28.
mélange—mā-läNzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Melchisedek—mĕl-chĭz′-ē-dĕk.
Meleager—mē-lē-ā′-jēr or mē-lē′-ā-jēr.
mêlée—mā-lā′.
Melita—mĕl′-ĭt-ȧ, *not* mĕl-ē′-tȧ.
See *Malta*.
melodrama—mĕl-ō-drä′-mȧ or drā′-mȧ.
The common pronunciation is mĕl-ō-drä′-mă.
Melpomene—mĕl-pŏm′-ē-nē.
membraneous—mĕm-brā′-nē-ŭs.
membranous—mĕm′-brȧ-nŭs.
memoir—mĕm′-wŏr or mē′-mwŏr.
Worcester says mē-moir′ or mĕm′-wôr. The New Imperial gives mĕm′-oir or mĕm′-wôr.
memory—mĕm′-ō-rĭ, *not* mĕm′-rĭ.
ménage—mā-näzh′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

menagerie—mĕn-ăzh'-ĕr-ĭ; mē-nä'-zhē-rĭ (Wor.); *also* mĕn-ăj'-ĕr-ĭ.

Menai (Straits)—mĕn'-ī, *not* mē'-nī.

Mencius—mĕn'-shĭ-ŭs.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy—mĕn'-dĕl-sōn bär-tōl'-dē.

Mendocino (Cape)—mĕn-dō-sē'-nō.

meningitis—mĕn-ĭn-jī'-tĭs.

See *itis*.

menu—mē-nŏŏ'; Fr. pron. mē-nü'.

For ü, see p. 26.

mercantile—mĕr'-kăn-tĭl.

Smart and the New Imperial say mer'-kăn-tīl. Worcester remarks: "This word is often incorrectly pronounced in this country, *mĕr-kăn'-tĭl* and *mēr'-kăn-tēl'*; but these modes have no countenance from the orthoëpists."

meringue—mĕ-răng'; Fr. pron. mē-răN'-gŭ.

For äN, see p. 26.

Meroë—mĕr'-ō-ē.

Merom (Lake)—mē'-rŏm.

Merope—mĕr'-ō-pē.

Merrilies (Meg)—mĕr'-ĭl-ēz, *not* mĕr'-ĭl-ĭz.

Mersey—mĕr'-zĭ, *not* mĕr'-sĭ.

mésalliance—māz-ăl-yäNs'.

For äN, see p. 26.

mesdames—mā-dăm'.

Worcester says mâ-dăm'.

mesdemoiselles—mād-mwŏz-ĕl'.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Meshach—mē′-shăk.
Mesmer (Dr.)—mĕs′-mĕr.
mesmerize—mĕz′-mĕr-īz.
mesmerism—mĕz′-mĕr-ĭzm.
mesne—mēn.
Messalina—mĕs-sā-lī′-nȧ.
Messianic—mĕs-sĭ-ăn′-ĭk, *not* mĕs-sī′-ăn-ĭk
messieurs—mĕsh′-yĕrz ; Fr. pron. mās-yö′.
Worcester gives mĕsh′-ŭrz or mĕs′-yĕrz.
For ö, see p. 25.
metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.
metallurgy—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭ.
metamorphose — mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fōs : mĕt-ă-mŏr′-fōs (Stor.).
metamorphosis — mĕt-ȧ-môr′-fō-sĭs, *not* mĕt-ȧ-môr-fō′-sĭs.
See *apotheosis*.
Metastasio—mā-täs-tä′-zē-ō.
metathesis—mē-tăth′-ē-sĭs.
metempsychosis—mē-tĕmp-sī-kō′-sĭs.
meteorolite —mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-līt.
Haldeman and Smart accent the *first* syllable.
Methuselah — mē-thū′-sē-lȧ, *not* mē-thū′-zē-lȧ.
metonymy—mē-tŏn′-ĭm-ĭ or mĕt′-ō-nĭm-ĭ.
metope—mĕt′-ō-pē.
metric—mĕt′-rĭk, *not* mē′-trĭk.

(*For Key of Signs see p.* 37.)

metropolitan—mĕt-rō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.
Smart says mē-trō-pŏl′-ĭt-ăn.

Metternich von—fōn mĕt′-ĕr-nĭʜ.
For ʜ, see p. 28.

Meuse—mūz ; Fr. pron. möz.
For ö, see p. 25.

Meyer—mī′-ĕr.

Meyerbeer—mī′-ĕr-bār.

mezzanine—mĕz′-ȧ-nĭn.
Worcester says mĕz′-ā-nīn.
Dr. Thomas says that in Italian *zz* is generally pronounced like *ts* ; but that to this rule there are a number of exceptions.

mezzo—mĕd′-zo or mĕt′-sō.

Mezzofanti — mĕd-zō-fän′-tē ; mĕt-sō-fän′-tē (Biog.).

mezzotint—mĕz′-zō-tĭnt or mĕd′-zō-tĭnt.

Miami—mī-ă′-mĭ.
Longley says mī-ăm′-ī. This is the common pronunciation in Ohio.

miasma—mī-ăz′-mȧ.
Stormonth says mĭ-ăs′-mă.

mi-carême—mē-kȧ-râm′.

Michael—mī′-kā-ĕl ; coll. mī′-kĕl.

Michael Angelo—mī′-kā-ĕl ăn′-jā-lō.
See *Buonarotti*.

Michaelmas—mĭk′-ĕl-măs, *not* mī′-kĕl-măs.

Michel-Ange (Fr.)—mē-kĕl′-äɴzh.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Michelangelo (It.)—mē-kĕl-än′-jä-lō.
microbe—mī′-krōb or mĭk′-rōb.
microscope—mī′-krō-skōp or mĭk′.
microscopic—mī-krō-skŏp′-ĭk or mĭk.
microscopist—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭst or mī′-krō-skō-pĭst.

Worcester gives the *second* pronunciation only.

microscopy—mī-krŏs′-kō-pĭ or mĭk.
Midas—mī′-dăs.
midwifery—mĭd′-wīf-rĭ or mĭd′-wĭf-rĭ.
mien—mēn.
Mikado—mĭ-kä′-dō.
Milan—mĭl′-ăn or mĭl-ăn′, *not* mī-lăn′.

Webster says: "The usage of the best English poets, as well as the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer remarks: "All the poets place the accent on the first syllable of this name. Byron and Moore rhyme it with *villain*. This appears to be the prevailing, if not universal, pronunciation among correct speakers."

milch—mĭlch, *not* mĭlk.
Millais—mĭl-lā′.
Millet—mē-yā′. See *Millet* (*F. D.*).
millionaire—mĭl-yŭn-âr′.

Worcester also accents the *last* syllable, but spells the word *millionnaire*.

Milnes—mĭlnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

minaret—mĭn′-a-rĕt, *not* mĭn-à-rĕt′.

mineralogy—mĭn-ẽr-ăl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mĭn-ẽr-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

A common error.

miniature—mĭn′-ĭ-à-tūr or mĭn′-ĭ-tūr.

minnesinger—mĭn′-nĕ-sĭng-ẽr.

minotaur—mĭn′-ō-tôr.

minuet—mĭn′-yū-ĕt, *not* mĭn-yū-ĕt′.

minus—mī′-nŭs.

Haldeman gives mĭn′-ŭs as a secondary form.

minute (n.)—mĭn′-ĭt.

Worcester prefers mĭn′-ŭt.

minute (adj.)—mĭ-nūt′.

Worcester gives mī-nūt′ as a secondary form

minutely—mĭ-nūt′-lĭ.

minuteness—mĭ-nūt′-nĕs.

minutia—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-à, *not* mĭ-nū′-shà.

minutiæ—mĭ-nū′-shĭ-ē, *not* mĭ-nū′-shē.

miocene—mī′-ō-sēn.

Mirabeau de—dŭ mē-rä-bō′; anglicized, mĭr′-ă-bō.

miraculous—mĭr-ăk′-yū-lŭs.

mirage—mē-räzh′; mē-räzh′ (Wor.).

Mirandola—mē-rän′-dō-lä, *not* mē-rän-dō′-lä.

This word is an exception to the general rule of Italian pronunciation which places

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the accent on the *penultima* of words ending in a vowel.

misanthrope—mĭs′-ăn-thrōp, *not* mĭz′-ăn-thrōp.

miscegenation—mĭs-ē-jē-nā′-shŭn.

mischievous—mĭs′-chē-vŭs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs.

Smart says: "Old authors, and the modern vulgar, accent the *second* syllable of *mischievous*."

mischievously—mĭs′-chē-vŭs-lĭ, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-lĭ.

mischievousness—mĭs′-chē-vŭs-nĕs, *not* mĭs-chē′-vŭs-nĕs.

misconstrue—mĭs-kŏn′-strū, *not* mĭs-kŏn-strū′.

See *construe*.

mise-en-scène—mēz-ăN-sān′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

miserere—mĭz-ē-rē′-rē.

misnomer—mĭs-nō′-mĕr, *not* mĭz-nō′-mĕr.

misogynist—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭst.

misogyny—mĭs-ŏj′-ĭn-ĭ; mĭs-ŏg′-ĭn-ĭ (Stor.).

Mississippi—mĭs-sĭs-sĭp′-pĭ.

Missouri—mĭs-sōō′-rĭ, *not* mĭz-zōō′-rĭ.

mistletoe—mĭz′-l-tō, *not* mĭs′-l-tō.

mistrial—mĭs-trī′-ăl.

mistura—mĭs-tū′-rà.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mitrailleuse — mē-trȧ-yēz′ ; mē-trăi-yûz′ (Wor.) ; Fr. pron. mē-trä-yöz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Mitylene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē.
See *Mytilene.*

Mivart (St. George)—mĭv′-ärt.

Mizraim—mĭz′-rā-ĭm or mĭz-rā′-ĭm.

mnemonics—nē-mŏn′-ĭks.
M is silent when it precedes *n* in the same syllable.

Mnemosyne—nē-mŏs′-ĭn-ē.
See *mnemonics.*

mobile—mō′-bĭl ; mō-bēl′ or mŏb′-ĭl (Wor.).
See *immobile.*

Mobile—mō-bēl′.

Mocha—mō′-kȧ, *not* mŏk′-ȧ ; Arabic pron. mō′-ĸȧ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

mock—mŏk.
See *accost.*

model—mŏd′-ĕl, *not* mŏd′-l.
See *damage.*

Modena—mŏd′-ā-nȧ.
See *Mirandola.*

modiste—mō-dēst′.

Mœris (Lake)—mē′-rĭs.

Mohammed—mō-hăm′-ĕd.
See *Mahomet.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

moiety—moi′-ē-tĭ or mô′-ē-tĭ.
Worcester gives the first only.

moire antique—mwär ăn-tēk′, *not* mō′-rē ăn-tēk′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

moisten—mois′-n, *not* moist′-n.

molecular—mō-lĕk′-yū-lĕr.

molecule—mŏl′-ē-kūl, *not* mōl′-kūl.

molestation—mŏl-ĕs-tā′-shŭn or mō-lĕs-tā′-shŭn.

Molière—mō-lē-âr′ ; Fr. pron. mŏl-yâr′.

Moloch—mō′-lŏk.

Moltke von—fōn mōlt′-kĕ.

Moluccas—mō-lŭk′-ȧz, *not* mō-lū′-kȧz.

molybdenum—mŏl-ĭb-dē′-nŭm.

momentary—mō′-mĕnt-ā-rĭ.

Monaco—mŏn′-ä-kō.

monad—mŏn′-ăd.
Knowles says mō′-năd.

monadic—mō-năd′-ĭk.

monarchic—mō-närʹ-kĭk, *not* mŏn′-är-kĭk.

monastery—mŏn′-ăs-tĕr-ĭ ; coll. mŏn′-ăs-trĭ.

monetary—mŭn′-ē-tĕr-ĭ.
Worcester prefers mŏn′-ē-tĕr-ĭ.

moneyed—mŭn′-ĭd.

mongrel—mŭng′-grĕl, *not* mŏng′-grĕl.

monocotyledon—mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.

monogamy—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

monogram — mŏn′-ō-grăm, *not* mō′-nō-grăm.
monograph—mŏn′-ō-grȧf, *not* mō′-nō-grăf.
monologue—mŏn′-ō-lŏg, *not* mō′-nō-lŏg.
monomania—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ȧ.
monomaniac—mŏn-ō-mā′-nĭ-ăk, *not* mō-nō-mā′-nĭ-ăk.
monosyllabic—mŏn-ō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk, *not* mō-nō-sĭl-ăb′-ĭk.
monsieur—mŏ-syĕ′ or mŏ-sēr′ (Web.); mōs-yûr′ or mŏn-sēr′ (Wor.); mŏs′-sū (Stor.); Fr. pron. mŭs-yŏ′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Montaigne de—dŭ mŏn-tān′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tân′-yŭ.
Pronounce the syllable yŭ, lightly. For ôN, see p. 27.

Montauk (Point)—mŏn-tôk′, *not* mŏn′-tôk.
Mont-Blanc—môN-blän′; often anglicized mŏnt-blăngk′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montcalm de—dŭ mŏnt-käm′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-kälm′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Mont-Cenis—môN-sŭ-nē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Montenegro—mōn-tā-nā′-grō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Montespan de—dŭ mŏn-tĕs-păn′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tĕs-päN′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

Montesquieu de—dŭ mŏn-tĕs-kū′; Fr. pron. dŭ môN-tĕs-kyö′.
For ôN and ö, see pp. 27 and 25.

Montevideo—mŏn-tā-vē′-dā-ō; Sp. pron. mōn-tā-vē-thā′-ō.
Commonly pronounced mŏn-tē-vĭd′-ē-ō. See *Guadalquivir*.

Montgolfier—mŏnt-gŏl′-fĭ-ĕr; Fr. pron. môN-gōl-fē-ā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Monticello (Italy)—mŏn-tē-chĕl′-lō.

Montpensier de—dŭ môN-päNs-yā′.
For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

moor—mōōr.

Moore (Thomas)—mōr or mōōr.

morale—mō-răl′.

Mordecai—môr′-dē-kā, *not* môr-dĕk′-ī.

Morghen—mōr′-gĕn.

moribund—mŏr′-ĭb-ŭnd, *not* mō′-rĭb-ŭnd.

morion—mō′-rĭ-ŏn or mŏr′-ĭ-ŏn.

Morpheus—môr′-fē-ŭs or môr′-fūs.
The first pronunciation is the popular one, and the second the classical one.

morphine—môr′-fĭn or môr′-fēn.
The New Imperial says môr′-fın. See *aniline*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Morrisania—mŏr-rĭs-ā′-nĭ-å, *not* mŏr-rĭs-ē′-nĭ-å.

Moscheles—mŏsh′-ĕl-ĕs.

Moscow—mŏs′-kō.

Mosenthal—mō′-zĕn-täl. See *Luther.*

Moses—mō′-zĕz.

Mosheim von—fōn mōs′-hīm.

Moskva—mŏsk′-vä; Russian pron. mŏsk-vä′.

moslem—mŏz′-lĕm.

Worcester and Stormonth say mŏs′-lĕm.

moss—môs.

See *accost.*

moths—môthz, *not* môthz, *nor* môths.

See *cloths.*

Moultrie—mōō′-trĭ or mōōl′-trĭ.

mountain—mown′-tĭn.

Stormonth and New Imperial say mown′-tĭn or mown′-tān. See *captain.*

mountainous—mown′-tĭn-ŭs.

See *mountain.* Never mown-tā′-nĭ-ŭs.

Mount Desert—mownt dē-zĕrt′ or dĕz′-ĕrt.

"Everybody now seems to say *Mount Desert* (dē-zĕrt′)."—*Boston Globe.*

mouths—mowthz.

See *cloths.*

mow (heap)—mow.

Stormonth says mow or mō. "A hay-*mow.*"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mow (mouth)—mow.
Mozambique—mō-zăm-bēk′.
Mozart—mō-zärt′; Ger. pron. mōt′-särt.
Mrs.—mĭs′-sĭs, *not* mĭs′-sĭz.
Msta—mstä.
muezzin—mū-ĕz′-zĭn.
Mühlbach—mül′-bäĸ.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.
Müller (Max)—mül′-ĕr.
For ü, see p. 26.
multiplicand—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-ănd.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman accent the *last* syllable.
multiplication—mŭl-tĭ-plĭk-ā′-shŭn.
Munchausen—mŭn-chō′-sĕn.
See *Münchhausen.*
München—mün′-ĸĕn.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28. See *Munich.*
Münchhausen von—fōn münĸ′-how-zĕn.
See *Munchausen.* For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.
Munich—mū′-nĭk.
See *München.*
municipal—mū-nĭs′-ĭp-ăl, *not* mū-nĭs-ĭp′-ăl.
Munkacsy de—dŭ mo͝on′-käch-ē.
In Hungarian, *cs* is pronounced like *ch* in *chin.*
Murat—mū-răt′; Fr. pron. mü-rä′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Murchison—mûr′-kĭs-ŏn, *not* mûr′-chĭs-ŏn.
murderer—mûr′-dĕr-ĕr.
Murillo—mū-rĭl′-lō; Sp. pron. mōō-rēl′-yō.
See *llano.*

murrain—mŭr′-rĭn; mŭr′-rān (Stor.).
See *captain.*

muscovado—mŭs-kō-vā′-dō, *not* mŭs-kō-vä′-dō.
museum—mū-zē′-ŭm.
Worcester remarks: "Erroneously mū′-zē-ŭm."

mushroom—mŭsh′-rōōm, *not* mŭsh′-rōōn.
muskallonge—mŭs′-kăl-lŏnj.
Muskingum—mŭs-kĭng′-gŭm.
muskmelon—mŭsk′-mĕl-ŭn, *not* mŭsh′-mĕl-ŭn.
Musset de—dŭ mü-sā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mussulman—mŭs′-ŭl-măn, *not* mŭz′-ŭl-măn.
mustache—mŭs-tȧsh′. See *mustachio.*
Worcester gives mŭs-tāsh′ as a secondary form,—a pronunciation scarcely ever heard.

Mustafa—mŏŏs′-tä-fä.
my—mī or mĭ.
When this word is emphasized, it is pronounced mī; but when unemphatic, it degenerates into mŭ.

Mycenæ—mī-sē′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

myrmidon—mĕr′-mĭd-ŏn.
Mysore—mī-sōr′.
mystery—mĭs′-tĕr-ĭ, *not* mĭs′-trĭ.
mythological—mĭth-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
Perry and Knowles say mī-thō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
mythology—mĭth-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* mī-thŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Mytilene—mĭt-ĭl-ē′-nē.
See *Mitylene.*

N

nabob—nā′-bŏb.
nacreous—nā′-krē-ŭs.
nadir—nā′-dĕr.
Haldeman prefers **nä′-dēr.**
Nahant—nă-hănt′.
naiad—nā′-yăd.
Haldeman prefers nä′-yăd.
naiades—nā-ī′-ă-dēz or nā′-yă-dēz.
The first is the classical, the second the common, pronunciation.
naïf—nä′-ēf.
naïve—nä′-ēv.
naïvely—nä′-ēv-lĭ.
naïveté—nä′-ēv-tā; nä-ēv-tā′ (Stor.).
naked—nā′-kĕd.
See *learned.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nankin—năn-kĭn′ or năn-kēn′.
See *Nanking*.

Nanking—năn-kĭng′.
See *Nankin*.

Nantes—nănts ; Fr. pron. nänt.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Naomi—nā-ō′-mī or nā′-ō-mī.

nape—nāp, *not* năp.

napery—nā′-pĕr-ĭ, *not* năp′-ĕr-ĭ.

naphtha—năf′-thȧ or năp′-thȧ.

Naphthali—năf′-thȧ-lī.

Napier—nā′-pē-ĕr.

Narcissus—när-sĭs′-ŭs.

nargile—när′-gĭl.
Worcester says när′-gīl. See *nargileh*.

nargileh—när′-gĭl-ā.
See *nargile*.

nasal—nā′-zăl.

nascent—năs′-ĕnt, *not* nā′-sĕnt.

Naseby—nāz′-bĭ.
See *Nasby (Petroleum V.)*.

Nasmyth—nā′-smĭth, *not* năz′-mĭth.

Natal—nä-täl′.

Natchitoches—năk-ē-tŏsh′ or năch-ĭ-tŏch′-ĕs.

national—năsh′-ŭn-ăl.
The New Imperial says nā′-shŏn-ăl. See *rational*.

nationality—năsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

naturalization—năt-yū-răl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

nature—nāt′-yūr.

Stormonth says nā′-tūr or nā′-cho͝or.

Smart says: "It is possible to preserve the pure sound of *t* and *d* in *nature* and *verdure*; yet nothing is more certain than that they are not preserved pure by the best and most careful speakers."

Webster observes: "There is a vicious pronunciation of *ture* like *tur*, as na′-tur for *nature*, which is heard, at the present day, only among the most illiterate speakers, but which, as shown by White and others, was formerly in general use among the politest and best educated classes of society."

nausea—nô′-shē-ȧ or nô′-shȧ, *not* nô′-sē-ȧ.

nauseate—nô′-shē-āt, *not* nô′-sē-āt.

nauseous—nô′-shŭs; nô′-shĭ-ŭs or nô′-shŭs (Stor.).

Nautch—nôch, *not* nowch.

nautilus—nô′-tĭl-ŭs.

Nazarene—năz-ȧ-rēn′.

Stormonth says năz′-ă-rēn.

nearest—nēr′-ĕst, *not* nēr′-ĭst.

See *damage*.

'neath—nēth or nēth.

Nebuchadnezzar—nĕb-yū-kăd-nĕz′-är.

necrology—nē-krŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Stormonth gives nĕk-rŏl′-ŏ-jĭ.

necromancy—nĕk′-rō-măn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

necropolis — nē-krŏp′-ō-lĭs ; nĕk-rŏp′-ŏ-lĭs (Stor.).

nectarean—nĕk-tā′-rē-ăn, *not* nĕk-tā-rē′-ăn.

nectarine—nĕk′-tĕr-ĭn, *not* nĕk-tĕr-ēn′.

née—nā.

ne'er—nār or nâr.

Walker, Smart, Knowles, and Stormonth say nār.

negligee—nĕg̃-lĭ-zhā′. See *négligé*.

negotiate—nē-g̃ō′-shĭ-āt.

neighboring—nā′-bĕr-ĭng.

neither—nē′-thĕr or nī′-thĕr.

See *either*.

Nemean—nē′-mē-ăn.

Worcester says: "Often incorrectly spelt (Nemæan) and pronounced nē-mē′-ăn." "The *Nemean* Games."

Nemesis—nĕm′-ē-sĭs, *not* nē-mē′-sĭs.

Neoptolemus—nē-ŏp-tŏl′-ē-mŭs.

nephew—nĕf′-yū ; in England, nĕv′-yū.

Worcester says nĕv′-vū or nĕf′-fū.

The New Imperial gives nē′-vū.

Webster remarks: "English authorities pronounce this word *nĕv′-yū*."

nephritis—nē-frī′-tĭs.

See *itis*.

Nepissing—nĕp′-ĭs-ĭng.

See *Nipissing*.

Nepos (Cornelius)—nē′-pŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nepotism—nĕp′-ō-tĭzm.
Perry says nē′-pō-tĭzm.

Neptune—nĕp′-tūn, *not* nĕp′-chūn.

nereid—nē′-rē-ĭd.

nereides—nē-rē′-ĭd-ēz.

Nereus—nē′-rē-ŭs or nē′-rūs.
See *Morpheus*.

nervine—nĕr′-vĭn, *not* nēr′-vēn.
See *aniline*.

nescience—nĕsh′-ĕns.
Worcester says nĕsh′-ē-ĕns, and the New Imperial, nē′-shĭ-ĕns.

Nesselrode von—fŏn nĕs′-ĕl-rō-dĕ.

nestle—nĕs′-l, *not* nĕst′-l.

nethermost—nĕth′-ĕr-mōst.

Neufchâtel—nö-shä-tĕl′.
Also spelled *Neuchâtel*, and pronounced as above. For ö, see p. 25.

Neumann—noi′-män, *not* nū′-măn.
In German, *eu* is pronounced like *oi* in *join*.

neuralgia—nū-răl′-jĭ-ȧ, *not* nū-răl′-jȧ.
A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Nevada—nē-vä′-dȧ.

new—nū, *not* nōō *nor* nyū.

Newfoundland—nū′-fŭnd-lănd.
"This word is universally pronounced by the inhabitants with the accent on the first

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

and last syllables ; when, however, it is used as an adjective, as in the phrase 'a Newfoundland dog,' euphony requires that the accent should be placed on the *penultima*. The same rule seems to hold with respect to some other names : Leghorn and Cashmere, as nouns, are usually accentuated on the last syllable, but as adjectives, almost invariably on the first."—*Gaz.*

New Orleans—nū ôr′-lē-ănz, *not* nū ôr-lēnz′.

"All our best speakers concur in making this word a trisyllable, with the accent on the first."—*Gaz.*

newspaper—nūz′-pā-pĕr, *not* nūs′-pā-pĕr.

Ngami (Lake)—nḡä′-mē.

Niagara—nī-ăḡ′-å-rå, *not* nē-ăḡ′-å-rå.

"Originally nē-ä-ḡä′-rä or rather nē-ä-ḡä-rä′."—*Gaz.*

niaiserie—nē-ā-zĕr-ē′.

Nibelungen-Lied—nē′-bĕl-o͝ong-ĕn-lēd.

Nicaea—nī-sē′-å.

Nicaragua—nē-kä-rä′-ḡwä.

Nice—nēs.

nicety—nī′-sē-tĭ, *not* nīs′-tĭ.

"In this word of our own composition from *nice*, we have unaccountably run into the pronunciation of the mute *e*."—*Walker.*

niche—nĭch.

Nicolaitans—nĭk-ō-lā′-ĭt-ănz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nicotine—nĭk′-ō-tĭn or nĭk′-ō-tēn.
See *aniline.*

Niebuhr—nē′-bo͝or.
In German, *ie* is pronounced like long *e* (*ē*).

Niemen—nē′-mĕn ; Polish pron. nyĕm′-ĕn.

Niger—nī′-jĕr.

nihilism—nī′-hĭl-ĭzm, *not* nē′-hĭl-ĭzm.

nihilist—nī′-hĭl-ĭst, *not* nē′-hĭl-ĭst.

Nijni-Novgorod — nĭzh′-nē nŏv-gō′-rŏd ; nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō-rŏd′ (Gaz.).
See *Nizhnee-Novgorod.*

Niobe—nī′-ō-bē.

Niphon—nĭf-ŏn′.
See *Nippon.*

Nipissing—nĭp′-ĭs-ĭng.
See *Nepissing.*

Nippon—nĭp-ŏn′.
See *Niphon.*

Nirvana—nĭr-vä′-nȧ.

Nismes—nēm.
See *Nîmes.*

Nitocris—nī-tō′-krĭs.

Nizhnee-Novgorod—nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō′-rŏd ; nĭzh′-nē nŏv-ḡō-rŏd′ (Gaz.).
See *Nijni-Novgorod.*

noblesse oblige—nō-blĕs′ ō-blēzh′.

nomad—nŏm′-ăd.
Haldeman says nō′-măd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nomadic—nō-măd′-ĭk.

nom de plume—nôN dŭ plüm.

For ôN and ü, see pp. 27 and 26.

nomenclature—nō′-mĕn-klāt-yūr; nō′-mĕn-klāt-yūr (Wor. and Hal.); nō′-mĕn-klā-tūr (Imp.).

Do not say nō-mĕn′-klā-tūr.

nominative—nŏm′-ĭn-ā-tĭv, *not* nŏm′-nā-tĭv.

nonage—nŏn′-āj, *not* nō′-nāj.

nonchalance—nōn-shā-lŏns′; Fr. pron. nôN-shä-läNs′. See *nonchalant*.

For ôN and äN, see pp. 27 and 26.

none—nŭn or nōn.

Nōn is an old pronunciation of Webster's, but is not given in edition of 1900.

nonpareil—nŏn-pā-rĕl′, *not* nŏn-pā-rēl′.

"Thou art the *nonpareil*."—*Shakespeare*.

nook—nŏŏk.

Worcester gives nŏŏk as a secondary form. Webster says: "Walker and a few other orthoëpists mark the words *book*, *brook*, *cook*, *hook*, and others ending in *ook*, to be pronounced with the long sound of the ōō, as in *food*; but the best authorities at the present day, and the best and almost universal usage, are decidedly in favor of the regular short sound of the vowel."

noose—nōōs or nōōz.

The first pronunciation is the one in general use; the second is the one preferred by Worcester.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nordensjöld—nôr′-dĕn-shöld.
For ö, see p. 25.

northeast—nôrth-ēst′; coll. nôr-ēst′.

northwest—nôrth-wĕst′; coll. nôr-wĕst′.

Norwich (Eng.)—nôr′-ĭj.

Norwich (U. S.)—nôr′-wĭch or nŏr′-ĭch.

nosology—nō-sŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Worcester gives nō-zŏl′-ō-jĭ as a secondary form.

nostalgia—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ-a.

nostrum—nŏs′-trŭm, *not* nō′-strŭm.

notable (remarkable)—nō′-tȧ-bl.

notable (thrifty)—nŏt′-ȧ-bl.

nothing—nŭth′-ĭng or nŏth′-ĭng.
Webster gives the first form only.

notochord—nō′-tō-kôrd, *not* nŏt′-ō-kôrd.

Notre Dame—nō-tr-dăm′.

noumenon — nōō′-mē-nŏn; now′-mē-nŏn (Web.).

nous (intellect) nows.

nouveau-riche—nōō-vō-rēsh′.

Novalis—nō-vä′-lĭs.

novel—nŏv′-ĕl.
"It is often pronounced nŏv′-vl in the United States."—*Worcester.*

novelty—nŏv′-ĕl-tĭ.

novice—nŏv′-ĭs, *not* nŏv′-ŭs.
See *damage.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

novitiate—nō-vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
noxious—nŏk′-shŭs, *not* nŏk′-shĭ-ŭs.
nuance—nü-ăns′.
For ü and ăn, see p. 26.

nucleolus—nū-klē′-ō-lŭs, *not* nū-klē-ō′-lŭs.
nuisance—nū′-săns, *not* nōō′-săns.
numismatics—nū-mĭz-măt′-ĭks.
Stormonth and Haldeman say nū-mĭs-măt′-ĭks.

nuncio—nŭn′-shĭ-ō, *not* nŭn′-sĭ-ō.
nuncupative—nŭn-kū′-pā-tĭv or nŭn′-kū-pā-tĭv; nŭng′-kū-pā-tĭv (C.).
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the first only. "A *nuncupative* will."

Nuneaton—nŭn′-ē-tŭn.
nuptial—nŭp′-shăl, *not* nŭp′-chăl.
Nyassa (Lake)—nē-äs′-sä.
nymphean—nĭm-fē′-ăn, *not* nĭm′-fē-ăn.

O

oasis—ō′-ā-sĭs or ō-ā′-sĭs.
Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth and the New Imperial give the last only.

oaths—ōthz, *not* ōths.
See *cloths, oath.*

obduracy—ŏb′-dū-rā-sĭ or ŏb-dū′-rā-sĭ.
obdurate—ŏb′-dū-rāt or ŏb-dū′-rāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

obeisance—ō-bē′-săns or ō-bā′-săns.
Worcester, and lexicographers generally, prefer the *second* pronunciation.

obeisant—ō-bē′-sănt or ō-bā′-sănt.
See *obeisance.*

obelisk—ŏb′-ĕ-lĭsk, *not* ŏb′-lĭsk.
Ober Ammergau—ō′-bĕr ăm′-mĕr-gow.
Oberon—ŏb′-ẽr-ŏn, *not* ō′-bẽr-ŏn.
obese—ō-bēs′.
obesity—ō-bĕs′-ĭt-ĭ.
obiit—ō′-bĭ-ĭt.
object (n.)—ŏb′-jĕkt.
object (vb.)—ŏb-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*

objurgate—ŏb-jûr′-gāt, *not* ŏb′-jûr-gāt.
obligato—ŏb-lē-gä′-tō.
obligatory—ŏb′-lĭ-gā-tō-rĭ, *or* ŏb-lĭg′-ā-tō-rĭ.
oblige—ō-blīj′.
"Formerly ō-blēj′, and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers."—*Webster.*
Smart says: "The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."
Worcester remarks: "John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales [George IV.] for adhering to the former pronunciation, by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.'"

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

oblique—ŏb-lēk′ or ŏb-līk′.

The last pronunciation, though given by many orthoëpists, is rarely heard.

oboe—ō′-boi or ō′-bō-ā.

See *hautboy.*

obolus—ŏb′-ō-lŭs.

obscenity—ŏb-sĕn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ŏb-sē′-nĭt-ĭ.

obsequies—ŏb′-sē-kwĭz.

obsolete—ŏb′-sō-lēt.

obtrusive—ŏb-trū′-sĭv, *not* ŏb-trū′-zĭv.

obverse (n.)—ŏb′-vĕrs.

obverse (adj.)—ŏb-vĕrs′.

See *absent.*

occult—ŏk-kŭlt′, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt.

Oceana (imaginary country)—ō-sē′-ā-nȧ or ō-shē-ȧ′-nȧ.

Oceania—ō-shē-ā′-nĭ-ȧ.

oceanic—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk ; ō-sĭ-ăn′-ĭk (Hal.).

Oceanica—ō-shē-ăn′-ĭk-ȧ.

Oceanus—ō-sē′-ȧ-nŭs.

ocelot—ō′-sē-lŏt.

ochrea—ō′-krē-ȧ.

Ocklawaha—ŏk-lä-wä′-hä.

octagonal—ŏk-tăg̃′-ō-năl.

octavo—ŏk-tā′-vō.

ŏk-tȧ′-vō is a secondary pronunciation of Haldeman's.

octogenary — ŏk-tŏj′-ĕn-ā-rĭ or ŏk′-tō-jē-nā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

octopus—ŏk′-tō-pŭs, *not* ŏk-tō′-pŭs.

octuple—ŏk′-tū-pl.

odalisque—ō′-dȧ-lĭsk ; Fr. pron. ō-dȧ-lēsk′.

Odeon—ō-dē′-ŏn.

"This word, when applied to a modern building, is often incorrectly pronounced ō′-dē-ŏn."—*Wor.*

odic—ō′-dĭk or ŏd′-ĭk.

"*Odic* force."

odious—ō′-dĭ-ŭs.

Worcester prefers ōd′-yŭs.

Odoacer—ō-dō-ā′-sēr, *not* ō-dō′-ā-sēr.

Odysseus—ō-dĭs′-ē-ŭs or ō-dĭs′-sūs.

See *Morpheus.*

Odyssey—ŏd′-ĭs-ē, *not* ō-dĭs′-ē.

Oedipus Tyrannus—ĕd′-ĭp-ŭs tĭr-ăn′-ŭs.

See *Ægean.*

Oehlenschläger—ö′-lĕn-shlā-gĕr.

For ö, see p. 25.

Oersted—ör′-stĕd.

For ö, see p. 25.

oesophagus—ē-sŏf′-ȧ-gŭs.

official—ŏf-fĭsh′-ăl.

officinal—ŏf-fĭs′-ĭn-ăl or ŏf-fĭs-ī′-năl.

Worcester prefers the second.

often—ôf′-n, *not* ôf′-tĕn.

See *accost.*

(*For Key to Signs, see p.* 37.)

ogee—ō-jē′.
ogle—ō′-g̃l.
Oileus—ō-ĭl′-ē-ŭs or ō-ī′-lūs.
See *Morpheus.*

Oise—wäz.
"Almost wīz."—*Gaz.*

Okefinokee—ō-kē-fĭn-ō′-kē.
Okhotsk (Sea)—ō-ĸōtsk′; Russian pron. ō-hōtsk′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

oleander—ō-lē-ăn′-dĕr, *not* ō′-lē-ăn-dĕr.
Ole Bull—ō′-lĕ bo͝ol.
olefiant—ō-lē′-fī-ănt or ō-lĕf′-ĭ-ănt.
Worcester's preference is for the second pronunciation.

oleomargarine—ō-lē-ō-mär′-g̃ä-rĭn or ō-lē-ō-mär′-g̃ä-rēn.
See *aniline.*

olfactory—ŏl-făk′-tō-rĭ, *not* ŏl-făk′-trĭ.
olibanum—ō-lĭb′-ä-nŭm.
olio—ō′-lĭ-ō or ōl′-yō.
Omaha—ō′-mȧ-hô, *not* ō′-mȧ-hȧ.
omega—ō-mē′-g̃ȧ or ō′-mē-g̃ȧ; ō′-mĕg̃-ȧ (Stor. and Hal.).
omelet—ŏm′-ē-lĕt; ŏm′-lĕt (Wor.); ŏm′-ĕl-ĕt or ŏm′-lĕt (Stor.).
Webster gives ŏm′-lĕt as a secondary pronunciation.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ominous—ŏm′-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ō′-mĭn-ŭs.
omniscient—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕnt.
Worcester and Stormonth say ŏm-nĭsh′-ĭ-ĕnt.

on dit—ôN-dē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Onega (Lake)—ō-nē′-gȧ; Russian pron. ō-nā′-gä.
Oneida—ō-nī′-dȧ.
onerous—ŏn′-ĕr-ŭs.
Onesiphorus—ō-nē-sĭf′-ō-rŭs.
only—ŏn′-lĭ, *not* ōn′-lĭ.
Onondaga (Lake)—ŏn-ŏn-dô′-gȧ.
onyx—ō′-nĭks or ŏn′-ĭks.
Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say ŏn′-ĭks.

oolong—o͞o′-lŏng.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

opacity—ō-păs′-ĭt-ĭ.
opal—ō′-pl.
Smart says ō′-pôl.

Ophir—ō′-fẽr.
Ophiucus—ō-fī-yū′-kŭs.
ophthalmy—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ or ŏp′-thăl-mĭ.
Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says ŏf-thăl′-mĭ.

Opie—ō′-pĭ.
Opigena—ō-pĭj′-ē-nȧ.

(*For Key to Signs, see p.* 37.)

opinable—ō-pī′-nȧ-bl.
opine—ō-pīn′.
opodeldoc—ŏp-ō-dĕl′-dŏk.
opponent—ŏp-pō′-nĕnt.
" Erroneously, ŏp′-pō-nĕnt."—*Worcester.*

opportune—ŏp-pôr-tūn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

oppugner—ŏp-pū′-nẽr.
oral—ō′-răl.
orang-outang—ō-răng′-o͞o-tăng.
Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, says ō′-răng-o͞o′-tăng. See *orang-utan.*

orange—ôr′-ĕnj, *not* ŏr′-ĕnj *nor* ôr′-ĕnj.
See *accost.*

orchestra—ôr′-kĕs-trȧ or ôr-kĕs′-trȧ.
The first pronunciation is almost universal.

orchestral—ôr′-kĕs-trăl or ôr-kĕs′-trăl.
orchid—ôr′-kĭd, *not* ôr′-chĭd.
orchis—ôr′-kĭs, *not* ôr′-chĭs.
ordeal—ôr′-dē-ăl, *not* ôr-dē′-ăl.
A very common error.

ordinance—ôr′-dĭn-ănS.
See *ordnance.*

ordinary—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ.
ordnance—ôrd′-nănS.
See *ordinance.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orgeat—ôr′-zhăt or ôr-zhȧ′.
Worcester gives the first only.

orgies—ôr′-jĭz, *not* ôr′-jēz.

oriel—ō′-rĭ-ĕl.

orifice—ŏr′-ĭf-ĭs.

oriflamme—ŏr′-ĭ-flăm.

Origen—ŏr′-ĭ-jĕn.

original—ō-rĭj′-ĭn-ăl.

Orion—ō-rī′-ŏn, *not* ō′-rĭ-ŏn.
See *Arion.*

orison—ŏr′-ĭz-ŭn, *not* ō-rī′-zŭn.

ormolu—ôr-mō-lo͞o′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Ormuzd—ôr′-mŭzd or ôr′-mo͝ozd.
See *Ahriman.*

ornate—ôr′-nāt or ôr-nāt′.
Stormonth says ŏr-nāt′.

oroide—ō′-roid.

orotund—ō′-rō-tŭnd.
Stormonth says ŏr-ō-tŭnd′.

Orphean—ôr-fē′-ăn or ôr′-fē-ăn.
Worcester gives the first only.
Webster says: "*Orphean*, being derived from *Or′pheus*, is more properly accented *or′phean.*"

Orpheus—ôr′-fē-ŭs or ôr′-fūs.
See *Morpheus.*

orthoëpist—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭst.
Haldeman prefers ôr-thō′-ē-pĭst, and the New Imperial gives it as a secondary form.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orthoëpy—ôr′-thō-ē-pĭ. See *cacoëpy*.
The New Imperial gives ôr-thō′-ē-pĭ as a secondary form.

Osage—ō-sāj′ ; Fr. pron. ō-zäzh′.

osier—ō′-zhẽr.

Osiris—ō-sī′-rĭs.

Osrick—ŏz′-rĭk, *not* ŏs′-rĭk.

Ossian—ŏsh′-ăn.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ŏsh′-ē-ăn.

Ossoli—ŏs′-sō-lē.
" Margaret Fuller *Ossoli*."

Osterode—ŏs′-tẽr-ō-dĕ.

ostler—ŏs′-lẽr.
Worcester and Stormonth also say ŏs′-lẽr. See *hostler*.

ostrich—ôs′-trĭch.
See *accost*.

Otaheite—ō-tä-hē′-tē.

otium—ō′-shĭ-ŭm.

Ottawa—ŏt′-ä-wä.

Oude—owd, *not* o͞od.

Oudinot—o͞o-dē-nō′.

Ouida—wē′-dä.

ousel—o͞o′-zl.

oust—owst, *not* o͞ost.

outré—o͞o-trā′.

Ovalle de—dā ō-väl′-yā.
See *llano*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

overalls—ō′-vĕr-ôlz, *not* ō′-vĕr-hôlz.
overseer—ō-vĕr-sēr′ or ō-vĕr-sē′-ĕr.
Worcester says ō-vĕr-sē′-ĕr.
overt—ō′-vĕrt.
Ovid—ŏv′-ĭd, *not* ō′-vĭd.
oviparous—ō-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
Oxenstiern—ŏks′-ĕn-stērn.
oxide—ŏks′-īd or ŏks′-īd.
See *ide.*
Oyer—ō′-yĕr, *not* oi′-yĕr.
"*Oyer* and Terminer."
Oyez—ō′-yĕs.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *last* syllable. The word is also spelled *oyes* and pronounced as above.
ozone—ō′-zōn or ō-zōn′.

P

pacha—pȧ-shä′ or pȧ-shô′
Worcester gives the second only. See *pashaw.*
pachyderm—păk′-ĭ-dĕrm.
pacification—pȧ-sĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn or păs-ĭf-ĭk-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester prefers the second.
pacificator—pā-sĭf′-ĭk-ā-tĕr or păs′-ĭf-ĭk-ā-tĕr.
Pactolus—păk-tō′-lŭs, *not* păk′-tō-lŭs.
padrone—pȧ-drō′-nā, *not* păd-rōn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Padua—păd′-yū-å.
pæony—pē′-ō-nĭ.
See *peony* and *piony*.

Pæstum—pĕs′-tŭm.
Paganini—pä-ğä-nē′-nē.
pageant—păj′-ănt or pā′-jănt.
The New Imperial gives the first only.

pageantry—păj′-ănt-rĭ or pā′-jănt-rĭ.
Worcester gives the first only.

Paget—păj′-ĕt.
paillasse—păl-yăs′, *not* pĭl-ĭ-ăs′-tĕr.
Also spelled *palliasse* and pronounced as above.

pajama—på-jå′-må. See *pyjama*.
Palæmon—på-lē′-mŏn.
Palamedes—păl-å-mē′-dēz.
palanquin—păl-ăng-kēn′.
Also spelled *palankeen* and pronounced as above.

palatial—på-lā′-shăl, *not* păl-ăsh′-ăl.
palatine—păl′-å-tīn or păl′-å-tĭn.
Palatinus—păl-å-tī′-nŭs.
palaver—på-lä′-vĕr.
palazzo—pä-lät′-sō.
paleontology—pā-lē-ŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
paleosaurus—pā-lē-ō-sô′-rŭs.
Palestine—păl′-ĕs-tīn, *not* păl′-ĕs-tēn.
paletot—păl′-ĕ-tō ; Fr. pron. pål-tō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

palette—păl′-ĕt, *not* păl-ĕt′.

palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.

Worcester gives păl′-frĭ as a secondary form.

Palfrey—pôl′-frĭ.

Palgrave—pôl′-grāv.

Pali—pä′-lē ; pä′-lī (Imp.).

Worcester says pä′-lĭ.

Palissy—păl′-ĭs-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pä-lē-sē′.

pall-mall—pĕl-mĕl′. See *pell-mell.*

Pall-Mall (street in London)—pĕl-mĕl′, *not* păl-măl′, *nor* pôl-môl′.

palm—päm ; *never* păm.

Palmerston—päm′-ẽr-stŭn, *not* păl′-mẽr-stŭn.

palmistry—păl′-mĭs-trĭ, *not* pä′-mĭs-trĭ.

Palos—pä′-lōs, *not* pä′-lŏs.

palsied—pôl′-zĭd.

paltry—pôl′-trĭ.

palustrine—pȧ-lŭs′-trĭn.

Panama—păn-ä-mä′.

pancreas—păng′-krē-ăs or păn′-krē-ăs,

Worcester gives the first only.

pancreatine—păn′-krē-ȧ-tĭn.

See *aniline.*

Pandoor—păn′-dōor.

Worcester says păn-dōor′. Also spelled *Pandour*, and pronounced as above.

Pandora—păn-dō′-rȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

panegyric—păn-ē-jĭr′-ĭk.

Smart says păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk.

Worcester remarks: "Though Smart pronounces *squirrel* and *panegyric* squĕr′-rĕl and păn-ē-jĕr′-ĭk, yet he says, 'The irregular sound of *i* and *y*, in *squirrel* and *panegyric*, we may hope in time to hear reclaimed; a correspondent reformation having taken place in *spirit* and *miracle*, which were once pronounced spĕr′-it and mĕr′-a-cle.'"

panegyrist—păn′-ē-jĭr-ĭst.

pannier—păn′-yĕr or păn′-nĭ-ĕr.

panorama—păn-ō-rä′-mȧ or păn-ō-rā′-mȧ; *not* păn-ō-răm′-ȧ.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation; the New Imperial gives the first only.

pantaloons—păn-tȧ-lo͞onz′.

Pantheon—păn-thē′-ŏn or păn′-thē-ŏn.

Worcester gives the first only. As a classical word, Walker and Smart pronounce it păn′-thē-ŏn; as an English word, păn-thē′-ŏn.

pantomime—păn′-tō-mīm, *not* păn′-tō-mīn.

pantomimic—păn-tō-mĭm′-ĭk.

pantomimist—păn′-tō-mī-mĭst.

Paoli di—dē pä′-ō-lē, almost pow′-lē.

paolo (coin)—pä′-ō-lō.

papa—pȧ-pä′, *or* pä′-pȧ.

See *mamma*.

The first is the marking of the dictionaries; the second, the pronunciation heard among children generally.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

papaw—pȧ-pô′.
papier-mâché—pap-yā′ mä-shā′.
Papua—păp′-ōō-ȧ or pä′-pōō-ȧ.
papyrus—pȧ-pī′-rŭs, *not* păp′-ĭr-ŭs.
Para—pä-rä′.
parabola—pȧ-răb′-ō-lȧ.
Paracelsus—păr-ȧ-sĕl′-sŭs.
parachute—păr′-ȧ-shūt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

paraclete—păr′-ȧ-klēt.
paradigm—păr′-ȧ-dĭm.
paradisiacal—păr-ăd-ĭs-ī′-ăk-ăl.
paraffine—păr′-ăf-ĭn.
See *aniline*.

Paraguay—pä-rä-ḡwī′ or pä′-rä-ḡwā.
parallelopiped—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pī′-pĕd.
Smart and Haldeman say păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ĕd.

parallelopipedon—păr-ăl-ĕl-ō-pĭp′-ē-dŏn.
Paramaribo—păr-ȧ-măr′-ĭb-ō.
Paraná—pä-rä-nä′.
parasol—păr′-ȧ-sŏl.
Worcester gives păr′-ȧ-sōl as a secondary pronunciation.

Parcæ—pär′-sē.
parcel—pär′-sĕl.
"Colloquially pär′-sl."—*Webster*.

paregoric—păr-ē-ḡŏr′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

parenchyma—pȧ-rĕng′-kĭm-ȧ.
Worcester says pȧ-rĕn′-kĭm-ȧ.
Webster formerly agreed with Worcester in the pronunciation of this word.

parent—pâr′-ĕnt or pā′-rĕnt.
"Sometimes improperly pronounced pā′-rĕnt."—*Webster* (1884).

parentage—pâr′-ĕnt-āj.
Worcester, as a secondary pronunciation, gives păr′-ĕnt-āj.

paresis—păr′-ē-sĭs, *not* pā-rē′-sĭs.
par excellence—pär ĕk-sĕl-ĕNs′.
For ĕN, see p. 26.

pariah—pā′-rĭ-ȧ or pā′-rī-ȧ.
Stormonth says păr′-ĭ-ä.

Parian—pā′-rĭ-ăn, *not* păr′-ĭ-ăn.
parietal—pȧ-rī′-ē-tăl.
Parisian—pȧ-rĭzh′-ăn.
Worcester says pȧ-rĭzh′-ē-ăn, and Stormonth, pă-rĭz′-ĭ-ăn.

parliament—pär′-lĭm-ĕnt.
This is a word, the pronunciation of whose second syllable, it is impossible to determine from an inspection of Worcester.
I am pleased that Stormonth, whose careful marking of *unaccented* syllables is to be specially commended, marks the second syllable distinctly, and pronounces the word *pär′-lĭ-mĕnt.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Parmesan—pär-mē-zăn′, *not* pŏm′-ē-zăn.
Parnell—pär′-nĕl, *not* pär-nĕl′.
See *Liddell.*

parol—pȧ-rōl′.
Worcester says pär′-ŏl.

parole—pȧ-rōl′.
paroquet—păr′-ō-kĕt.
Paros—pā′-rŏs.
parotid—pȧ-rŏt′-ĭd, *not* pȧ-rō′-tĭd.
"The *parotid* glands."

parquet—pär-kā′ or pär-kĕt′.
Worcester gives the first only. The New Imperial says pär-kĕt′. See *parquette.*

parquette—pär-kĕt′.
See *parquet.*

Parrhasius—păr-rā′-shĭ-ŭs, almost păr-rā′-shŭs.
partiality—pär-shı-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ or pär-shăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
participle—pär′-tĭ-sĭp-l, *not* pärt′-sĭp-l.
partner—pärt′-nēr, *not* pärd′-nēr.
From this mispronunciation comes the contraction "pard," occasionally heard.

partridge—pär′-trĭj, *not* păt′-rĭj.
Pascal—păs′-kăl; Fr. pron. päs-käl′.
pashaw—pȧ-shô′.
See *pacha.*

Pasiphae—pā-sĭf′-ā-ē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pasquinade—păs-kwĭn-ād′.
passé—pä-sā′.
Pasteur—päs-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

pastel—păs′-tĕl.
pasticcio—păs-tē′-chē-ō.
Worcester says păs-tĭch′-yō, and Stormonth păs-tĭch′-ĭ-ō.

pastil—păs′-tĭl.
See *pastille.*

pastille—păs-tēl′.
See *pastil.*

pastorale—päs-tō-rä′-lā.
Stormonth says păs-tŏ-rā′-lĕ.

Patchogue—păt-chōg′.
patchouly—pă-chōō′-lĭ.
pâté de foie gras—pä-tā′ dŭ fwä grä.
paten—păt′-ĕn.
"*Patens* of bright gold."—*Shakespeare.* See *patine.*

patent (n.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
In this and the three following words, the second pronunciation is rarely heard; it is, however, preferred by many authorities, and is accordingly given in this book.

patent (adj.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patent (vb.)—păt′-ĕnt or pā′-tĕnt.
patentee—păt′-ĕn-tē or pā′-tĕn-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pater-noster—pā′-tẽr nŏs′-tẽr.
Stormonth says păt′-ẽr nŏs′-tẽr.

path—pȧth.
See *ask.*

pathos—pā′-thŏs, *not* păth′-ŏs.

paths—pȧthz.
See *ask* and *cloths.*

patine—păt′-ĭn, *not* păt′-ēn.
See *paten.* Also written *patin* and pronounced as above.

patois—pȧ-twä′ ; păt-wô′ (Wor.).

patrimony—păt′-rĭm-ō-nĭ.

patriot—pā′-trĭ-ŏt ; păt′-rĭ-ŏt is obsolete.

patriotic—pā-trĭ-ŏt′-ĭk.
Worcester gives păt-rĭ-ŏt′-ĭk as a secondary pronunciation.

patriotism—pā′-trĭ-ŏt-ĭzm.

Patroclus—pȧ-trō′-klŭs.

patrol—pȧ-trōl′
Stormonth says păt-rōl′.

patron—pā′-trŭn, *not* păt′-rŭn.

patronage—păt′-rŭn-āj.
Smart and Stormonth say pā′-trŏn-āj.

patronal—păt′-rŭn-ăl.
Knowles, Smart, Cooley, and Cull say pā′-trŏn-ăl.

patroness—pā′-trŭn-ĕs, *not* păt′-rŭn-ĕs.

patronize—păt′-rŭn-īz.
Smart, Stormonth, and Cull say pā′-trŏn-īz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

patronless—pā′-trŭn-lĕs, *not* păt′-rŭn-lĕs.

Pau—pō.

paunch—pônch or pänch.

Worcester prefers the second form.

Pavia—pä-vē′-ä.

pecan (nut)—pē-kăn′ or pē-kôn′.

Webster and Stormonth give the first only.

peculiar—pē-kūl′-yĕr.

Worcester gives pē-kū′-lĭ-är as a secondary pronunciation.

peculiarity—pē-kūl-yăr′-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester gives pē-kūl-yē-ăr′-ĭt-ĭ.

pecuniary—pē-kūn′-yā-rĭ.

Worcester gives as a secondary form, pē-kū′-nĭ-ā-rĭ.

pedagogics—pĕd-ȧ-gŏj′-ĭks.

pedagogism—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg̃-ĭzm.

Worcester says pĕd′-ȧ-gō-gĭzm.

pedagogue—pĕd′-ȧ-gŏg̃.

pedagogy—pĕd′-ȧ-gō-jĭ; pĕd′-ȧ-gŏj-ĭ (Wor.).

pedal (n.)—pĕd′-ăl.

Perry says pē′-dăl.

pedal (pertaining to a foot)—pē′-dăl.

pedal (pertaining to a pedal)—pĕd′-ăl.

pedestal—pĕd′-ĕs-tăl, *not* pē-dĕs′-tăl.

peduncle—pē-dŭngk′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pegasus—pĕg′-á-sŭs.
peignior—pān-ywär′.
See *baignoire.*
Pekin—pē-kĭn′.
See *Peking.*
Peking—pē-kĭng′.
See *Pekin.*
Pelagius—pē-lā′-jĭ-ŭs.
Pelasgi—pē-lăs′-jī.
Pelissier—pā-lē-sē-ā′.
Peloponnesus—pĕl-ō-pŏn-ē′-sŭs.
Pemigewasset—pĕm-ĭj-ē-wŏs′-ĭt.
penance—pĕn′-ăns.
Penates—pē-nā′-tēz.
pencil—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pensile.*
Penelope—pē-nĕl′-ō-pē.
penguin—pĕn′-gwĭn, *not* pĕng′-gwĭn.
penitentiary—pĕn-ĭ-tĕn′-shâ-rĭ.
penknife—pĕn′-nīf, *not* pĕn′-ĭf.
Penrith—pĕn′-rĭth ; often pronounced pē′-rĭth.
pensile—pĕn′-sĭl.
See *pencil.*
Pentateuch—pĕn′-tá-tūk.
Pentecost—pĕn′-tē-kŏst.
Sheridan and Craig say pĕn′-tē-kōst.
Pentheus—pĕn′-thē-ŭs or pĕn′-thūs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

penult—pē′-nŭlt ōr pē-nŭlt′.

peony—pē′-ō-nĭ.

See *pæony* and *piony*.

Pepin—pĕp′-ĭn or pĭp′-ĭn; Fr. pron. pĕp-ăN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

pepsine—pĕp′-sĭn, *not* pĕp′-sēn.

See *aniline*.

Pepys—pĕp′-ĭs or pēps.

peradventure—pĕr-ăd-vĕn′-tūr.

percale—pĕr-kāl′; Fr. pron. pār-kȧl′.

Perdiccas—pĕr-dĭk′-ăs.

Perdita—pĕr′-dĭt-ȧ, *not* pĕr-dē′-tȧ.

"A Winter's Tale."

père—pâr.

"Dumas *père*."

peremptorily — pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭl-ĭ, *not* pē-rĕmp′-tō-rĭl-ĭ.

peremptory—pĕr′-ĕmp-tō-rĭ, *not* pē-rĕmp′-tō-rĭ.

perfect (adj.)—pĕr′-fĕkt.

perfect (vb.)—pĕr′-fĕkt or pĕr-fĕkt′.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only. Although weight of authority favors the first pronunciation, yet usage and analogy (see *absent*) favor the second.

perfidious—pĕr-fĭd′-ĭ-ŭs.

Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, pĕr-fĭd′-yŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

perfume (n.)—pĕr′-fūm or pĕr-fūm′.
See *perfect.*
perfume (vb.)—pĕr-fūm′.
perfunctory—pĕr-fŭngk′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester gives pĕr′-fŭngk-tō-rĭ as a secondary pronunciation.
perhaps—pĕr-hăps′, *not* prăps.
peri (fairy)—pē′-rĭ.
peri (prefix)—pĕr′-ĭ, *not* pĕr′-ī.
perigee—pĕr′-ĭ-jē.
perihelion—pĕr-ĭ-hēl′-yŭn or pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
pĕr-ĭ-hē′-lĭ-ŏn is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's, and the only form given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.
periodic—pē-rĭ-ŏd′-ĭk.
periphrasis—pē-rĭf′-rā-sĭs.
perissad—pĕr′-ĭs-săd ; pē-rĭs′-săd (Wor.).
peritonitis—pĕr-ĭ-tō-nī′-tĭs, *not* pĕr-ĭ-tō-nē′-tĭs.
See *itis.*
permit (n.)—pĕr′-mĭt or pĕr-mĭt′ ; pĕr′-mĭt (Imp.).
See *perfect.*
permit (vb.)—pĕr-mĭt′.
Pernambuco—pĕr-näm-bo͞o′-kō.
perpetuity—pĕr-pē-tū′-ĭ-tĭ.
perruquier—pĕr-ro͝ok-ē-ĕr or pā-ro͝ok-yā′.
Persephone—pĕr-sĕf′-ō-nē.
Perseus—pĕr′-sē-ŭs or pĕr′-sūs.
See *Morpheus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Persia—pĕr′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* pĕr′-zhȧ.
Persian—pĕr′-shăn, *not* pĕr′-zhăn.
persiflage—pār-sē-flȧzh′.
Stormonth says pĕr′-sĭ-flȧzh.

persist—pĕr-sĭst′, *not* pĕr-zĭst′.
persistent—pĕr-sĭst′-ĕnt, *not* pĕr-zĭst′-ĕnt.
personnel—pâr-sŏ-nĕl′.
perspiration — pĕr-spĭr-ā′-shŭn, *not* prĕs pĭr-ā′-shŭn.
persuasive—pĕr-swā′-sĭv.
pĕr-swā′-zĭv is the pronunciation given by Haldeman.

pertinacious—pĕr-tĭn-ā′-shŭs, *not* pĕr-tĭn-ăsh′-ŭs.
Perugino—pā-rōō-jē′-nō.
peruke—pĕr′-ōōk.
Stormonth says pĕr-ōōk′, and Haldeman, pĕr′-ōōk.

peruse—pē-rūz′.
Stormonth and Haldeman say pĕr-ōōz′.

Peshawur — pā-show′-ĕr ; pĕsh-ow′-ĕr (Gaz.).
Pestalozzi—pĕs-tä-lŏt′-sē.
Pesth—pĕst ; Hungarian pron. pĕsht.
See *Buda-Pesth*.

pestle—pĕs′-sl.
pĕs′-tl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's and Stormonth's.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

petal—pĕt′-ăl or pē′-tăl ; pĕt′-ăl (Imp.).

"However right the long sound of *e* may be by analogy, I am apprehensive * * * that the short sound is in more general use." —*Walker.*

Petchora—pĕt-chō′-rä ; pĕt′-chō-rä (Gaz.).

petit—pĕt′-ĭ ; Fr. pron. pĕ-tē′.

petite—pē-tēt′.

Petrarch—pē′-trärk.

petrel—pĕt′-rĕl.

pē′-trĕl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Petruccio—pā-trōō′-chō.

See *Petruchio* and *Bertuccio.*

Petruchio—pē-trū′-chĭ-ō ; It. pron. pā-trōō′-kē-ō.

See *Petruccio.*

"Katharine and *Petruchio.*"

In Italian, *ch* before *e* and *i*, is pronounced like *k*.

pewit—pē′-wĭt.

Phædo—fē′-dō.

Phædrus—fē′-drŭs.

Phaethon—fā′-ē-thŏn.

"This word has been vulgarly corrupted into *Phaeton.*"—*Wor.*

phaeton—fā′-ē-tŏn, *not* fā′-tŏn.

phalanx—fā′-lăngks or făl′-ăngks.

The New Imperial and Haldeman prefer făl′-ăngks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pharaoh—fā′-rō or fā′-rā-ō.
pharmaceutic—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭk.
pharmaceutist—fär-mȧ-sū′-tĭst.
pharmacist—fär′-mȧ-sĭst.
pharmacopœia—fär-mȧ-kō-pē′-yȧ.
Pharos—fā′-rŏs.
"The *Pharos* of Alexandria."
pharyngeal—fȧr-ĭn-jē′-ăl or fȧ-rĭn′-jē-ăl.
Worcester gives the second only.
pharyngitis—făr-ĭn-jī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
pharynx—făr′-ĭngks.
Phenice—fē-nī′-sē or fē′-nĭs.
Perry says fē′-nĭs.
phial—fī′-ăl.
See *vial*, the usual spelling.
Philemon—fī-lē′-mŏn.
"The Epistle to *Philemon*."
Philippi—fĭl-ĭp′-ī, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ī.
philippic—fĭl-ĭp′-ĭk, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ĭk.
Philippine (Islands)—fĭl′-ĭp-ĭn, *not* fĭl′-ĭp-ēn.
Philistine—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn; fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn (Stor.); *not* fĭl′-ĭs-tīn.
philistinism—fĭl-ĭs′-tĭn-ĭzm.
Stormonth says fĭl′-ĭs-tĭn-ĭzm.
Philo—fī′-lō, *not* fē′-lō.
philologic—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk, *not* fī-lō-lŏj′-ĭk.
In this and the two following words, the *i* in the first syllable is *short*.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

philologist—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭst.
See *philologic.*

philology—fĭl-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
See *philologic.*

philopena—fĭl-ō-pē′-nȧ. See *fillipeen.*

philosophic—fĭl-ō-sŏf′-ĭk or fĭl-ō-zŏf′-ĭk.
The first form is the only one given by Webster; Worcester gives both, but prefers the second.

philosophy—fĭl-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.

Phlegethon—flĕj′-ē-thŏn.

phlegm—flĕm.

Phlegyas—flē′-jĭ-ăs.

Phocion—fō′-shĭ-ŏn, *not* fō′-shŏn.

Phœbus—fē′-bŭs.

phonics—fŏn′-ĭks.
Stormonth says fō′-nĭks.

phosphorus—fŏs′-fŏr-ŭs, *not* fŏs-fō′-rŭs.

photographer—fō-tŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.

photogravure—fō-tō-grȧ-vür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

phrenitis—frē-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

phrenology—frē-nŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman say frĕn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

phthisic—tĭz′-ĭk.
Smart says: "As to the letters *phth* meeting in the same syllable, who can wonder that an English eye, affrighted by such an

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

assemblage, should close its lid on the first two letters, and consider only how the second two are to be pronounced?"

phthisis—thī′-sĭs.

Worcester prefers tī′-sĭs. Haldeman says thī′-sĭs, tĭs′-ĭs, and tī′-sĭs. Do not say tē′-sĭs.

physicist—fĭz′-ĭs-ĭst.

physiognomy—fĭz-ĭ-ŏg′-nō-mĭ.

"There is a prevailing mispronunciation of this word by leaving out the *g*, as if the word were French."—*Walker*.

physique—fĭ-zēk′.

Stormonth says fĭz-ēk′.

pianist—pĭ-ȧ′-nĭst. See *pianiste*.

Stormonth says pĭ-ăn′-ĭst. Do not pronounce the word pē′-ăn-ĭst.

piano—pē-ä′-nō.

pē-ăn′-ō is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

piano-forte—pē-ä′-nō fōr′-tā.

Worcester gives pĭ-ä′-nō fōr′-tē or pĭ-ăn′-ō fôr′-tē, and remarks "often pē-ăn′-ō fort." "The pronunciation pē-ăn′-ō fōrt is not countenanced by any good orthoëpist except Worcester."—*S. & W.*

piazza—pĭ-ăz′-zȧ ; It. pron. pē-ät′-sä.

pibroch—pē′-brŏk.

Smart also says pē′-brŏk.

pica (type)—pī′-kȧ.

picador—pē-kȧ-dōr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

piccolo—pĭk′-ō-lō ; It. pron. pē′-kō-lō.
Piccolomini—pĭk-ō-lō′-mē-nē.
Pichegru—pēsh′-grōō ; Fr. pron. pēsh-grü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
piebald—pī′-bôld.
pied—pīd.
"The *pied* piper of Hamelin."
Piedmont—pēd′-mŏnt.
pigeon—pĭj′-ŭn.
pĭj′-ĭn is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
pilaster—pĭl-ăs′-tẽr, *not* pĭl′-ăs-tẽr.
pimpernel—pĭm′-pẽr-nĕl.
Pinacotheca—pĭn-ā-kō-thē′-kā.
Pinacothek—pē-nä-kō-tāk′.
pincers—pĭn′-sẽrz.
Haldeman says pĭn′-chẽrz.
pinchbeck—pĭnch′-bĕk, *not* pĭnch′-băk.
Pindarus—pĭn′-dā-rŭs.
pineal—pī′-nē-ăl or pĭn′-ē-ăl.
"The *pineal* gland." Worcester gives the second only.
piony—pī′-ō-nĭ.
See *pæony* and *peony*.
Piqua—pĭk′-wā ; often pronounced pĭk′-wā.
piquant—pē′-kănt or pĭk′-ănt.
Webster (1900) prefers pē′-kănt; Stormonth and the New Imperial say pē′-kănt ; Haldeman says pē′-kănt or pĭk′-ănt. See *piquancy*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pique—pēk.
See *amber-gris*.
piquet (game)—pē-kĕt′ or pĭk′-ĕt.
Piraeus—pī-rē′-ŭs.
Pisa—pē′-zä or pē′-sä.
Piscataqua—pĭs-kăt′-ȧ-kwȧ.
piscatory—pĭs′-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
Pisces—pĭs′-ēz.
Pisistratus—pī-sĭs′-trā-tŭs, *not* pĭs-ĭs-trā′-tŭs.
pistole (coin)—pĭs-tōl′.
Pitcairn (Island) — pĭt-kârn′; pĭt-kârn′ (Gaz.).
pithecoid—pĭth′-ē-koid.
"The *pithecoid* apes."
Pizarro—pē-zăr′-ō; Sp. pron. pē-thär′-ō.
See *Lopez*.
placable—plā′-kȧ-bl.
plăk′-ă-bl is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.
placard—plȧ-kärd′ or plăk′-ärd.
Stormonth and Haldeman say plăk′-ärd. The New Imperial gives plăk′-ärd or plā-kärd′.
plagiarism—plā′-jȧ-rĭzm or plā′-jĭ-ȧ-rĭzm.
plagiarist — plā′-jȧ-rĭst; plā′-jĭ-ā-rĭst (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plagiarize—plā′-jà-rīz ; plā′-jĭ-a-rīz (Wor.).
plagiary—plā′-jà-rĭ.

Worcester prefers plā′-jĭ-ā-rĭ, which is the pronunciation of the New Imperial also.

plague—plāg̃, *not* plĕg̃.
plaice—plās.
plaid—plăd.

Stormonth says plād or plăd. "Pronounced *plād* by the Scotch."—*Webster*.

Soule and Wheeler say : "The Scottish pronunciation is *plād*, which is current to some extent in England.

plaintiff—plān′-tĭf, *not* plĕn′-tĭf.
plait—plāt ; coll. plēt.

Webster says : "Vulgarly pronounced *plēt*"; and Smart remarks : "Often wrongly pronounced *plēt*."

Plata, Rio de la—rē′-ō dā lä plä′-tä.
Plataea—plä tē′-å.
plateau—plà-tō′.
platina—plăt′-ĭn-å or plà-tē′-nå.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. "This word is from the Spanish, and is often pronounced, as in that language, *plà-tē′-na ;* but the English, as well as the American orthoëpists, are unanimous in Anglicizing the pronunciation, by accenting the first syllable."—*S. & W.* See *platinum*.

platinum—plăt′-ĭn-ŭm or plà-tē′-num.

Worcester gives the first pronunciation only. See *platina*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

plaza—plä′-zȧ ; Sp. pron. plä′-thȧ.

See *Lopez.*

plebeian—plē-bē′-yăn, *not* plē′-bē-yăn.

plebiscite—plĕb′-ĭs-ĭt.

Worcester prefers plĕb′-ĭs-īt.

plebiscitum—plē-bĭs-sī′-tŭm.

Pleiades—plē′-yȧ-dēz.

Plēiads—plē′-yădz.

pleistocene—plī′-stō-sēn.

plenary—plē′-nȧ-ri.

Worcester prefers plĕn′-ā-rĭ.

plenipotentiary—plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shĭ-ā-rĭ.

Stormonth makes it a word of *six* syllables —plĕn-ĭ-pō-tĕn′-shăr-ĭ.

plethora—plĕth′-ō-rȧ.

plethoric—plē-thŏr′-ĭk or plĕth′-ō-rĭk.

"Although all the principal English orthoëpists place the accent of this word on the second syllable, yet Mr. Todd says: 'It is now usually placed on the first.'"—*Worcester.*

Pliny—plĭn′-ĭ.

pliocene—plī′-ō-sēn.

Plotinus—plō-tī′-nŭs.

plover—plŭv′-ẽr, *not* plō′-vẽr.

pneumatics—nū-măt′-ĭks.

Pnyx—nĭks.

podgy—pŏj′-ĭ.

Also spelled *pudgy*, and pronounced pŭj′-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

podophylline—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ĭn.
See *aniline.*
podophyllum—pŏd-ō-fĭl′-ŭm.
poem—pō-ĕm, *not* pō′-ŭm.
See *damage.*
poesy—pō′-ē-sĭ, *not* pō′-ē-zĭ.
poetaster—pō′-ĕt-ăs-tĕr.
poignant—poin′-ănt, *not* poin′-yănt.
A few lexicographers say pwoin′-ănt.
poison—poi′-zn.
Poitevin—pwät-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Poitiers—pwȧ-tĭ-ā′ ; sometimes anglicized poi-tērz′.
Polaris—pō-lā′-rĭs, *not* pō′-lā-rĭs.
Polignac de—dŭ pō-lēn-yäk′.
pollen—pŏl′-lĕn.
polliwig—pŏl′-ĭ-wĭg̃.
"Vulgarly called in the U. S. polliwog (pŏl′-ĭ-wŏg̃)."—*Wor.*
polonaise—pō-lō-nāz′.
Polycrates—pō-lĭk′-rā-tēz.
polygamy—pō-lĭg̃′-ȧ-mĭ, *not* pŏl′-ĭg̃-ā-mĭ.
Polygnotus—pŏl-ĭg̃-nō′-tŭs.
Polyhymnia—pŏl-ĭ-hĭm′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *Polymnia.*
Polymnia—pō-lĭm′-nĭ-ȧ.
See *Polyhymnia.*
Polynesia—pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shĭ-ȧ, *not* pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

polype—pŏl′-ĭp.
pŏl′-ĭp-ē is preferred by Worcester.

Polyphemus—pŏl-ĭ-fē′-mŭs.

pomade—pō-mād′.
Haldeman says pō-măd′ or pō-mād′, and Stormonth, pō-mäd′.

pomegranate—pŭm-ḡrăn′-āt; pŏm′-ḡrăn-āt (Stor.); pŭm′-ḡrăn-āt (Hal.).

pommel—pŭm′-mĕl, *not* pŏm′-mĕl.

Pomona—pō-mō′-nȧ.

Pompadour de—dŭ pôN-pä-dōōr′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Pompeia—pŏm-pē′-yȧ.

Pompeii—pŏm-pā′-yē, *not* pŏm′-pē-ī.

Ponce de Leon—pōn′-thā dā lā-ōn′; anglicized pŏns dē lē′-ŏn.
The pronunciation pŏn′-sē dē lē′-ŏn is often heard.

Pondicherry—pŏn-dĭ-shĕr′-ĭ.

poniard—pŏn′-yĕrd, *not* pwŏn′-yärd.

Poniatowski—pō-nē-ä-tŏvs′-kē.

Pontchartrain (Lake)—pŏnt-chär-trān′.

Pontine (Marshes)—pŏn′-tĭn or pŏn′-tīn; pŏn′-tīn (Gaz.).
Webster in the body of the Dictionary says *ĭn*, and in the supplement, *īn*.

Pontius—pŏn′-shĭ-ŭs, *not* pŏn′-shŭs.

poor—pōōr, *not* pōor.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Popocatepetl — pō-pō′-kăt-ā-pā-tl ; pō-pō-kä-tā-pĕtl′ (Gaz.).

porcelain—pôr′-sē-lĭn.
Worcester prefers pōr′-sē-lān. Stormonth says pŏrs′-lān, and Haldeman, pōrs′-lān.

porch—pōrch, *not* pôrch.

porpoise—pôr′-pŭs ; pōr′-pŭs (Stor.).

Port au Prince—pōrt′-ō-prĭns ; Fr. pron. pōrt-ō-prĂNs′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

porte-monnaie—pōrt′-mŭn-nā.

portent—pôr-tĕnt′.

Portia—pōr′-shĭ-ȧ or pôr′-shĭ-ȧ.

Portici—pōr′-tē-chē.

portière—pôr-tĭ-âr′ ; Fr. pron. pôrt-yâr′.

portmanteau—pōrt-măn′-tō, *not* pōrt-măn-tō′.

Porto Rico—pōr′-tō rē′-kō.

portrait—pōr′-trāt, *not* pôr′-trŭt.
Pronounce the final syllable distinctly. See *damage*.

Portuguese—pōr′-tū-gēz.
See *Chinese*.

portulaca—pōr-tū-lā′-kȧ.

Poseidon—pō-sī′-dŏn.
Also spelled *Posidon*, and pronounced as above.

posse—pŏs′-sē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

possess—pŏs-sĕs′ or pŏz-zĕs′.

In this word, and the two following ones, the first pronunciation is Webster's secondary form; the second pronunciation is the one given by Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial.

possession—pŏs-sĕsh′-ŭn or pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn.

See *possess*.

possessive—pŏs-sĕs′-ĭv or pŏz-zĕs′-ĭv.

See *possess*.

poste restante—pōst rĕs-täNt′.

For äN, see p. 26.

posterior—pŏs-tē′-rĭ-ĕr, *not* pōs-tē′-rĭ-ĕr.

posthumous—pŏst′-hū-mŭs; pŏst′-ū-mŭs.

Perry says pōst′-hū-mŭs. See *acclimate*.

Posthumus—pŏst′-hū-mŭs.

"Cymbeline."

potable—pō′-tȧ-bl, *not* pŏt′-ȧ-bl.

potentate—pō′-tĕn-tāt.

Potosi—pō-tō-sē′.

Pō-tō′-sē is a secondary pronunciation in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

pot pourri—pō pōō-rē′.

Poughkeepsie—pō-kĭp′-sĭ, *not* pō-kēp′-sĭ.

pour boire—pōōr′ bwär.

pour prendre congé—pōōr präN′-dr ḱôN-zhā′.

For äN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pouschkin—pŏŏsh′-kĭn or pŏŏsh′-kēn.
Four additional spellings of this name are found (Pooshkin, Pushkin, Pouchekine, Puschkin), all of which are pronounced like the above.

Poussin—pōō-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Powhatan—pow-hăt-ăn′, *not* pow-hăt′-ăn.

Pozzuoli—pŏt-sōō-ō′-lē.
See *Puteoli*.

Prag—präG.
For G, see p. 28. See *Prague*.

Prague—prāg̃.
See *Prag*.

prairie—prā′-rĭ.
Haldeman says prâr′-ĭ.

Prairie du Chien—prā′-rē dū shēn; Fr. pron. prā-rē′ dü shē-ăN′.
For ü and ăN, see p. 26.

Prakrit—prä′-krĭt; prăk′-rĭt (Wor.).

Praxiteles—prăks-ĭt′-ē-lēz.

prayer (petition)—prâr.
Worcester says prâ′-ēr or prâr.

prayer (one who prays)—prā′-ēr.

prebend—prĕb′-ĕnd.

prebendary—prĕb′-ĕnd-ā-rĭ.

precedence—prē-sē′-dĕns, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕns.
See *precedency*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

precedency—prē-sē′-dĕn-sĭ, *not* prĕs′-ē-dĕn-sĭ.

"These words (*precedence, precedency*) are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the *first* syllable,—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."—*Worcester.*

precedent (n.)—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt.

The New Imperial says prē′-sē-dĕnt.

precedent (adj.)—prē-sē′-dĕnt.

"A slave, that is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your *precedent* lord."

—*Shakespeare.*

precedented—prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

precedently—prē-sē′-dĕnt-lĭ.

precise—prē-sīs′, *not* prē-sīz′.

precisely—prē-sīs′-lĭ, *not* prē-sīz′-lĭ.

preclude—prē-klūd′.

Stormonth and Haldeman say prē-klo͞od′.

precocious—prē-kō′-shŭs.

precocity—prē-kŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.

predatory—prĕd′-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* prē′-dā-tō-rĭ.

predecessor—prĕd-ē-sĕs′-ēr.

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say prē-dē-sĕs′-ēr. Haldeman, as a secondary pronunciation, gives prĕd′-ē-sĕs-ēr.

predicament—prē-dĭk′-ā-mĕnt, *not* pēr-dĭk′-ā-mĕnt.

predilection—prē-dĭl-ĕk′-shŭn, *not* prĕd-ĭl-ĕk′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

preface (n.)—prĕf′-ās.
preface (vb.)—prĕf′-ās, *not* prē-fās′, as analogy would suggest.
See *absent.*

prefect—prē′-fĕkt.
prefecture—prē′-fĕk-tūr.
Worcester says prĕf′-ĕk-tūr.

preferable—prĕf′-ĕr-a-bl, *not* prē-fĕr′-a-bl.
preferment—prē-fĕr′-mĕnt.
prefix (n.)—prē′-fĭks.
prefix (vb.)—prē-fĭks′.
See *absent.*

prehensile—prē-hĕn′-sĭl, *not* prē-hĕn′-sēl.
prelacy—prĕl′-a-sĭ.
prelate—prĕl′-āt, *not* prē′-lāt.
prelude (n.)—prē′-lūd or prĕl′-ūd.
prelude (vb.)—prē-lūd′.
See *absent.*

premature—prē-ma-tūr′ or prē′-ma-tūr.
premier—prē′-mĭ-ĕr or prĕm′-yĕr.
Worcester gives prēm′-yĕr as a secondary pronunciation. Sheridan says prĕm′-yĕr.

premise (n.)—prĕm′-ĭs.
premise (vb.)—prē-mīz′.
preparative—prē-păr′-a-tĭv, *not* prē-pâr′-a-tĭv.
presage (n.)—prē′-sāj or prĕs′-āj.
Worcester gives the second only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

presage (vb.)—prē-sāj′.
See *absent.*

Presbyterian—prĕz-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn ; prĕs-bĭ-tē′-rĭ-ăn (Stor.).

presbytery—prĕz′-bĭt-ĕr-ĭ or prĕs.
Perry and Stormonth say prĕs′-bĭt-ẽr-ĭ.
Worcester says : "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-bȳt′-e-ry — a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

prescience—prē′-shĭ-ĕns or prē′-shĕns.
Perry says prĕsh′-ĕns.

present (n. and adj.)—prĕz′-ĕnt.

present (vb.)—prē-zĕnt′.
See *absent.*

presentation—prĕz-ĕn-tā′-shŭn.

presentiment—prē-sĕnt′-ĭm-ĕnt, *not* prē-zĕnt′-ĭm-ĕnt.
A common error.

presentment—prē-zĕnt′-mĕnt.

prestidigitateur—prĕs-tē-dē-jē-tä-tör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

prestidigitator—prĕs-tĭ-dĭj′-ĭ-tā-tẽr.

prestige—prĕs′-tĭj ; Fr. pron. prĕs-tēzh′.
prĕs-tēj′ is preferred by Worcester. Stormonth says prĕs′-tĭj or prĕs-tēzh′.

presumptuous—prē-zŭmpt′-yū-ŭs.
Walker says : "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word in three syllables (prē-zŭm′-shŭs), which should be carefully avoided."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pretence—prē-tĕns′, *not* prē′-tĕns.

preterit—prĕt′-ẽr-ĭt or prē′-tẽr-ĭt.

Also spelled *preterite* and pronounced as above.

pretext—prē′-tĕkst or prē-tĕkst′.

prettily—prĭt′-ĭl-ĭ, *not* prĕt′-ĭl-ĭ.

pretty—prĭt′-ĭ, *not* prĕt′-ĭ.

pretzel—prĕt′-sĕl.

Also spelled *bretzel*, which see.

preventive—prē-vĕnt′-ĭv.

Prichard—prĭch′-ärd.

prima-facie—prī′-mȧ fā′-shĭ-ē.

princess—prĭn′-sĕs, *not* prĭn-sĕs′.

"By the English sometimes accented on the last syllable; but this, as Walker remarks, is a 'glaring absurdity.'"—*Webster*.

pristine—prĭs′-tĭn, *not* prĭs′-tīn, *nor* prĭs′-tēn.

prithee—prĭth′-ē, *not* prĭth′-ē.

privacy—prī′-vȧ-sĭ.

Knowles says prĭv′-ȧ-sĭ.

privily—prĭv′-ĭl-ĭ.

probatory—prō′-bȧ-tō-rĭ, *not* prŏb′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

probity—prŏb′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* prō′-bĭt-ĭ.

process—prŏs′-ĕs.

prō′-sĕs is a secondary pronunciation of Stormonth's, and the form preferred by Haldeman.

procès verbal—prō-sā′ vẽr-bȧl′.

Procrustean—prō-krŭs′-tē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Procyon—prō′-sĭ-ŏn.
Stormonth says prŏs′-ĭ-ŏn.

prodigy—prŏd′-ĭj-ĭ.
produce (n.)—prŏd′-ūs ; prō′-dūs (Imp.); *not* prō-dūs′.
produce (vb.)—prō-dūs′.
See *absent.*

product—prŏd′-ŭkt.
profile—prō′-fīl or prō′-fēl (Web.) ; prō′-fēl, prō-fēl′ or prō′-fīl (Wor.) ; prō′-fīl (Imp.).
The form prō′-fēl is to be preferred.

profuse (adj.)—prō-fūs′.
progress (n.)—prŏg′-rĕs.
The New Imperial says prō′-grĕs.

progress (vb.)—prō-grĕs′.
See *absent.*
"The accent was formerly on the first syllable, but is now on the second."—*Webster.*

prohibition—prō-hĭb-ĭsh′-ŭn.
project (n.)—prŏj′-ĕkt.
project (vb.)—prō-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*

projectile—prō-jĕk′-tĭl.
proletariat—prŏl-ē-tā′-rĭ-ăt.
prolix—prō-lĭks′ or prō′-lĭks.
prō′-lĭks is authorized by some lexicographers, Webster included.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

prologue—prō′-lŏg̃.
Worcester says prŏl′-ŏg̃.

promenade—prŏm-ē-nād′ or prŏm-ē-nād′.
Haldeman prefers the first.

Prometheus—prō-mē′-thē-ŭs or prō-mē′-thūs.
See *Morpheus*.

promissory—prŏm′-ĭs-ō-rĭ.

promulgate—prō-mŭl′-g̃āt.

promulgation—prō-mŭl-g̃ā′-shŭn.
Worcester says prŏm-ŭl-g̃ā′-shŭn.

promulgator—prō′-mŭl-g̃ā-tẽr.
Worcester says prŏm′-ŭl-g̃ā-tôr or prŏm-ŭl-g̃ā′-tôr.

pronunciamento—prō-nŭn-sĭ-à-mĕn′-tō.

pronunciation—prō-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or shĭ.
The first is preferred by Webster and the Century. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial (all of them *English* authorities) say prō-nŭn-sī-ā′-shŭn.

prophecy—prŏf′-ē-sĭ.

prophesy—prŏf′-ē-sī.

propinquity—prō-pĭng′-kwĭt-ĭ.

pro rata—prō rā′-tà, *not* prō răt′-à.

prorogue—prō-rōg̃′, *not* prō-rŏg̃′.

prosaic—prō-zā′-ĭk, *not* prō-sā′-ĭk.

proscenium—prō-sē′-nĭ-ŭm, *not* prō-sĕn′-ĭ-ŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Proserpine—prŏs′-ĕr-pīn, *not* prŏz′-ĕr-**pīn**.
prosody—prŏs′-ō-dĭ.
protasis—prŏt′-ă-sĭs.
Protean—prō′-tē-ăn.
Stormonth says prō′-tē-ăn or prō-tē′-ăn.
protégé—prō-tā-zhā′.
protégée—prō-tā-zhā′.
proteid—prō′-tē-ĭd.
proteine—prō′-tē-ĭn.
See *aniline*.
pro tempore—prō tĕm′-pō-**rē**.
Protesilaus—prō-tĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.
protest (n.)—prō′-tĕst.
protest (vb.)—prō-tĕst′.
See *absent*.
Protestant — prŏt′-ĕs-tănt, *not* prŏd′-ĕs-tănt.
protestation—prŏt-ĕs-tā′-shŭn, *not* prō-tĕs-tā′-shŭn.
Proteus—prō′-tē-ŭs or prō′-tūs.
See *Morpheus*.
prothonotary — prō-thŏn′-ō-tā-rĭ, *not* prō-thō-nō′-tā-rĭ.
protrusive—prō-trū′-sĭv, *not* prō-trū′-zĭv.
Provençal—prō-vĕn′-săl ; Fr. pron. prō-väN-sål′.
For äN, see p. 26.
provocation—prŏv-ō-kā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

provocative — prō-vŏ′-kȧ-tĭv ; prō-vŏk′-ȧ-tĭv (Imp.).

provost (magistrate)—prŏv′-ŭst.

The New Imperial says prŏv′-ŏst.

provost (executioner)—prŏv′-ŭst or prō-vō′.

Worcester prefers the second, and the New Imperial gives the first only.

prow—prow or prō.

The second pronunciation, although given as a secondary form by Worcester, is rarely heard.

prowess—prow′-ĕs.

Prussian—prŭsh′-ăn or prōōsh′-ăn.

This last form, though in good repute, is rare.

prussic—prŭs′-ĭk or prōō′-sĭk.

"*Prussic* acid."

Prytaneum—prĭt-ȧ-nē′-ŭm.

psalm—säm.

"*P* is silent before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words."—*Worcester*.

psalmist—säm′-ĭst.

Worcester and Stormonth prefer the pronunciation säl′-mĭst.

psalmistry—säm′-ĭst-rĭ.

Worcester says säl′-mĭst-rĭ.

psalmody—säl′-mō-dĭ or säm′-ō-dĭ.

säl′-mō-dĭ is preferred by Stormonth. It is also the pronunciation given by Smart.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

psalter—sôl′-tẽr.
Smart gives săl′-tẽr, and in defence of this pronunciation, remarks: "Such is the present pronunciation of this word, with reference to the original Greek, and not the intervening Saxon."

pseudo—sū′-dō.
pseudonym—sū′-dō-nĭm.
pseudonymous—sū-dŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.
pshaw—shô, *not* shä.
psoas—sō′-ăs.
Psyche—sī′-kē.
See *Cnidus*.

psychic—sī′-kĭk.
psychical—sī′-kĭk-ăl.
psychology—sī-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.
ptarmigan—tär′-mĭg̃-ăn.
pterodactyl—tĕr-ō-dăk′-tĭl.
ptisan—tĭz′-ăn.
Worcester prefers tĭz-zăn′.

Ptolemaic—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭk.
See *Cnidus*.

Ptolemy—tŏl′-ē-mĭ.
See *Cnidus*.

ptyaline—tī′-ă-lĭn.
Also spelled *ptyalin*, and pronounced as above. See *aniline*.

publicist—pŭb′-lĭs-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pudding—pŏŏd′-ĭng, *not* pŏŏd′-ĭn.

Puebla—pwĕb′-lä.

puerile—pū′-ẽr-ĭl.
Stormonth's Dictionary says pū′-ẽr-il or pū′-ẽr-ĭl.

puerility—pū-ẽr-ĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Puerto Rico—pwĕr′-tō rē′-kō.

Puget (Sound)—pū′-jĕt.

pugnacious—pŭg-nā′-shŭs.

puisne—pū′-nĭ.

puissance—pū′-ĭs-ăns or pū-ĭs′-ăns.
Perry says pū-ĭs′-ăns.

puissant—pū′-ĭs-ănt or pū-ĭs′-ănt, *not* pwē′-sănt.
Worcester gives the first only.

pumice—pŭm′-ĭs.
Worcester and Stormonth prefer pū′-mĭs.

pumpkin—pŭmp′-kĭn, *not* pŭng′-kĭn.
A vulgar error.

Punjab—pŏŏn-jäb′.
Also spelled *Panjab* and *Punjaub*, and pronounced as above.

Purana—pū-rä′-nä.
Stormonth says pū-rā′-nă.

purport—pûr′-pōrt.
Stormonth says pẽr′-pŏrt.

purposive—pûr′-pō-sĭv, *not* pûr-pō′-sĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pursuivant—pûr′-swē-vănt.
purulent—pū′-rū-lĕnt.
Pusey (Dr.)—pū′-zĭ, *not* pū′-sĭ.
Puseyism—pū′-zĭ-ĭzm, *not* pū′-sĭ-ĭzm.
pustule—pŭst′-yūl.
pŭs′-tūl is preferred by Worcester.

Puteoli—pū-tē′-ō-lī.
See *Pozzuoli*.

pyæmia—pī-ē′-mĭ-å.
pygmean—pĭg-mē′-ăn.
Perry says pĭg′-mē-ăn.

Pylades—pĭl′-å-dēz, *not* pī-lā′-dēz.
pylorus—pī-lō′-rŭs.
pyramidal—pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.
pyramidical—pĭr-å-mĭd′-ĭk-ăl.
Pyrenees—pĭr′-ē-nēz.
pyrites—pĭr-ī′-tēz.
Stormonth gives pīr′-īts as a secondary pronunciation.

Pythagoras—pĭth-ăg′-ō-răs, *not* pī-thăg′-ō-răs.
Pythagorean—pĭth-å-gō′-rē-ăn or pĭth-ăg-ō-rē′-ăn.
Worcester gives the second only.

python—pī′-thŏn.
pythoness—pĭth′-ō-nĕs.
pyx—pĭks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Q

quadrille—kwȧ-drĭl′ or kȧ-drĭl′.
Worcester gives the last only. Stormonth prefers kă-drĭl′, and Haldeman kwŏd-rĭl′ or kā-drĭl′.

quadrumana—kwŏd-rū′-mȧ-nȧ, *not* kwŏd-rū-mā′-nȧ. See *bimana.*

quadrupedal—kwŏd-rū′-pē-dăl, *not* kwŏd-rū-pē′-dăl.

quaff—kwȧf, *not* kwăf.
Stormonth and Haldeman say kwäf. See *ask.*

quaggy—kwăg′-ĭ, *not* kwŏg′-ĭ.

quagmire—kwăg′-mīr, *not* kwŏg′-mīr.

qualm—kwäm, *not* kwôm.

quandary—kwŏn′-dȧ-rĭ or kwŏn-dā′-rĭ.
Worcester prefers the second form. The first is the pronunciation generally heard; the second is supported by the most authorities.

quantivalence—kwŏn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns, *not* kwăn-tĭv′-ȧ-lĕns.

quarantine (n.)—kwŏr′-ăn-tēn.
Worcester says kwŏr-ăn-tēn′, thus making no distinction in *accent* between the noun and the verb.

quarantine (vb.)—kwŏr-ăn-tēn′.

quarrel—kwŏr′-ĕl, *not* kwôr′-ĕl.

quash—kwŏsh, *not* kwăsh.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quassia—kwŏsh′-ĭ-ȧ or kwăsh′-ĭ-ȧ.
Worcester gives the first only.

quaternary—kwȧ-tĕr′-nā-rĭ.
quaternion—kwȧ-tĕr′-nĭ-ŭn.
Quatre Bras—kȧ′-tr brȧ.
quay—kē.
Quebec—kwē-bĕk′, *not* kwē′-bĕk.
querulous—kwĕr′-yū-lŭs.
queue—kyū.
quietus—kwī-ē′-tŭs.
Quincy (Mass.)—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
" *Quincy* granite.

quinine—kwī′-nīn or kwĭn-īn′(Web.); kwĭn-īn′ or kwĭn′-īn (Wor.); kwĭn′-īn (Imp.); Webster (1900) gives also kwĭn-ēn′.
The pronunciation kĭn-ēn′, though without dictionary authority, is very common.

quinsy—kwĭn′-zĭ, *not* kwĭn′-sĭ.
Spelled also *quinsey* and pronounced as above.

Quirinal—kwĭr′-ĭn-ăl or kwĭr-ī′-năl.
Quito—kē′-tō.
qui vive—kē vēv′, *not* kwē vēv′.
quixotic—kwĭks-ŏt′-ĭk.
quoin—kwoin or koin.
Stormonth gives the last only.

quoit—kwoit or koit.
Stormonth says koit or kwoit.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quoth—kwōth or kwŭth.
Stormonth gives the first only.

R

rabbi—răb′-bī or răb′-bĭ.
"In reading the Scripture, it should be pronounced răb′-bī."—*Walker*.

Rabelais — räb-lā′; rä-bĕl-ā′ or rä-blā′ (Biog.).

rabies—rā′-bĭ-ēz.

Raca—rā′-kȧ.

racemous—răs′-ē-mŭs or rȧ-sē′-mŭs.

Rachel (actress)—rä-shĕl′.

racial—rā′-shăl.
Worcester says rā′-shē-ăl.

Racine—rä-sēn′.
răs-sēn′ is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

radish—răd′-ĭsh, *not* rĕd′-ĭsh.

Raffaele—räf-fä-ĕl′-lä.
See *Raphael*.

ragoût—rä-gōō′.

Rahway—rô′-wā.

raillery—răl′-ĕr-ĭ or rā′-lĕr-ĭ; rā′-lĕr-ĭ is preferred by Stormonth.

raison d'être—rā-zôN′ dātr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

raisonné—rā-zō-nā′.
rajah—rä′-jä or rā′-jȧ.
Stormonth prefers rā′-jȧ. See *raja.*
Raleigh (city)—rô′-lĭ.
Raleigh (Sir Walter)—rô′-lĭ.
Rama—rä′-mä.
Ramayana—rä-mä′-yȧ-nȧ (Web.); răm-ä-yä′-nä (Wor.); răm-ā′-ăn-ă (Stor.); rä-mä′-yä-nä (Biog.).
Rambouillet de—dŭ răN-bōō-yā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Rameses—răm′-ē-sēz.
Stormonth prefers rȧ-mē′-sēz.
Ramillies—răm′-ĭl-ēz; Fr. pron. rä-mēl-yē′ or rä-mē-yē′.
ranchero—răn-chā′-rō (Web.); răn-chā′-rō (Wor.).
rancor—răng′-kẽr, *not* răn′-kẽr.
Rangoon—răng-gōōn′.
ransack—răn′-săk, *not* răm′-săk.
rapacious—rȧ-pā′-shŭs.
Raphael—răf′-ȧ-ĕl; rā′-fȧ-ĕl or rä′-fä-ĕl (Biog.).
See *Raffaele.*
Raphaelite—răf′-ȧ-ĕl-īt.
Rapidan—răp-ĭd-ăn′, *not* răp′-ĭd-ăn.
rapier—rā′-pĭ-ẽr.
Haldeman says rā′-pyẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rapine—răp′-ĭn.

The New Imperial says răp′-īn.

raspberry—răz′-bĕr-ĭ.

răs′-bĕr-ĭ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Walker. Haldeman says ráz′-bĕr-ĭ.

rather—răth′-ẽr or rä′-thẽr, *not* rŭ′-thẽr.

The first is the pronunciation of many orthoëpists, including Webster and Worcester. Stormonth, Haldeman, Smart, and Knowles say rä′-thẽr, which is perhaps more frequently heard.

ratio—rā′-shĭ-ō or rā′-shō.

Worcester gives the first only; and Haldeman, the last only.

ration—rā′-shŭn or răsh′-ŭn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

rational—răsh′-ŭn-ăl.

"It is very common in the U. S. to pronounce *rational* and *national* with the first syllable long—rā′-tional, nā′-tional; but this mode is not countenanced by any of the English orthoëpists."—*Wor.*

rationale—răsh-ŭn-ā′-lē (Web.); răsh-ē-ō-nā′-lē (Wor.); răsh-ō-nā′-lē (Imp.).

rationalist—răsh′-ŭn-ăl-ĭst.

rationality—răsh-ŭn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ; răsh-ē-ō-năl′-ĭt-ĭ (Wor.).

ratlines—răt′-lĭnz, *not* răt′-līnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ravenous—răv′-n-ŭs.
Reading—rĕd′-ĭng.
real—rē′-ăl, *not* rēl,
realization—rē-ăl-ĭz-ā′-shŭn, *not* rē-ăl-ī-zā′-shŭn.
really—rē′-ăl-ĭ, *not* rē′-lĭ.
Réaumur de—dŭ rā-ō-mūr′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
Récamier—rā-kă-mē-ā′.
receptivity—rĕs-ĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ or rē-sĕp-tĭv′-ĭt-ĭ.
recess—rē-sĕs′.
Worcester says: "Although all the orthoëpists accent this word on the second syllable, yet we often hear it pronounced with the accent on the first."
Rechabite—rē′-kăb-īt.
réchauffé—rā-shō-fā′.
recherché—rŭ-shâr-shā′.
recipe—rĕs′-ĭp-ē.
reciprocity—rĕs-ĭ-prŏs′-ĭt-ĭ.
recital—rē-sī′-tăl.
recitative—rĕs-ĭ-tă-tēv′.
See *amber-gris*.
reclamation—rĕk-lă-mā′-shŭn, *not* rē-klā-mā′-shŭn.
recluse—rē-klūs′.
Stormonth says rĕ-klōōs′, and Haldeman rē-klōōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

recognizable—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nī-zá-bl or rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-á-bl.

Haldeman prefers the second. The New Imperial gives the first only.

recognizance—rē-kŏg̃′-nĭz-ăns or rē-kŏn′-ĭz-ăns.

Worcester gives the first only.

Smart says: "In the general sense, the *g* is sounded; in professional, legal sense, it is usually sunk."

recognize—rĕk′-ŏg̃-nīz.

"Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rē-kŏg̃′-nīz."—*Wor.*

recompense—rĕk′-ŏm-pĕns.

recondite—rĕk′-ŏn-dīt or rē-kŏn′-dīt.

reconnaissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭs-ăns.

See *reconnoissance.*

reconnoissance—rē-kŏn′-ĭs-ăns.

See *reconnaissance.*

reconnoiter—rĕk-ŏn-oi′-tĕr, *not* rē-kŏn-oi′-tĕr.

record (n.)—rĕk′-ẽrd.

record (vb.)—rē-kôrd′.

See *absent.*

recourse—rē-kōrs′.

recreant—rĕk′-rē-ănt.

recreate (refresh)—rĕk′-rē-āt.

recreate (create anew)—rē-krē-āt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

recusancy—rē-kū′-zăn-sĭ or rĕk′-yū-zăn-sĭ.
Stormonth says rĕk′-yū-zăn-sĭ.

recusant—rē-kū′-zănt.
Worcester gives rĕk′-yū-zănt as a secondary pronunciation.

redivivus—rĕd-ĭv-ī′-vŭs.
redolent—rĕd′-ō-lĕnt.
refectory—rē-fĕk′-tō-rĭ.
referable—rĕf′-ĕr-à-bl, *not* rē-fĕr′-à-bl.
referrible—rē-fĕr′-rĭ-bl.
reflex (n.)—rē′-flĕks; formerly rē-flĕks′.
Worcester and Stormonth also say rē′-flĕks.

reflex (adj.)—rē′-flĕks.
refluent—rĕf′-lū-ĕnt, *not* rē-flū′-ĕnt.
refragable—rĕf′-rà-gà-bl.
refuse (n.)—rĕf′-yūs.
refuse (vb.)—rē-fūz′.
refutable—rē-fū′-tà-bl, *not* rĕf′-yū-tà-bl.
The New Imperial says rē-fū′-tà-bl or rĕf′-yū-tà-bl. See *irrefutable*.

regalia—rē-gā′-lĭ-à.
regatta—rē-găt′-à.
régime—rā-zhēm′.
regress (n.)—rē′-grĕs.
regress (vb.)—rē-grĕs′.
See *absent*.

Reichsrath—rīĸs′-rät.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Reichstadt—rīĸ′-stät.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Reichstag—rīĸ′-stäg.
For ĸ and g, see p. 28.

Reikiavik—rī′-kĭ-ä-vĭk.
See *Reykjavik.*

Reinhold—rīn′-hōlt.

relaxation—rē-lăks-ā′-shŭn.
Worcester says rĕl-ăks-ā′-shŭn.

relict—rĕl′-ĭkt.

relievo—rē-lē′-vō.
See *rilievo.*

reliquary—rĕl′-ĭ-kwā-rĭ.

Rembrandt—rĕm′-brănt; Dutch pron. rĕm′-bränt.

remediable—rē-mē′-dĭ-ä-bl.
Perry says re-mĕd′-ĭ-ä-bl.

remediless—rē-mĕd′-ĭ-lĕs or rĕm′-ē-dĭ-lĕs.
Worcester prefers the second.
"By some orthoëpists the accent is placed on the first syllable, which would be well if there were no derivatives; but *remedilessly*, *remedilessness*, require the accent on the second syllable."—*Webster.*

remonstrate—rē-mŏn′-strāt.

Rémusat de—dŭ rā-mü-zä′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

renaissance—rē-nā′-săns; Fr. pron. rŭ-nā-săNs′.
Worcester says rē-nā′-săns. For ăN, see p. 26.

Renan—rŭ-năN′; anglicized, rē′-năn or rē-năn′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

rendez-vous—rĕn′-dĕ-vōō; Fr. pron. răN′-dā-vōō.
rĕn′-dē-vōōz is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. For ăN, see p. 26.

Rensselaer—rĕn′-sē-lĕr.

rentes—rănt; Fr. pron. răNt.
For ăN, see p. 26.

renunciation—rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn or shĭ.
Stormonth and Haldeman also say rē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shŭn.

reparable—rĕp′-à-rà-bl, *not* rē-pâr′-à-bl.

repartee—rĕp-ar-tē′.

répertoire—rĕp-ĕr-twär; Fr. pron. rā-pâr-twär′.

repertory—rĕp′-ĕr-tō-rĭ.

replevin—rē-plĕv′-ĭn.

replica—rĕp′-lĭk-à.

repoussé—rŭ-pōō-sā′.

reprimand (n.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ănd.

reprimand (vb.)—rĕp′-rĭm-ănd.

reptile—rĕp′-tĭl.
Stormonth says rĕp′-tīl.

reputable—rĕp′-yū-tà-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

requiem—rē′-kwĭ-ĕm.

rĕk′-wĭ-ĕm is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. Haldeman says rĕk′-wĭ-ĕm or rē′-kwĭ-ĕm.

reredos—rēr′-dŏs ; rē′-rē-dŏs (Stor.).

research—rē-sĕrch′, *not* rē′-sĕrch.

reservoir—rĕz′-ẽr-vwôr.

resignation—rĕz-ĭg̃-nā′-shŭn, *not* rĕs-ĭg̃-nā′-shŭn.

resin—rĕz′-ĭn.

resoluble—rĕz′-ō-lū-bl; rĕz′-ŏ-lo͝o-bl (Stor.).

resonance—rĕz′-ō-năns.

resource—rē-sōrs′, *not* rē′-sōrs.

respirable—rē-spī′-rȧ-bl or rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl.

Perry and Knowles say rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl. Haldeman gives rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl as a secondary form ; and the New Imperial says rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-bl or rē-spī′-rȧ-bl.

respirator—rĕs′-pĭr-ā-tẽr, *not* rē-spī′-rā-tẽr.

respiratory—rē-spī′-rȧ-tō-rĭ or rĕs′-pĭr-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

respite (n. and vb.)—rĕs′-pĭt, *not* rē-spīt′.

restaurant—rĕs′-tō-rȧnt or rĕs′-tō-räng.

The first is the better pronunciation of this word. The second (once preferred by Webster), is a poor imitation of the French pronunciation (rĕs-tō-rȧN′). For ȧN, see p. 26.

restaurateur—rās-tō-rȧ-tẽr′.

Worcester says rĕs-tō′-rä-tūr. Fr. pron. rĕs-tō-rä-tör′. For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

restorative—rē-stō′-rā-tĭv, *not* rē-stŏr′-ā-tĭv.
résumé—rā-zo͝o-mā′; Fr. pron. rā-zü-mā′.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester says rĕz-ū-mā′; and Stormonth, rā-zo͝o′-mā.

retail (n.)—rē′-tāl.
retail (vb.)—rē-tāl′.

See *absent*.

retailer—rē-tā′-lĕr or rē′-tā-lĕr.

"This word, like the noun *retail*, is often, perhaps generally, accented on the first syllable in America."—*Webster*.

retardation—rē-tär-dā′-shŭn.

Worcester says rĕt-är-dā′-shŭn.

retch—rĕch or rēch.

Worcester prefers rēch, which is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth.

reticent—rĕt′-ĭs-ĕnt, *not* rē-tī′-sĕnt.
reticule—rĕt′-ĭ-kūl.
retina—rĕt′-ĭn-ā.
retributive—rē-trĭb′-yū-tĭv.
retroact—rē-trō-ăkt′ or rĕt-rō-ăkt′.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retroaction—rē-trō-ăk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-ăk′-shŭn.

Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

retrocede—rē′-trō-sēd or rĕt′-rō-sēd.

retrocession — rē-trō-sĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-sĕsh′-ŭn.
Worcester gives the first only.

retrograde—rē′-trō-grād or rĕt′-rō-grād.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrogression—rē-trō-grĕsh′-ŭn or rĕt-rō-grĕsh′-ŭn.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrospect—rē′-trō-spĕkt or rĕt′-rō-spĕkt.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrospection—rē-trō-spĕk′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-spĕk′-shŭn.
Worcester gives the second only.

retroversion — rē-trō-vĕr′-shŭn or rĕt-rō-vĕr′-shŭn.
Worcester gives the second only.

retrovert—rē′-trō-vĕrt or rĕt′-rō-vĕrt.
Worcester gives the second only.

reveillé—rĕ-vāl′-yā.
"In the United States service, commonly pronounced rĕv-à-lē′."—*Webster*. Worcester and Haldeman prefer rē-vāl′. Soule and Wheeler remark: "Although Smart authorizes the pronunciation rā-vāl′ only, yet he says, in a note, 'also pronounced rā-vāl′-yā.'"

revenue—rĕv′-ē-nū.
In poetry, sometimes pronounced rē-vĕn′-yū.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

reverie—rĕv′-ẽr-ĭ or rĕv-ẽr-ē′.
Cooley, Cull, and Stormonth say **rĕv′-ẽr-ĭ.**
See *revery.*

revery—rĕv′-ẽr-ĭ.
See *reverie.*

revocable—rĕv′-ō-ka-bl, *not* rē-vō′-ka-bl.

revolt—rē-vōlt′ or rē-vŏlt′.

revolting—rē-vōlt′-ĭng or rē-vŏlt′-ĭng.
Worcester and Stormonth give the first only.

Reykjavik—rīk′-yä-vĭk.
See *Reikiavik.*

reynard—rā′-nẽrd or rĕn′-ẽrd.
Worcester prefers the second.

Rheims—rēmz ; Fr. pron. rĂNs.
Also spelled *Reims*, and pronounced as above. For ĂN, see p. 26.

rheum—rūm.

rheumatism — rū′-ma-tĭzm, *not* rŏŏm′-a-tĭzm.

rhizoma—rī-zō′-ma.

Rhodes—rōdz.

rhomb—rŏmb or rŏm. See *rhumb.*
Worcester prefers rŭmb. Stormonth says rŏm. According to Walker, "In the mathematical term *rhomb*, the *b* is always heard."

rhythm—rĭthm or rĭthm, *not* rĭth′-ŭm.

rythmic—rĭth′-mĭk or rĭth′-mĭk.
Worcester gives the first only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rhythmical—rĭth′-mĭk-ăl or rĭth′-mĭk-ăl.
Worcester gives the first only.

ribald—rĭb′-ăld, *not* rī′-bôld.

Ricardo—rē-kär′-dō.

Ricci—rē′-chē.

Richelieu de—dŭ rĭsh-ĕl-ōō′; Fr. pron. dŭ rēsh-lē-ö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Richter—rĭĸ′-tĕr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

ricochet (n.)—rĭk-ō-shā′ or rĭk′-ō-shĕt.

ricochet (vb.)—rĭk-ō-shĕt′.

ridiculous—rĭd-ĭk′-yū-lŭs, *not* rĭd-ĭk′-lŭs.

Riesen-Gebirge—rē′-zĕn gĕb-ērg′-ĕ.
For g, see p. 28.

Riga—rē′-gȧ.

Rigel—rī′-gĕl.

rile—rīl.
"The proper orthography of this word is *roil;* but *rile* is not uncommon, especially in colloquial and humorous language."—*Webster.* See *roil.*

rilievo—rē-lyā′-vō.
See *relievo.*

rind—rīnd, *not* rīn.
Pronounce the *d.*

rinderpest—rĭn′-dĕr-pĕst, *not* rīn′-dĕr-pĕst.

rinse—rĭns, *not* rĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rio Grande—rī′-ō-grănd; Sp. pron. rē′-ō grän′-dā.

Rio Janeiro—rī′-ō jā-nē′-rō or rē′-ō zhä-nā′-rō.

rise (n.)—rīs or rīz; rīz (C.).

Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say rīz.

Walker says: "This word very properly takes the pure sound of *s* to distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc., for we sometimes hear 'the *rise* and fall of the Roman empire,' 'the *rise* and fall of provisions,' etc., with the *s* like the *z* The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers."

rise (vb.)—rīz.

Riviera—rē-vē-ā′-rä.

rivière—rēv-yâr′.

Rivinus—rē-vē′-nŭs.

Rivoli—rē′-vō-lē.

Rizzio—rĭt′-sē-ō.

Roanoke—rō-å-nōk′.

Accent the final syllable.

Robespierre de—dŭ rō′-bĕs-pēr; Fr. pron. dŭ rŏb-ĕs-pyâr′.

robust—rō-bŭst′, *not* rō′-bŭst.

Rochambeau de—dŭ rō-shäN-bō′.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rochefort—rŏsh-fōr′.

rococo—rō-kō′-kō.

Roderigo—rō-dā-rē′-gō.

Rodriguez—rō-drē′-gĕth.

See *Lopez.*

Rohan de—dŭ rō-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

roil—roil, *not* rīl.

Webster says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, *oi* was extensively pronounced like long *i*, as *jine* for *join*, *rile* for *roil*, etc.; but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes." See *rile.*

Rokeby—rōōk′-bĭ.

Roland—rō′-lănd; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Rollin—rŏl′-ĭn; Fr. pron. rō-läN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Rollo—rŏl′-ō. See *Rolla.*

romance—rō-măns′; more properly rō-mȧns′; *not* rō′-măns.

Webster says that no orthoëpist has given any sanction to rō′-măns, although it is a pronunciation frequently heard in America.

Romanof—rō-mä′-nŏf.

Romilly—rŏm′-ĭl-ĭ.

Romola—rŏm′-ō-lȧ.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster's International Dictionary.

The editor of the New York Tribune is of

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the following opinion : "rŏm′-ō-lå, rō′-mō-lå, or rō-mō′-lå. All three used; I don't know that the dispute was ever authoritatively settled."

roof—rōōf, *not* rŏŏf.
See *broom.*

rook—rŏŏk.
Worcester says rōōk or **rŏŏk.**

room—rōōm, *not* rŏŏm.
See *broom.*

root—rōōt, *not* rŏŏt.
See *broom.*

Roquefort—rōk-fōr′.

Rosalind—rŏz′-å-lĭnd.

Rosaline—rŏz′-å-lĭn or **rŏz′-å-līn.**

Rosamond—rŏz′-å-mŭnd.

Roscommon—rŏs-kŏm′-ŏn.

roseate—rō′-zē-āt.
Worcester prefers rō′-zhē-āt.

roseola—rō-zē′-ō-lå, *not* rō-zē-ō′-lå, the common pronunciation.

Rosicrucian—rŏz-ĭ-krū′-shăn.

rosin—rŏz′-ĭn.

Rossetti—rŏs-sĕt′-ē.

Rossini—rŏs-sē′-nē.

Rostoptchin—rŏs-tŏp-chēn′.

rostrum—rŏs′-trŭm, *not* rō′-strŭm.

Rothschild—rōs′-chīld; Ger. pron. **rōt′-shĭlt.**

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

roué—rōō-ā′.

Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

Rouen—rōō′-ĕn ; Fr. pron. rōō-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

rouge—rōōzh.

rout—rowt.

route—rōōt or rowt.

The New Imperial says rōōt.

According to Webster : "Most of the orthoëpists who have succeeded Walker give the preference to *rōōt ;* but *rowt* is perhaps the more common pronunciation in the United States."

routine—rōō-tēn′.

See *amber-gris.*

rowel—row′-ĕl.

Do not say rō′-ĕl.

Rowland—rō′-lănd.

"A *Rowland* for an Oliver."

Royer-Collard—rwä′-yā kŏl-lär′.

Rozinante—rŏz-ĭn-ăn′-tē.

rubeola—rū-bē′-ō-lȧ, *not* rū-bē-ō′-lȧ.

Rubinstein—rōō′-bĭn-stīn.

Rucellai—rōō-chĕl-ī′.

"The *Rucellai* Gardens."

rude—rūd.

rudiment—rū′-dĭm-ĕnt.

ruffian—rŭf′-yăn or rŭf′-ĭ-ăn.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only.

See *ruffianism.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rule—rūl.
rural—rū′-răl.
Russia—rŭsh′-å or rōō′-shå, *not* rŭsh′-ĭ-å nor rōō′-shĭ-å.
Russian—rŭsh′-ăn or rōō′-shăn.
ruthless—rūth′-lĕs.
Ruy Blas—rōō′-ē blăs.
Ruysdael—rois′-dăl.
Ruyter de—dŭ rī′-tĕr ; Dutch pron. dŭ roi′-tĕr.
Ryswick—rĭz′-wĭk ; Dutch pron. rīs′-vīk.

S

Sabacthani—sā-băk′-thā-nī or sā-băk-thā′-nī.
Sabaoth—săb′-ā-ŏth or sā-bā′-ŏth.
Sabeans—sā-bē′-ănz.
Sabines—sā′-bīnz or săb′-ĭnz ; så′-bēnz is frequently heard.
"The Rape of the *Sabines*."
sabot—sä-bō′.
Sabrina—så-brī′-nå, *not* så-brē′-nå.
Milton's "Comus."
saccharine—săk-å-rīn or săk′-å-rĭn, *not* săk′-å-rēn.
Stormonth says săk′ kă-rīn or rĭn.
sacerdotal—săs-ĕr-dō′-tăl, *not* sä-sĕr-dō′-tăl.
Perry says sā-sĕr-dō′-tăl.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sachem—sā′-chĕm, *not* săch′-ĕm.

sachet—sä-shā′.

Worcester's pronunciation (săsh-ā′) is the one generally heard.

Saco—sô′-kō.

sacrament—săk′-rȧ-mĕnt, *not* sā′-krȧ-mĕnt.

Walker says: "This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies of the language."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice" [of making the a *long* in the first syllable].

sacrifice (n.)—săk′-rĭf-īz.

Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say săk′-rĭf-ĭs. Haldeman says săk′-rĭf-ĭs. See *sacrament*.

sacrifice (vb.)—săk′-rĭf-īz.

Stormonth says săk′-rĭf-ĭs. Worcester says: "In the words *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and *discern*, *c* is allowed, by the common consent of orthoëpists, and by general usage, to take the sound of *z*. Some speakers, however, pronounce *sacrifice* with the proper sound of *c* soft, and Smart countenances this pronunciation of it when used as a noun: yet he says it is 'the practice of most speakers [to pronounce it *sacrifize*], and according to this practice is the word marked in all former pronouncing dictionaries.'" See *sacrament*.

sacrilege—săk′-rĭl-ĕj.

See *sacrament*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sacrilegious—săk-rĭl-ē′-jŭs, *not* săk-rĭl-ĭj′-ŭs.
Almost always mispronounced.

sacristan—săk′-rĭs-tăn.
sacristy—săk′-rĭs-tĭ.
See *sacrament.*

sacrum—sā′-krŭm.
Sadducee—săd′-yū-sē.
Sadowa—sä-dō′-vä.
saengerfest—sâng′-ĕr-fĕst.
Safed—sä-fĕd′.
saga—sā′-gȧ.
sagacious—sȧ-gā′-shŭs, *not* sȧ-găsh′-ŭs.
sagittal—săj′-ĭt-ăl.
Knowles says săj-ĭt′-ăl.

Sagittarius—săj-ĭt-ā′-rĭ-ŭs.
sagittary—săj′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
Saguenay—săg-ĕn-ā′, *not* săg′-ĕn-ā; sä-gĕn-ā′ (Gaz.).
Sahara—sȧ-hä′-rä.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives as a secondary pronunciation, sä′-hä-rä.

said—sĕd.
Said (Port)—sä-ēd′.
Saïda (ancient Sidon)—sī′-dä.
Saïgon—sä-ē-gŏn′.
St. Alban's—sānt ôl′-bănz.
St. Augustine (city)—sānt ô′-gŭs-tēn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p* 37.)

St. Augustine (Church-father)—sānt ô'-gŭs-tīn or sānt ô-gŭs'-tĭn.
"It must be admitted that the best modern usage, at least in this country, is in favor of Augus'tine (ô-gŭs'-tĭn)."—*Biog.*

St. Bernard de Menthon—săN bĕr-närʹ dŭ măN-tôNʹ.
For ăN, ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Cecilia—sānt sē-sĭlʹ-ĭ-ȧ; It. pron. sänʹ-tä chā-chēʹ-lē-ä.

St. Cloud—sānt klowdʹ; Fr. pron. săN klo͞oʹ.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Croix—sānt kroiʹ; Fr. pron. săN krwäʹ.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Cyr—săN sērʹ.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Denis—sānt dĕnʹ-ĭs; Fr. pron. săN dĕn-ēʹ.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Francis Xavier—sānt frănʹ-sĭs zăvʹ-ĭ-ĕr; Sp. pron. hä-vē-ârʹ; Fr. pron. gzä-vē-āʹ.

St. Gothard—săN gō-tärʹ.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Helena (mother of Constantine)—sānt hĕlʹ-ē-nȧ.
See *St. Helena* (island).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Helena (island)—sānt hĕl-ē′-nȧ.

"Some persons, aiming to be more accurate than ordinary speakers, place the accent on the first syllable of this name—HEL′-ENA. This is unquestionably the correct accentuation of the name of St. Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great; and though it is probable that the island derived its appellation originally from her, not only is the present pronunciation of its name so thoroughly established that it would be idle to attempt to change it, but this very pronunciation is supported by the analogy of the original Greek itself."—*Gaz.*

St. Hilaire de—dŭ săN-tē-lâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Leger—sānt lĕj′-ẽr or sĭl′-ĭn-jẽr.

săl′-ĭn-jẽr is also heard.

St. Louis (Missouri)—sānt lo͞o′-ĭs or sānt lo͞o′-ĭ.

St. Michael—sānt mī′-kĕl.

Not to be confounded with *St. Michel* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Normandy.

St. Michel—săN mē-shĕl′.

For ăN, see p. 26. Not to be confounded with *St. Michael* (which see), a similar mountain on the coast of Cornwall.

St. Pierre de—dŭ săN pyâr′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Simon de—dŭ sānt sī′-mŏn ; Fr. pron. dŭ săN sē-môN′.
For ăN and ôN, see pp. 26 and 27.

St. Vincent de Paul—sānt vĭn′-sĕnt dŭ pôl ; Fr. pron. săN văN-säN′ dŭ pŏl.
For ăN and äN, see p. 26.

Sainte-Beuve—săNt-böv′.
For ăN and ö, see pp. 26 and 25.

sal volatile—săl vō-lăt′-ĭl-ē.
Webster says : "Popularly pronounced săl vŏl′-ā-tĭl."

Sala (George Augustus)—sā′-lä, *not* sä-lä′.

salaam—sä-läm′.
See *salam*.

Saladin—săl′-ăd-ĭn.

salam—sä-läm′.
See *salaam*.

Salanio—sä-lä′-nē-ō.

Salarino—sä-lä-rē′-nō.

Salic—săl′-ĭk, *not* sā′-lĭk.

salicylic—săl-ĭ-sĭl′-ĭk.

salient—sā′-lĭ-ĕnt.
Knowles says sāl′-yĕnt.

salina—sȧ-lī′-nȧ, *not* sȧ-lē′-nȧ.

saline—sā′-līn or sȧ-līn′
Worcester gives the second only. Do not say sā-lēn′.

saliva—sȧ-lī′-vȧ or sȧ-lē′-vȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

salmon—săm′-ŭn, *not* sä′-mŭn.
Salome—sȧ-lōm′ or sȧ-lō′-mē.
salon—sä-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Salonica—săl-ō-nē′-kȧ.
salt-rheum—sôlt′-rūm, *not* sôlt-rūm′.
salutary—săl′-yū-tā-rĭ.
salutatorian—sȧ-lū-tȧ-tō′-rĭ-ăn.
salutatory—sȧ-lū′-tȧ-tō-rĭ.
Salvator Rosa—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.
salve (ointment)—säv.
Worcester gives sälv, as a secondary pronunciation.

salve (interjection)—săl′-vē.
salver (plate)—săl′-vĕr, *not* sä′-vĕr.
Samarcand—săm-ăr-kănd′.
Samaritan—sȧ-măr′-ĭt-ăn, *not* sȧ-mā′-rĭt-ăn.
Samoa—sä-mō′-ä.
sanatorium—săn-ȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm.
San Diego—săn dē-ā′-gō.
San Joaquin—săn hō-ä-kēn′, almost wä-kēn′.
The *h* is strongly aspirated in this and the two succeeding words.

San José—săn hō-sā′.
See *San Joaquin.*

San Juan—săn hōō-ăn′.
See *San Joaquin.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

San Luis Potosi—săn lōō-ēs′ pō-tō-sē′.
San Salvador—săn săl-vă-dōr′.
Sancho Panza—săng′-kō păn′-zȧ, *not* săn′-chō păn′-zȧ; Sp. pron. săn′-chō păn′-thä.
See *Lopez.*

sandwich—sănd′-wĭch.
Worcester says sănd′-wĭj.

Sandys—săn′-dĭs or săndz.
See *Alnwick.*

sang-froid — säng-frwô′; Fr. pron. säN-frwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sangreal—săng′-grē-ăl.
Worcester says säN-grāl′ or säng-rā-ăl′. For ăN, see p. 26.

sangre azul—säng′-grā ä-thōōl′.
See *Lopez.*

sanguigenous—săng-gwĭj′-ē-nŭs.
sanguinary—săng′-gwĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* săn′-gwin-ā-rĭ.
sanguine—săng′-gwĭn, *not* săn′-gwĭn.
Sanhedrim—săn′-hē-drĭm, *not* săn-hē′-drĭm.
Haldeman says săn-ĕd′-rĭm or săn′-hĕd-rĭm.

sans (preposition)—sănz.
"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing."—*Shakespeare.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sans-culotte—sănz-kū-lŏt′; Fr. pron. săn kü-lŏt′.
For ăn and ü, see p. 26.

sans-souci — sŏng-sōō-sē′; Fr. pron. săn sōō-sē′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Santa Croce—sän′-tä krō′-chā.

Santa Cruz—sän′-tä krōōs, *not* săn′-tä krōōz.

Santa Fé—sän′-tä fā.

Santiago—sän-tē-ä′-gō.

Saône—sōn.

sapience—sā′-pĭ-ĕns.

sapphire—săf′-īr or săf′-ĕr.
Worcester gives the second only.

Saracen—săr′-ä-sĕn.

sarcenet—särs′-nĕt.

sarcophagus—sär-kŏf′-ä-gŭs.

Sardanapalus—sär-dä-nä-pā′-lŭs, *not* sär-dăn-ăp′-ä-lŭs.

sardine (fish)—sär′-dēn or sär-dēn′.
Worcester says sär′-dĭn or sär-dēn′.

sardonic—sär-dŏn′-ĭk.

sardonyx—sär′-dō-nĭks, *not* särd-ŏn′-ĭks.

Sarpedon—sär-pē′-dŏn.

sarsaparilla — sär-sä-pä-rĭl′-ä, *not* săs-pä-rĭl′-ä.
A word of *five* syllables when correctly pronounced.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Saskatchewan—săs-kăch′-ē-wôn.

satiate—sā′-shĭ-āt.

satiety—sā-tī′-ē-tĭ.

satin—săt′-ĭn, *not* săt′-n.

satire—săt′-īr.

In England often pronounced săt′-ẽr. Worcester gives sā′-tŭr, săt′-īr, and săt′-ẽr.

satrap—sā′-trăp or săt′-răp.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

Satsuma—săt-sō͞o′-mȧ.

saturnine—săt′-ŭr-nīn.

satyr—sā′-tẽr.

Worcester gives săt′-ẽr as a secondary form.

saucy—sô′-sĭ.

sauer-kraut—sowr′-krowt.

Sault—sō or sō͞o.

"The Long *Sault* Rapids."

saunter—sän′-tẽr.

sôn′-tẽr is Stormonth's pronunciation, and a secondary form of Worcester's. See *craunch*

sauve qui peut—sōv kē pö′.

For ö, see p. 25.

savage—săv′-āj, *not* săv′-ĭj.

See *damage, savagery*.

savant—sä-väN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Savary—sä-vä-rē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Savoie—sä-vwä′.
savoir-faire—săv-wär-fâr′.
Savonarola—sä-vō-nä-rō′-lä.
Savoy—sȧ-voi′; săv′-oi (Gaz.).
sawder—sô′-dẽr, *not* sŏd′-ẽr.
says—sĕz, *not* sāz.
scabies—skā′-bĭ-ēz.
scabious—skā′-bĭ-ŭs.
Scaevola (Mutius)—mū′-shŭs sĕv′-ō-lȧ.
scagliola—skăl-yō′-lȧ.
scald (poet)—skâld or skôld.

Worcester prefers skôld. Haldeman says skäld. See *scald* (to burn).

scalene—skȧ-lēn′, *not* skā′-lēn.
Scaliger—skăl′-ĭj-ẽr.
scallop—skŏl′-ŭp, *not* skăl′-ŭp.

"This word is irregular; for it ought to have the *a* in the first syllable like that in *tallow;* but the deep sound of *a* is too firmly fixed by custom to afford any expectation of a change. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Scott, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Nares, and Mr. Smith pronounce the *a* in the manner I have given it."—*Walker.*

scalpel—skăl′-pĕl, *not* skăl-pĕl′.
Scamander—skā-măn′-dẽr.
scarabæus—skăr-ȧ-bē′-ŭs.
scarabee—skăr′-ȧ-bē.
scaramouch—skăr′-ȧ-mowch.
scared—skârd, *not* skârt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scath—skăth.

Stormonth says **skāth.**

scathe—skāth.

Worcester, Stormonth, and **Haldeman say** skāth.

scathing—skāth′-ĭng or skăth′-ĭng.

scenic—sĕn′-ĭk or sē′-nĭk.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only ; Stormonth prefers sē′-nĭk.

Schaffhausen—shäf-how′-zĕn.

schedule—skĕd′-yūl ; in Eng., commonly shĕd′-yūl.

Worcester gives, in addition, shĕd′-yūl and sĕd′-yūl. These forms are very rarely heard in this country.

Scheele—shēl ; Swedish pron. shā′-lā.

In pronouncing this word, according to the Swedish, the first syllable should be prolonged in utterance. See *Scheele's Green.*

Scheherezade—shā-hā-rā-zä′-dā.

Scheldt—skĕlt.

"Often pronounced shĕld."—*Gaz.*

Schelling von—fŏn shĕl′-lĭng.

Schenectady—skĕn-ĕk′-tà-dĭ.

scherzo—skĕrt′-sō.

Scheveningen—sĸā′-vĕn-ĭng-ĕn.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Schiedam—sĸē-dăm′, *not* shē-dăm′.

For ĸ, see p. 28.

Schiehallion—shē-hăl′-yŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Schiller von—fŏn shĭl′-lĕr.
schism—sĭzm.
schismatic (n.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
schismatic (adj.)—sĭz-măt′-ĭk.
Worcester prefers sĭz′-mā-tĭk.

Schlegel von—fŏn shlā′-gĕl.
Schleiermacher—shlī′-ĕr-mäĸ-ĕr.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Schleswig-Holstein—shlĕs′-vĭG hōl′-stīn.
For G, see p. 28.

schnapps—shnăps or shnäps.
Schoharie—skō-hăr′-ĭ, *not* skō-hā′-rĭ.
Schönbrunn—shön′-bro͝on.
For ö, see p. 25.

Schopenhauer—shō′-pĕn-how-ĕr.
Schubert—sho͞o′-bĕrt.
schuetzenfest—shüt′-zĕn-fĕst.
For ü, see p. 26.

Schumann—sho͞o′-män.
Schurz (Carl)—sho͝orts.
Schuyler—skī′-lĕr.
Schuylkill—sko͞ol′-kĭl.
sciatica—sī-ăt′-ĭk-å, *not* sē-ăt′-ĭk-å.
Scilly (Islands)—sĭl′-ĭ.
sciolist—sī′-ō-lĭst.
scion—sī′-ŭn.
Scituate—sĭt′-yū-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sclav—sklăv or sklăv.

Also spelled *Sclave*, and pronounced as above. See *Slav*, *Slave*.

sclerotic—sklē-rŏt′-ĭk.

scoff—skŏf.

See *accost*.

Scone—skōōn, *not* skōn.

"The Chair of *Scone*."

scorbutic—skôr-bū′-tĭk.

Scribe (Eugène)—skrēb.

scrivener—skrĭv′-nĕr or skrĭv′-n-ĕr.

Stormonth pronounces it skrĭv′-ĕn-ĕr.

Scutari—skōō′-tä-rē, *not* skōō-tä′-rē.

scythe—sīth, *not* sīth.

'sdeath—sdĕth.

Worcester says sdēth.

seamstress—sēm′-strĕs or sĕm′-strĕs.

Worcester says sĕm′-strĕs. Stormonth and the New Imperial say sēm′-strĕs. See *sempstress*.

séance—sē′-ăns; Fr. pron. sā-ÄNs′.

For ÄN, see p. 26.

Sebastopol. See Sevastopol.

Secchi (Father)—sĕk′-ē.

seckel (pear)—sĕk′-l, *not* sĭk′-l.

secretary—sĕk′-rē-tā-rĭ, *not* sĕk′-ē-tā-rĭ.

secretory—sē-krē′-tō-rĭ or sē′-krē-tō-rĭ.

Stormonth gives the first only, which pronunciation is preferred by Worcester.

sects—sĕkts, *not* sĕks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sedan (chair)—sē-dăn′.
Stormonth says sĕd-ăn′.

Sedan—sē-dăn′; Fr. pron. sŭ-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

sedative—sĕd′-ā-tĭv.

sedlitz—sĕd′-lĭts.
See *seidlitz.*

Ségur de—dŭ sā-gür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

seidlitz—sĕd′-lĭts.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman pronounce this word sĕd′-lĭts. See *sedlitz.*

seigneur—sān-yör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

seigneurial—sēn-yū′-rĭ-ăl.
Worcester says sē-nū′-rē-ăl.

seignior—sēn′-yĕr.
"Most potent, grave, and reverend *seigniors.*"—*Shakespeare.*

seine (net)—sēn or sān.
Haldeman pronounces this word sān.

Seine (river)—sān.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says sān or sēn.

seismic—sīs′-mĭk.

seismography—sīs-mŏg′-rà-fĭ.

seismology—sīs-mŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Sejanus—sē-jā′-nŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

semester—sē-mĕs′-tĕr.

semi—sĕm′-ĭ.

Semiramide—sā-mē-rä-mē′-dā, *not* sĕm-ĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ē. See *Semiramis.*

Semiramis—sē-mĭr′-ä-mĭs.
See *Semiramide.*

Sempach—sĕm′-päĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

sempstress—sĕmp′-strĕs.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say sĕm′-strĕs. See *seamstress.*

Senegal—sĕn-ē-gôl′.

seneschal—sĕn′-ĕ-shăl.
"Formerly sĕn′-ĕs-kăl."—*Web.*

senile—sē′-nīl.
Perry says sē′-nĭl.

senna—sĕn′-ä.

Sennaar—sĕn-när′.

Sennacherib—sĕn-ăk′-ĕr-ĭb or sĕn-ä-kē′-rĭb.

señor—sän-yōr′.

sentient—sĕn′-shĭ-ĕnt or sĕn′-shĕnt.
Haldeman says sĕn′-shĕnt.

sepal—sē′-păl or sĕp′-ăl.

separable—sĕp′-ä-rä-bl.

sepulchre (n.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kĕr.

sepulchre (vb.)—sĕp′-ŭl-kĕr; once sē-pŭl′-kĕr.

sepulture—sĕp′-ŭl-tūr.

sequel—sē′-kwĕl.

sequelæ—sē-kwē′-lē, *not* sĕk′-wē-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sequestrate—sē-kwĕs′-trāt.
sequestration—sĕk-wĕs-trā′-shŭn or sē.
sequestrator—sĕk′-wĕs-trā-tĕr or sē′.
sequin—sē′-kwĭn, *not* sĕk′-wĭn.
seraglio—sē-răl′-yō or sē-räl′-yō.
seraphic—sē-răf′-ĭk.
Serapis—sē-rā′-pĭs.

Worcester says that this word is pronounced sĕr′-ā-pĭs in *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

sergeant—sär′-jĕnt or sĕr′-jĕnt.

Custom and dictionary authority are decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation. See *serjeant.*

series—sē′-rēz or sē′-rĭ-ēz.

Worcester and Stormonth give the last only.

Seringapatam—sē-rĭng-gā-pā-tăm′.
serjeant—sär′-jĕnt or sĕr′-jĕnt.

See *sergeant.*

serpentine—sĕr′-pĕn-tīn, *not* sĕr′-pĕn-tēn.
Servetus—sĕr-vē′-tŭs.
servile—sĕr′-vĭl.

Stormonth says sĕr′-vīl or vĭl.

sesame—sĕs′-ā-mē.

sĕs′-ăm is an old pronunciation of Webster's.

Sesostris—sē-sŏs′-trĭs.
sessile—sĕs′-ĭl.
sesterce—sĕs′-tĕrs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sevastopol—sĕv-ăs-tō′-pŏl ; Russian pron. sā-väs-tō′-pōl.

Also spelled *Sebastopol* and pronounced as above.

"We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that not only the inhabitants of the town itself, but *educated* Russians everywhere, INVARIABLY speak it with the accent as above given. In England, although Sebas′topol is a common pronunciation, Sevasto′pol is said to be gaining ground among the educated classes."—*Gaz.*

sevennight—sĕn′-nīt or nĭt.

Webster says : "V is never silent except in *sevennight.*"

several—sĕv′-ĕr-ăl, *not* sĕv′-răl.

Severus—sē-vē′-rŭs.

Sévigné de—dŭ sā-vēn-yā′.

Seville—sĕv′-ĭl or sē-vĭl′.

Sèvres—sāvr ; sĕvr or sâvr (Gaz.).

sew—sō.

sewer (one who sews)—sō′-ĕr.

sewer (drain)—sū′-ĕr.

Worcester says sōō′-ĕr or shōr.

sewer (servant)—sū′-ĕr.

Seychelles—sā-shĕl′.

Shadrach—shā′-drăk.

Shah—shä.

shako—shăk′-ō.

Worcester says shā′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shampoo—shăm-pōō′.
sha'n't—shänt.

Stormonth says shănt. See note under *can't*.

Shawangunk—shŏng′-gŭm.
sheaths—shēths.

Worcester says shēthz.

Sheboygan—shē-boi′-găn.
Shechem—shē′-kĕm, *not* shĕk′-ĕm.
Shechemite—shē′-kĕm-īt, *not* shĕk′-ĕm-īt.
sheik—shēk.

Stormonth says shēk or shāk.

"The pronunciation of Arabic scholars is more nearly shāk."—*Webster*.

shekel—shĕk′-l.

Perry says shē′-kĕl.

shekinah—shē-kī′-nȧ.

Worcester prefers shĕk′-ĭn-ȧ. Also spelled *shechinah* and pronounced as above.

Shenandoah (Valley)—shĕn-ăn-dō′-ȧ, *not* shĕn′-ăn-dō-ȧ.
Sheol—shē′-ōl.

Worcester says shē′-ŏl.

shew—shō, formerly shū.
shewn—shōn.
shibboleth—shĭb′-ō-lĕth, *not* sĭb′-ō-lĕth.

"A word, the pronunciation of which was made a criterion, whereby the Gileadites discovered the Ephraimites to be their enemies, and not Gileadites, as they pretended to be.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

the Ephraimites pronouncing the word *sib*boleth (sĭb'-ō-lĕth), from inability to sound the aspirate. See *Judges* xi., 15–17, and xii., 1–6."—*Worcester.*

Shinar—shī'-när.

"The Plain of *Shinar.*"

shire—shīr or shēr.

Worcester prefers the second pronunciation. Stormonth says shīr.

"Walker observes that 'this word, when unaccented at the end of words, as Nottingham*shire*, Wilts*hire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*'; and this statement is repeated by some of the orthoëpists and lexicographers who have succeeded him. But whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shir* or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster.*

shone—shōn or shŏn.

shŏn is preferred by Worcester.

short-lived—shôrt'-līvd, *not* shôrt-līvd'.

shough (dog)—shŏk. See *shough* (*interj.*).

shough (interj.)—shōō. See *shough* (*dog*).

shriek—shrēk, *not* srēk.

shrill—shrĭl, *not* srĭl.

shrine—shrīn, *not* srīn.

shrink—shrĭngk, *not* srĭngk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shrub—shrŭb, *not* srŭb.
shrug—shrŭg̃, *not* srŭg̃.
shumac—shū′-măk.
See *sumach.*
shut—shŭt.
Never say shĕt.

Siam—sī-ăm′ or sē-äm′.
Siamese—sī-ą-mēz′ or mēs′.
See *Chinese.*

Siasconset—sī-ăs-kŏn′-sĕt.
Appleton's Guide to the U. S. says skŏn′-sĕt.

sibyl—sĭb-ĭl.
sibylline—sĭb′-ĭl-īn.
Smart says sĭb′-ĭl-ĭn.

Sichæus—sī-kē′-ŭs.
Sichem—sī′-kĕm.
Siddhârta—sĭd-här′-tą.
Siegfried—sēg̃′-frēd; Ger. pron. zēg̃′-frēt.
For G, see p. 28. *S* initial, in German, is pronounced like *z* in *maze.*

Sierra Leone—sĭ-ĕr′-rą lē-ō′-nē; Sp. pron. sē-ĕr′-rą lą-ō′-ną.
siesta—sē-ĕs′-tą.
Sieyès—sē-yąs′; sē-ĕs′ or sē-ą-yĕs′ (Biog.).
See *Barras.*

sigh—sī, *not* sĭth.
Worcester remarks: "This 'extraordinary pronunciation' of *sigh* (sĭth) is more or less

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

common in some parts of the United States. It is not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists."

Sigismund (Emperor)—sĭj′-ĭs-mŭnd; Ger. pron. zē′-gĭs-mo͝ont.
See *Siegfried.*

signior—sēn′-yẽr.
Stormonth says sēn′-**yŏr.**

signiory—sēn′-yẽr-ĭ.
signor—sēn-yōr′ (Web.); sēn′-yōr (Wor.); sēn′-yŏr (Stor.).
signora—sēn-yō′-rȧ.
signorina—sēn-yō-rē′-nȧ.
Sikhs—sēks.
silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ or shȧ.
Silesia—sĭl-ē′-shĭ-ȧ.
silhouette—sĭl-o͝o-ĕt′ ōr sĭl′o͝o-ĕt.
Worcester says sĭl′-o͝o-ĕt′.

Siloam—sĭl-ō′-ăm or sĭl′-ō-ăm.
"By cool *Siloam's* shady rill."

Simeon Stylites—sĭm′-ē-ŏn stī-lī′-tēz.
simile—sĭm′-ĭl-ē.
Simois—sĭm′-ō-ĭs.
simony—sĭm′-ō-nĭ.
simoom—sĭm-o͞om′.
Simplon—sĭm′-plŏn; Fr. pron. săn-plôn′.
For ăn and ôn, see pp. 26 and 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

simultaneity—sī-mŭl-tā-nē′-ĭt-ĭ ; sĭm-ŭl-tā-nē′-ĭt-ĭ (Imp.).
simultaneous—sī-mŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs ; sĭm-ŭl-tā′-nē-ŭs (Smart, Wright, and Hal.).
Sinai (Mount)—sī′-nā or sī′-nā-ī, or sī′-nī commonly heard.
sinapis—sĭ-nā′-pĭs.
since—sĭns, *not* sĕns.
sinecure—sī′-nē-kūr.
Haldeman prefers sĭn′-ē-kūr.
sine die—sī′-nē dī′-ē.
sinew—sĭn′-yū ; sĭn′-nū (Wor.).
Singapore—sĭng-gā-pōr′.
singing—sĭng′-ĭng, *not* sĭng′-ĭn.
"Nine persons out of ten say *singin* instead of *singing*."—*Dr. Peabody.*
sinister—sĭn′-ĭs-tẽr.
Worcester gives sĭn-ĭs′-tẽr as a secondary form.
"This word, among the poets, is usually accented *si-nis′-ter*."—*Webster.*
Sinope—sĭn-ō′-pē ; class. sī-nō′-pē.
Sion—sī′-ŏn, *not* zī′-ŏn.
See *Zion*, the usual spelling.
Sioux—sōō.
siphon—sī′-fŏn.
siren—sī′-rĕn.
Sirius—sĭr′-ĭ-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sirrah—sĭr′-å.

Worcester prefers **săr′-ä.**

sirup—sĭr′-ŭp.

Worcester, in addition, gives sŭr′-ŭp. See *syrup.*

Sismondi de—dŭ sĭs-mŏn′-dĭ; Fr. pron. dŭ sēs-môN-dē′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Sisyphus—sĭs′-ĭ-fŭs.

sitz (bath)—sĭts.

Siva—ȼē′-vå.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says: "sĭv′-ä; commonly pronounced sē′-vå."

sixth—sĭksth.

Skager Rack—skăg̃′-ĕr räk.

Skaneateles (Lake)—skăn-ē-ăt′-lĕz.

skein—skān.

skittish—skĭt′-ĭsh, *not* skĭd′-ĭsh.

sky—skī, *not* skyī.

See *card.*

slabber—slŏb′-bĕr or slăb′-bĕr.

"The second sound of this word (slŏb′-ĕr) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced, and the *a* restored to its true sound."—*Walker.*

slake—slāk, *not* slăk.

Walker says: "All our orthoëpists unite in pronouncing this word regularly; but, as Mr.

Smith observes, bricklayers and their laborers universally pronounce it with the short *a*, as if written *slack*; and it may be added that the correctest speakers, when using the participial adjective in the words *unslaked lime*, pronounce the *a* in the same manner; but this ought to be avoided."

slant—slănt.

See *ask*.

sleek—slēk, *not* slĭk.

sleight—slīt.

slew—slū.

sliver—slĭv'-ẽr or slī'-vẽr.

Although most orthoëpists (Webster excepted) say slī'-vẽr, we give slĭv'-ẽr the preference, being the form most heard in the United States.

sloth—slōth or slŏth.

Webster, alone of the leading authorities, prefers slŏth.

slothful—slōth'-fo͝ol or slŏth'-fo͝ol.

See *sloth*.

slough (cast-off skin)—slŭf.

"The serpent's *slough*."

slough (ditch)—slow.

"The *Slough* of Despond."

Sluys—slois.

smouch—smo͞och or smowch.

Worcester says smowch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

smutch—smŭch.

sobriquet—sō-brē-kā′ (Web.) ; sŏb-rē-kā′ (Wor.).

Stormonth says sō′-brē-kā or sōō′-brē-kā.

sociability—so-shȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Worcester says sō-shĭ-ȧ-bĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.

sociable—sō′-shȧ-bl.

Worcester says sō′-shĭ-ȧ-bl.

sociality—sō-shĭ-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

Socinus—sō-sī′-nŭs.

sociology—sō-shĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* sō-sĭ-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

soft—sôft.

See *accost*.

soften—sôf′-n.

See *accost*.

softly—sôft′-lĭ.

See *accost*.

soho (interj.)—sō-hō′.

See *Soho (Square)*.

Soignies—swän-yē′.

soirée—swä-rā′ ; swô-rā′ (Wor.).

Soissons—swȧ-sôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

sojourn (n.)—sō′-jûrn.

"By the poets, often accented on the last syllable."—*Web.*

sojourn (vb.)—sō′-jûrn.

Contrary to analogy (see *absent*), the noun and verb are both accented on the *first* syllable. Webster (1900) says sō′-jûrn or sō-jûrn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sojourner—sō′-jûrn-ẽr.

sol (musical note)—sōl.

Worcester says sŏl. See *sol (coin)*.

solace—sŏl′-ās, *not* sō′-lās.

solder—sŏd′-ẽr or sŏl′-dẽr.

sô′-dẽr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Walker remarks: "Mr. Smith says that Mr. Walker pronounces the *l* in this word, but every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder;* to which it may be answered, that workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen."

"Sheridan pronounces this word *sŏd′-ŭr*, and this mode, though sanctioned by no other orthoëpist, is a common, if not the prevailing, pronunciation in the United States."—*S. & W.*

solecism—sŏl′-ē-sĭzm, *not* sō′-lē-sĭzm.

solemn—sŏl′-ĕm, *not* sŏl′-ŭm.

See *damage*.

solstice—sŏl′-stĭs, *not* sōl′-stĭs.

sombre—sŏm′-bẽr.

Worcester says sōm′-br.

sombrero—sōm-brā′-rō.

somnambulism—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭzm, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭzm.

somnambulist—sŏm-năm′-bū-lĭst, *not* sŏn-ăm′-bū-lĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sonata—sō-nä′-tȧ.

sonorous—sō-nō′-rŭs.
See *canorous.*

Sontag—sŏn′-tăg or zōn′-tăg.
See *Siegfried.*
For G, see p. 28.

Soodan—sōō-dän′.
See *Sudan.*

soon—sōōn, *not* sŏŏn.
See *broom.*

soot—sŏŏt or sōōt.
Worcester prefers sōōt. Stormonth and Haldeman give sŏŏt only.

soothsayer—sōōth′-sā-ẽr, *not* sōōth′-sā-ẽr.

Sopater—sŏp′-ȧ-tẽr.

Sophrosyne—sō-frŏs′-ĭn-ē.

soporific—sŏp-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.
Stormonth, Perry, and Knowles say sō-pō-rĭf′-ĭk.

soprano—sō-prä′-nō, *not* sō-prăn′-ō.

sorry—sŏr′-ĭ; more nearly, sôr′-ĭ.
See *accost.*

sortie—sôr′-tē.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Sosigenes—sō-sĭj′-ē-nēz.

sotto voce—sŏt′-tō vō′-chā.

soubrette—sōō-brĕt′.

souchong (tea)—sōō-shŏng′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sough—sŭf.

Smart and Perry say sŏf. Stormonth gives sow as a secondary pronunciation.

Soult—sōōlt.

soupçon—sōōp-sôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

souse—sows, *not* sowz.

southeast—sowth-ēst′ ; coll., sow-ēst′.

southerly—sŭth′-ĕr-lĭ.

Smart gives sow′-thĕr-lĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

southern—sŭth′-ĕrn.

Smart prefers sow′-thĕrn.

Southey—sow′-thĭ or sŭth′-ĭ.

southward—sowth′-wĕrd or sŭth′-ĕrd.

Stormonth gives both of the above, but considers the second a colloquial pronunciation.

southwest—sowth-wĕst′.

"Colloquially contracted to sow-wĕst′."—*Smart.*

souvenir—sōō-vŭ-nēr′ or sōōv′-nēr.

Worcester and Stormonth say sōōv′-nĕr.

sovereign (n.)—sŭv′-ĕr-ĭn or sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŏv′-ĕr-ĭn. Haldeman makes it a word of two syllables, sŭv′-rĕn.

Smart says : "There was a time when *sovereign* and *comrade* were always pronounced

with the *o* as short *u*; but since the former word has been the name of a current coin, the regular sound of the *o* has been getting into use, and bids fair to be completely established."

sovereign (adj.)—sŭv′-ēr-ĭn or sŏv′-ēr-ĭn; sŏv′-ēr-ĭn (Stor.); sŭv′-rĕn (Hal.).

spadassin—spăd-ăs-ăng′; Fr. pron. spä-dä-săN′.

For ăN, see p. 26.

Spagnoletto—spän-yō-lĕt′-tō.

Spallanzani—späl-län-dzä′-nē.

spaniel—spăn′-yĕl.

Perry says spăn′-ĕl.

spasm—spăzm, *not* spăz′-ŭm.

See *elm*.

spasmodic—spăz-mŏd′-ĭk, *not* spăz-mŏt′-ĭk.

specialty—spĕsh′-ăl-tĭ.

species—spē′-shēz, *not* spē′-shĭ-ēz.

specious—spē′-shŭs.

spermaceti—spĕrm-â-sē′-tĭ.

Knowles says sperm-â-sĭt′-ĭ, which is the pronunciation commonly heard.

sphenoid—sfē′-noid.

spheroid—sfē′-roid.

Smart accents the final syllable.

Spica—spī′-kâ.

spikenard—spīk′-närd.

"Colloquially, spīk′-nĕrd."—*Webster*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

spinach—spĭn′-āj (Web.); spĭn′-āch (Wor.).
See *spinage.*

spinage—spĭn′-āj (Web.); spĭn′-āj (Wor.).
See *spinach.*

spinel—spĭn-ĕl′ or spī′-nĕl.
Worcester gives the second form only.

Spinola de—dā spē′-nō-lä, *not* dā spē-nō′-lä.

Spinoza—spē-nō′-zä.

spiracle—spĭr′-å-kl or spī′-rå-kl.

spirit—spĭr′-ĭt, *not* spĭr′-ŭt.
See *damage, spirited.*

splenetic—splĕn′-ē-tĭk or splē-nĕt′-ĭk.
The New Imperial says splē-nĕt′-ĭk or splĕn′-ē-tĭk.

Splügen (Pass)—splū′-gĕn; Ger. pron. splü′-gĕn. For ü, see p. 26.

spontaneity—spŏn-tå-nē′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* spŏn-tå-nī′-ĭt-ĭ.

spoon—spo͝on, *not* spo͝on.
See *broom.*

Sporades—spŏr′-å-dēz.

spouse—spowz.

Spree—sprā, *not* sprē.

Spurzheim—spo͝orts′-hīm.

squalid—skwŏl′-ĭd.

squalor—skwā′-lôr (Web. and Wor.); skwŏl′-ĕr or skwā′-lĕr (Stor.).
The New Imperial says skwŏl′-ôr or skwā′-lôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

squamous—skwā′-mŭs. See *squamose.*
squeamish—skwē′-mĭsh.
squirrel—skwĕr′-ĕl or skwĭr′-ĕl.
Worcester says skwĭr′-ĕl, skwĕr′-ĕl, or skwŭr′-ĕl.
Stormonth and the New Imperial say skwĭr′-ĕl. See *panegyric.*
Stabat Mater—stā′-băt mā′-tĕr.
The pronunciation stä′-bät mä′-tĕr is the one generally heard.
staccato—stȧ-kä′-tō.
Staël de—dŭ stäl′ ; Fr. pron. dŭ stä-ĕl′.
Stagira—stȧ-jī′-rȧ.
Stagirite—stăj′-ĭr-īt.
stalactite—stȧ-lăk′-tīt.
stalagmite—stȧ-lăg′-mīt.
stalwart—stôl′-wĕrt or stôl′-wĕrt.
Stamboul—stăm-bōōl′.
stamp (vb.)—stămp, *not* stŏmp.
stanch—stânch.
See *ask.*
Stanislaus—stăn-ĭs-lā′-ŭs.
starboard—stär′-bōrd or stär′-bĕrd.
statics—stăt′-ĭks.
statistician—stăt-ĭs-tĭsh′-ăn.
status—stā′-tŭs.
Haldeman prefers stăt′-ŭs.
Staubbach—stowb′-bȧĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

staunch—stänch.

Stormonth says stônsh. See *craunch.*

staves—stāvz or stävz.

Worcester prefers stävz.

"Some people pronounce *staves*, the plural of *staff*, with the Italian *a*; but the practice is not general."—*Smart.*

"It is often thus pronounced (stävz) in the United States."—*Worcester.*

stead—stĕd, *not* stĭd.

steady—stĕd′-ĭ, *not* stĭd′-ĭ.

stearine—stē′-â-rĭn.

See *aniline.*

steelyard—stēl′-yärd; coll., stĭl′-yĕrd.

This colloquial form is the only pronunciation given by Stormonth and Haldeman.

Walker says: "This word in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written *stilyard.* This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind, as to become an idiom of pronunciation which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."

Stephano—stĕf′-â-nō.

"The Tempest."

steppe—stĕp.

stereopticon—stē-rē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn (Web.); stĕr-ē-ŏp′-tĭk-ŏn (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

stereoscope—stē′-rē-ō-skōp or stĕr′; stĕr′-ē-ō-skōp (Wor. and Imp.).

stereotype—stē′-rē-ō-tīp or stĕr′; stĕr′-ē-ō-tīp (Wor. and Imp.).

sterile—stĕr′-ĭl, *not* stĕr′-īl.

stertorous—stĕr′-tō-rŭs.

stethoscope—stĕth′-ō-skōp.

Stettin—stĕt-ēn′.

Steuben—stū′-bĕn; Ger. pron. stoi′-bĕn.

stint—stĭnt.

"As a noun in the sense of *an allotted task* or *performance*, often mispronounced *stĕnt*."
—*S. & W.*

stirrup—stĕr′-ŭp or stĭr′-ŭp.

Worcester says stĭr′-ŭp or stĕr′-ŭp.

stoicism—stō′-ĭs-ĭzm, *not* stō′-ĭk-ĭzm.

stolid—stŏl′-ĭd, *not* stō′-lĭd.

stomacher (ornament)—stŭm′-å-chĕr or stŭm′-å-kĕr.

stomachic—stō-măk′-ĭk.

stone—stōn, *not* stŭn.

This last is a New England pronunciation.

stony—stō′-nĭ, *not* stŭn′-ĭ.

See *stone*.

Strabo—strā′-bō.

strata—strā′-tå.

Haldeman prefers strä′-tå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

strategic—strȧ-tē′-jĭk or tĕj′; strȧ-tĕj′-ĭk (Wor. and Stor.).

strategical—strȧ-tē′-jĭk-ȧl or tĕj′.

Worcester and Stormonth say strȧ-tĕj′-ĭk-ȧl.

strategist—străt′-ē-jĭst, *not* strā-tē′-jĭst.

stratum—strā′-tŭm.

Haldeman prefers strä′-tŭm.

Strauss—strows.

strength—strĕngth, *not* strĕnth.

Strephon—strĕf′-ŏn.

strew—strū or strō.

The weight of authority is with the *first* pronunciation.

striata—strī-ā′-tȧ.

Stromboli—strŏm′-bō-lē.

strop—strŏp, *not* strōp.

strophe—strō′-fē.

Struve—strōō′-vĕ.

strychnine—strĭk′-nĭn or strĭk′-nēn.

Worcester and the New Imperial say strĭk′-nīn. See *aniline*.

stupendous—stū-pĕn′-dŭs.

"By an inexcusable negligence, this word and *tremendous* are frequently pronounced as if written *stupendious* and *tremendious*, even by those speakers who, in other respects, are not incorrect."—*Walker*.

stupid—stū′-pĭd, *not* stōō′-pĭd.

Stygian—stĭj′-ĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Styx—stĭks.
suavity—swăv′-ĭt-ĭ. See *suave.*
subaltern—sŭb-ôl′-tĕrn.
Worcester prefers sŭb′-ôl-tẽrn.
subject (n.)—sŭb′-jĕkt.
subject (vb.)—sŭb-jĕkt′.
See *absent.*
subjected—sŭb-jĕkt′-ĕd, *not* sŭb′-jĕkt-ĕd.
sublunar—sŭb-lū′-när.
sublunary—sŭb′-lū-nā-rĭ, *not* sŭb-lū′-nā-rĭ.
subpœna—sŭb-pē′-nȧ.
Stormonth says sŭp-pē′-nȧ, which is by Smart considered a colloquialism.
subsidence—sŭb-sī′-dĕns, *not* sŭb′-sĭd-ĕns.
subsist—sŭb-sĭst′, *not* sŭb-zĭst′.
substantively—sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-lĭ.
subtile—sŭb′-tĭl or sŭt′-l.
See *subtle.*
subtilty—sŭb′-tĭl-tĭ.
See *subtlety.*
subtle—sŭt′-l.
See *subtile.*
subtlety—sŭt′-l-tĭ.
See *subtilty.*
subtly—sŭt′-lĭ.
subtraction—sŭb-trăk′-shŭn.
suburb—sŭb′-ûrb.
suburban—sŭb-ûrb′-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

succinct—sŭk-sĭngkt′.

Suchet—sü-shā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Sucre—sōō′-krĕ.

See *sucre (coin)*.

Sudan—sōō-dän′.

See *Soodan*.

sudden—sŭd′-ĕn.

Sue (Eugène)—sū ; Fr. pron. sü.

For ü, see p. 26. See *Eugène*.

Suez—sōō-ĕz′ (Web.) ; sōō′-ĕz, Arabic pron. sōō-ĕz′ or sōō-āz′ (Gaz.).

suffice—sŭf-fīz′.

Stormonth and the New Imperial say sŭf-fīs′. See *sacrifice*.

suffocative—sŭf′-fō-kā-tĭv.

suffuse—sŭf-fūz′.

suggest—sŭg-jĕst′ or sŭd-jĕst′.

Walker says : "Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sudjest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and the last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."

suicidal—sū′-ĭs-ī-dăl.

Worcester also places the accent on the first syllable.

suit—sūt.

suite—swēt, *not* sūt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sully—sŭl′-ĭ ; Fr. pron. sü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

sulphureous—sŭl-fū′-rē-ŭs.
See *sulphurous*.

sulphuric—sŭl-fū′-rĭk.
Webster formerly said **sŭl′-fŭr-ĭk.**

sulphurous—sŭl′-fŭr-ŭs.

sultana—sŭl-tä′-nå or sŭl-tä′-nå.

sumach—sū′-măk or shū′-măk.
The latter pronunciation is the one preferred by Worcester. Also spelled *sumac*, and pronounced as above.

Sumatra—sōō-mä′-trä.

summoned—sŭm′-ŭnd, *not* sŭm′-ŭnzd.

supererogatory—sū-pĕr-ē-rŏg′-å-tō-rĭ.

superficies—sū-pĕr-fĭsh′-ēz or fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz.
Worcester prefers sū-pĕr-fĭsh′-ĭ-ēz. Haldeman gives sū-pĕr′-fĭs-ēz as a secondary form.

superfluous—sū-pĕr′-flū-ŭs.

supine (n.)—sū′-pīn.

supine (adj.)—sū-pīn′.
See *absent*.

supple—sŭp′-l, *not* sōō′-pl.

supposititious—sŭp-pŏz-ĭt-ĭsh′-ŭs.

Surinam—sōō-rĭn-ăm′.

surprise—sûr-prīz′, *not* sŭp-prīz′.

surtout—sûr-tōōt′; Fr. pron. sür-tōō′.
Stormonth says sĕr-tōō. For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

surveillance—sûr-vāl′-yăns or vā′-lăns.
Worcester says sūr-vāl-yăns′.

survey (n.)—sûr′-vā or sûr-vā′.
"Formerly accented universally on the last syllable, and still so accented by many speakers."—*Web.*

survey (vb.)—sûr-vā′.
See *absent.*

Susa—sōō′-sä.
suttee—sŭt-tē′.
Suwanee (River)—sū-wô′-nē.
Suwarow—sū-wăr′-ō.
Swabia—swā′-bĭ-å.
Swansea—swŏn′-sē.
See *Chelsea.*

swarthy—swôrth′-ĭ.
swath—swôth.
Worcester says swŏth.

Swedenborg — swē′-dĕn-bôrg̃ ; Swedish pron. svĭd′-ĕn-bōrg̃.
See *Linné von.*

Sweyn—swān.
swingel—swĭng′-gl.
Worcester says swĭn′-jĕl.

sword—sōrd.
Webster formerly said swōrd.

Sybaris—sĭb′-ä-rĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sybarite—sĭb′-ȧ-rīt.
Sychar—sī′-kär.
symposium—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ŭm.
synæresis—sĭn-ĕr′-ē-sĭs.
synchronal—sĭngk′-rō-năl.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-năl.
synchronism—sĭngk′-rō-nĭzm.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-nĭzm.
synchronous—sĭngk′-rō-nŭs.
Stormonth and Haldeman say sĭn′-krō-nŭs.
syncope — sĭng′-kō-pē ; sĭn′-kō-pē (Stor. and Hal.).
synecdoche—sĭn-ĕk′-dō-kē.
synod—sĭn′-ŭd.
synonym—sĭn′-ō-nĭm.
Also spelled *synonyme*, and pronounced as above.
Synope—sī-nō′-pē.
Syracuse—sĭr′-ȧ-kūs ; sĭr′-ȧ-kūz (Gaz.).
syringa—sĭr-ĭng′-gȧ.
syringe—sĭr′-ĭnj, *not* sĭr-ĭnj′.
syrup—sĭr′-ŭp.
See *sirup*.
systole—sĭs′-tō-lē.
syzygy—sĭz′-ĭj-ĭ.
Szegedin—sĕg̃-ĕd-ēn′.
sĕg̃′-ĕd-ĭn is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

T

tabernacle—tăb′-ẽr-nȧ-kl.
Stormonth says tăb′-ẽr-năk-**l**.

tableau—tăb′-lō ; Fr. pron. tȧ-blō′.

tableaux—tab′-lōz ; Fr. pron. tȧ-blō′.
X final is silent in French.

table-d'hôte—tā′-bl-dōt.

Tagliamento—täl-yä-mĕn′-**tō.**
See *Bentivoglio.*

Taglioni—täl-yō′-nē.
See *Bentivoglio.*

Tahiti—tä′-hē-tē.

Taj Mahal—täzh **mä-häl′.**

talc—tălk.
Perry says tôk.

talcose—tăl-kōs′ or tăl′-kōs.
Perry says tăl′-kōs.

Taliaferro—tŏl′-ĭv-ẽr.

talisman—tăl′-ĭz-măn.
Stormonth, Perry, and Smart say tăl′-**ĭs-măn**.

Tallien—tä-lē-ăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Talma—tăl′-mȧ ; Fr. pron. täl-mä′.

Talmudic—tăl-mŭd′-ĭk.
tăl′-mŭd-ĭk is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tampico—täm-pē′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* **37.**)

Tanais—tăn′-ā-ĭs.
Taney—tô′-nĭ.
Tangier—tăn-jēr′.
Tannhäuser—tăn′-hoi-zĕr.
tapestry—tăp′-ĕs-trĭ.
Sheridan makes it a word of *two* syllables—tăps′-trĭ. Do not say tā′-pĕs-trĭ.
tapis—tăp′-ĭs, tā′-pĭs, or tā-pē′.
Worcester says tăp′-ē or tā′-pĭs.
tarantula—tā-răn′-tū-lā, *not* tăr-ăn-tū′-lā.
tarlatan—tär′-lā-tăn, *not* tärl′-tăn.
tarpaulin—tär-pôl′-ĭn.
Tarpeia—tär-pē′-yā.
Tarpeian—tär-pē′-yăn.
Tartarean—tär-tā′-rē-ăn.
tartaric—tär-tăr′-ĭk, *not* tär-tär′-ĭk.
Tartuffe—tär-tŭf′ ; Fr. pron. tăr-tüf′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Tasmania—tăz-mā′-nĭ-ā, *not* tăs-mā′-nĭ-ā.
tassel—tăs′-ĕl.
Worcester gives tŏs′-ĕl as a secondary form.
tatterdemalion—tăt-ẽr-dē-măl′-yŭn.
Taubert—tow′-bĕrt.
Tauchnitz—towĸ′-nĭts.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
taunt—tänt.
tônt is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and Stormonth's only form. See *craunch*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Taunton—tänt′-ŭn.
Taurus (Mount)—tô′-rŭs.
taxidermist—tăk′-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭst.
taxidermy—tăk′-sĭ-dĕrm-ĭ.
Tchad (Lake)—chăd.
Tchaikowsky—chī-kŭvs′-kĭ.
teat—tēt, *not* tĭt.

Webster remarks: "Not unusually so pronounced (tĭt) to this day."

technique—tĕk-nēk′.
Te Deum—tē dē′-ŭm, *not* tē′ dē-ŭm.
tedious—tē′-dĭ-ŭs or tēd′-yŭs, *not* tē′-jŭs.

Worcester and the New Imperial say tēd′-yŭs.

tedium—tē′-dĭ-ŭm.

Worcester says tēd′-yŭm.

teething—tēth′-ĭng, *not* tēth′-ĭng.

Worcester also says tēth′-ĭng, which is the almost universal pronunciation.

Teheran—tĕh-rän′; tē-hĕr-än′ (Gaz.).

See *Kurdistan*.

Tehuantepec—tā-wän-tā-pĕk′.
Telamon—tĕl′-ā-mŏn.
telegraphist—tē-lĕg′-rā-fĭst or tĕl′-ē-grăf-ĭst.
telegraphy—tē-lĕg′-rā-fĭ.
Telemachus—tē-lĕm′-ā-kŭs.
teleology—tē-lē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or tĕl-ē-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
teleosaur—tē′-lē-ō-sôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

telephonic—tĕl-ē-fŏn′-ĭk.
telephony—tē-lĕf′-ō-nĭ.
telescopist—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭst or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭst.
Worcester prefers the second.
telescopy—tē-lĕs′-kō-pĭ or tĕl′-ē-skō-pĭ.
Tempe—tĕm′-pā.
"The Vale of *Tempe*."
tenable—tĕn′-â-bl, *not* tē′-nâ-bl.
tenacious—tē-nā′-shŭs, *not* tē-năsh′-ŭs.
Tenaşserim—tĕn-ăs′-ĕr-ĭm.
Tenebrae—tĕn′-ē-brē.
Tenedos—tĕn′-ē-dŏs.
Tenerife—tĕn-ĕr-ĭf′.
tenet—tĕn′-ĕt, *not* tē′-nĕt.
Teniers (David) — tĕn′-yĕrz ; tĕn′-ē-ĕrz (Biog.) ; Fr. pron. tā-nē-âr′.
tenuity—tē-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
tenure—tĕn′-yūr.
Tē′-nūr is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.
Teocalli—tē-ō-kăl′-ē.
tepid—tĕp′-ĭd, *not* tē′-pĭd.
tergiversate—tĕr′-jĭv-ĕr-sāt, *not* tĕr-jĭv′-ĕr-sāt.
tergiversation—tĕr-jĭv-ĕr-sā′-shŭn.
Terpsichore—tĕrp-sĭk′-ō-rē, *not* tĕrp′-sĭk-ōr.
Terpsichorean—tĕrp-sĭk-ō-rē′-ăn, *not* tĕrp-sĭk-ō′-rē-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Terracina—tĕr-rä-chē′-nä, *not* tĕr-rä-sē′-nä.

Terra del Fuego—tĕr′-rä dĕl fū-ā′-gō.

Terre Haute—tĕr′-ĕ hōt; Fr. pron. târ-hōt′ (Gaz.).

tetanus—tĕt′-ȧ-nŭs, *not* tē-tā′-nŭs.

tête à tête—tāt-ȧ-tāt′.

tetrabromohydroquinine—tĕt′-rȧ-brō′-mō-hī′-drō-kwī′-nīn.

This word, although not found in the dictionaries, is one of a class, coined for the expression of certain very complex chemical compounds, and is simply given as a sample of words of this class. See *dichlorotetrahydroxybenzene.*

tetrarch—tē′-trärk. See *tetrarchate.*

Stormonth and Haldeman say tĕt′-rärk.

Teufelsdröckh (Herr)—hĕr toi′-fĕls-drök.

For ö and K, see pp. 25 and 28. "Sartor Resartus."

Thaddeus—thăd-ē′-ŭs or thăd′-ē-ŭs.

"All the orthoëpists agree in accenting this word on the penultimate; but when it is used as a Christian name, the accent, in this country at least, is usually placed on the first syllable."—*Wor.*

Thais—thā′-ĭs.

Thalberg—täl′-bĕrG.

For G, see p. 28.

thaler—tä′-lĕr.

Thales—thā′-lēz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thalia—tha-lī′-a, *not* thā′-lĭ-a.

A very common error. This word comes direct from the Greek (*θαλι′-α*) with the accent on the second syllable.

Thames (river in England)—tĕmz.

Thames (river in Connecticut)—thāmz.

This is the pronunciation given in Webster. In New London the word is pronounced tāmz.

thanksgiving—thăngks′-gĭv-ĭng or thăngks-gĭv′-ĭng.

thaumaturgist—thô-ma-tûr′-jĭst.

theatre—thē′-a-tĕr, *not* thē-ā′-tĕr.

Also spelled *theater*, and pronounced as above.

theine—thē′-ĭn or thē′-ēn.

See *aniline*

their—thâr.

Stormonth says thār.

Themis—thē′-mĭs.

Theobald—thē′-ō-bôld or tĭb′-ăld.

Theodorus—thē-ō-dō′-rŭs.

Theodota—thē-ŏd′-ō-ta.

Theodotus—thē-ŏd′-ō-tŭs.

Theophilus—thē-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs.

theosophy—thē-ŏs′-ō-fĭ.

therapeutics—thĕr-a-pū′-tĭks.

there—thâr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

therefore—thâr′-fōr or thĕr′-fōr.
Worcester prefers the second. Stormonth says thĕr′-fŏr. See *therefor*.

thereof — thâr-ŏf′ or thâr-ŏv′; thār′-ŏf (Stor.).
Worcester gives the first only. See *hereof*.

therewith—thâr-wĭth′ or thâr-wĭth′.
Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

Thermopylae—thĕr-mŏp′-ĭl-ē.
Thersites—thĕr-sī′-tēz.
Thessalonica—thĕs-sȧ-lō-nī′-kȧ.
Thetis—thē′-tĭs.
theurgy—thē′-ŭr-jĭ.
Theuriet—tö-rē-ā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Thibet—tĭb-ĕt′ or tĭb′-ĕt.
Thierry—tyā-rē′.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tē-âr-ē′.

Thiers—tē-âr′.
Thisbe—thĭz′-bē.
Thogji-Chumo (Lake) — thŏg̃′-jē chōō′-mō.
Tholuck—tō′-lŭk; Ger. pron. tō′-lo͝ok.
Thomas (Ambroise)—äN-brwäz′ tō-mä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thoreau—thō′-rō.

The pronunciation thō-rō′ is preferred by Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.

Thorwaldsen — tôr′-wôld-sĕn or tôr′-väl-zĕn.

thousand—thow′-zănd, *not* thow′-zăn.

Thrace—thrās ; class. pron. thrā′-sē.

thralldom—thrôl′-dŭm.

Thrasybulus—thrăs-ĭ-bū′-lŭs.

"This name is not unfrequently mispronounced with the accent on the antepenultima."—*Biog.*

Thrasymenes—thrȧ-sĭm′-ē-nēz.

three-legged—thrē′-lĕg̃d, *not* thrē′-lĕg̃-ĕd.

In compounds, as *three-legged*, *middle-aged*, *sheath-winged*, etc., the *e* in *ed* final is not sounded.

threepence—thrĭp′-ĕns.

Worcester says thrē′-pĕns, and gives thrĭp′-ĕns as a colloquial form.

threepenny—thrĭp′-ĕn-ĭ.

Worcester gives thrē′-pĕn-ĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

thresh—thrĕsh.

Webster says : "*thrăsh* is the popular pronunciation."

threshold—thrĕsh′-ōld.

Worcester says thrĕsh′-hōld.

Thuringian—thū-rĭn′-jĭ-ăn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

thyme—tīm.

tiara—tī-ā′-rȧ, *not* tē-ä′-rȧ.

tī-âr′-ȧ is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

Tibullus—tĭ-bŭl′-ŭs.

tic-douloureux—tĭk dōō-lōō-rōō′.

Tichborne—tĭch′-bŭn, *not* tĭsh′-bŭn.

Ticino—tē-chē′-nō.

Ticinus (river)—tĭ-sī′-nŭs.

Ticinus—tĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.

ticklish—tĭk′-lĭsh, *not* tĭk′-l-ĭsh.

tierce—tērs or tērs.

Tighe (Mary)—tī.

tilde—tēl′-dȧ, *not* tĭl′-dē.

Timbuctu—tĭm-bo͝ok′-to͝o, *not* tĭm-bŭk-to͝o′.

Timour—tī-mo͝or′.

See *Timur*.

Timur—tī-mo͝or′.

See *Timour*.

tincture—tĭngk′-tyūr, *not* tĭngk′-chŭr.

Tintoretto Il—ēl tĭn-tō-rĕt′-ō; ēl tēn-tō-rĕt′-ō (Biog.).

tiny—tī′-nĭ, *not* tē′-nī *nor* tĭn′-ĭ.

Tippoo Sahib—tĭp-o͝o′ sä′-hĭb.

tirade—tĭr-ād′ (Web.); tĭr-äd′ (Wor.); tĭr-ād′ or tĭr-äd′ (Hal.).

Do not say tī′-rād.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tischendorf von—fōn tĭsh′-ĕn-dôrf.
Tisiphone—tī-sĭf′-ō-nē.
Tissot—tē-sō′.
tithe—tīth.
Titian—tĭsh′-ăn ; tĭsh′-ē-ăn (Biog.).
Titicaca (Lake)—tĭt-ē-kä′-kä.
Tivoli (Italy)—tē′-vō-lē.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers tĭv′-ō-lē.
Tivoli (New York) — tĭv′-ō-lĭ ; tĭv-ō′-lē (Gaz.).
tmesis—mē′-sĭs or tmē′-sĭs.
Smart and Cull say tmē′-sĭs.
to—tōō or tŏŏ.
Webster says : "tōō when emphasized, or standing alone, but tŏŏ when not emphatic."
Tobit—tō′-bĭt.
Tocqueville de—dŭ tŏk′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. dŭ tŏk-vēl′.
Tokay—tō-kā′ ; Hungarian pron. tō-koi′.
Tokyo—tō′-kē-ō.
Toledo—tō-lē′-dō ; Sp. pron. tō-lā′-thō.
See *Guadalquivir*.
Tolstoi—tōl′-stoi.
tolu—tō-lōō′ or tō′-lū.
tomato—tō-mā′-tō or tō-mä′-tō.
Stormonth and Haldeman say tō-mä′-tō, and the New Imperial says tō-mā′-tō. Do not say tō-măt′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tonquin—tŏn-kēn′.
tonsilitis—tŏn-sĭl-ī′-tĭs, *not* tŏn-sĭl-ē′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

tonsure—tŏn′-shoŏr.
Worcester says tŏn′-shŭr.

tontine—tŏn-tēn′, *not* tŏn′-tēn.
See *amber-gris*.

toothed—tōōtht.
Topeka—tō-pē′-kȧ.
topographer—tō-pŏg′-rȧ-fẽr.
topographic—tŏp-ō-g̃răf′-ĭk.
topographical—tŏp-ō-g̃răf′-ĭk-ăl.
topography—tō-pŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
toreador—tō-rā-ȧ-dōr′, *not* tō-rē-ā′-dōr.
Also spelled with two *r's* and pronounced as above.

torment (n.)—tôr′-mĕnt.
torment (vb.)—tôr-mĕnt′.
See *absent*.

Torquay—tôr-kē′.
According to Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetter, pronounced tôr′-kwā.

Torricelli—tŏr-rē-chĕl′-lē.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says tŏr-rē-sĕl′-lē or tŏr-rē-chĕl′-lē.

tortoise—tôr′-tĭs or tôr′-tŭs.
Worcester says tôr′-tĭz or tôr′-tĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toucan—tōō′-kăn.

Worcester says tow′-kăn.

Toulmouche—tōōl-mōōsh′.

Toulon—tōō-l̇ôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Toulouse—tōō-lōōz′, *not* tōō-lōōs′.

tour—tōōr.

Webster says: "Vulgarly pronounced *towr*."

Worcester remarks: "The English orthoëpists, more recent than Walker, give no countenance to this pronunciation (towr), which is regarded as a vulgarism."

tournament—tōōr′-nȧ-mĕnt or tûr′.

Worcester also prefers tōōr′-nā-mĕnt, which is the form in general use.

"Walker refers to the pronunciation of *journey*, *nourish*, *courage*, and many other words from the French, as favoring *tûr′-nā-mĕnt* rather than *tōōr′-nā-mĕnt*."—*S. & W.*

tourney—tōōr′-nĭ or tûr′-nĭ.

Worcester also prefers tōōr′-nĭ.

"Walker thinks that general usage, as well as analogy, favors the pronunciation *tûr′-ni* rather than *tōōr′-nĭ*."—*S. & W.*

Tours—tōōr.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—tōō-săN′ lōō-vĕr-tür′.

For ăN and ü, see p. 26.

tout-à-fait—tōōt-ä-fā′.

tout-ensemble—tōōt äN-säN′-bl.

For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toward—tō′-ẽrd, *not* tō-wôrd′.
See *towards*.

towards—tō′-ẽrdz, *not* tō-wôrdz′.
See *toward*.

tracheä—trā′-kē-ȧ ; Latin pron. trȧ-kē′-ȧ.
Worcester gives trā-kē′-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation. Stormonth says trăk-ē′-ă.

Trachonitis—trăk-ō-nī′-tĭs.

Trafalgar (Cape)—trăf-ăl′-gär′.
The pronunciation trăf-ăl′-găr is very common.

Trafalgar (Square)—trăf-ăl′-gär.

tragacanth—trăg′-ȧ-kănth, *not* trăj′-ȧ-kănth.
Although *g* is known to be hard before *a*, yet this word is frequently mispronounced.

tragedienne—trā-jē′-dĭ-ĕn ; Fr. pron. trä-zhā-dē-ĕn′.
Worcester says trā-jē-dĭ-ĕn′.

tranquil—trăngk′-wĭl.
Stormonth, Haldeman, and the New Imperial say trăn′-kwĭl. See *tranquillity*.

transact—trăns-ăkt′, *not* trănz-ăkt′.

transalpine—trăns-ăl′-pĭn or trăns-ăl′-pīn.

transatlantic—trăns-ăt-lăn′-tĭk, *not* trănz-ăt-lăn′-tĭk.

transept—trăn′-sĕpt, *not* trăn′-sĕp.

transfer (n.)—trăns′-fẽr.

transfer (vb.)—trăns-fẽr′.
See *absent*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

transferable—trăns-fēr′-à-bl or trăns-fĕr′-à-bl.

transit—trăns′-ĭt.

Haldeman says trănz′-ĭt.

transition—trăn-sĭzh′-ŭn.

Haldeman says trăn-zĭsh′-ŭn.

"This word is sometimes pronounced *tran-sish′-un*; but according to Walker, Smart, and most other authorities, the customary and preferable pronunciation is *tran-sizh′-un.*"—*Webster.*

transmigrate—trăns′-mĭ-grāt, *not* trăns-mī′-grāt.

transparent—trăns-pâr′-ĕnt.

Stormonth says trăns-pā′-rĕnt.

transport (n.)—trăns′-pōrt.

transport (vb).—trăns-pōrt′.

See *absent.*

trapeze—trà-pēz′, *not* trà-pāz′.

trapezium—trà-pē′-zĭ-ŭm.

travail—trăv′-ĭl.

Stormonth says trăv′-ĕl. See *captain* and *travel.*

travel—trăv′-ĕl.

See *travail.*

traveler—trăv′-ĕl-ẽr, *not* trăv′-lẽr.

traverse—trăv′-ẽrs, *not* trā-vẽrs′.

travertine—trăv′-ẽr-tĭn.

treacle—trē′-kl, *not* trĭk′-l.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

treatise—trē′-tĭs.

trē′-tīz is the pronunciation of the New Imperial, and is given by Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman.

treble (threefold)—trĕb′-l, *not* trĭb′-l, a former pronunciation of Webster's.

The word *thribble* (thrĭb′-l) should not be used; of this word Worcester says: "Provincial in England, and a colloquial vulgarism in the United States."

tremendous—trē-mĕn′-dŭs, *not* trē-mĕn′-jŭs.

See *stupendous*.

Tremont—trē-mŏnt′.

"The Boston Globe" says of this word, when used as the name of a street in that city: "trē′-mŏnt, trē-mŏnt′, and trĕm′-ŏnt are all in vogue, the second perhaps in most use."

tremor—trē′-mŏr or trĕm′-ŏr.

Worcester and the New Imperial give the first only.

trephine—trē-fīn′ or trē-fēn′.

Worcester prefers trē-fēn′.

triad—trī′-ăd.

triangle—trī′-ăng-gl̄.

Stormonth says trī-ăng′-gl̄.

tribunal—trī-bū′-nal, *not* trĭb′-yū-năl.

tribune—trĭb′-yūn.

The New Imperial says trī′-būn or trĭb′-yūn. Do not say trĭb-yūn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trichina—trĭk-ī′-nȧ.

Dunglison's Medical Dictionary pronounces the word trĭk′-ĭn-ȧ.

trichiniasis—trĭk-ĭn-ī′-ȧ-sĭs.

trichinosis—trĭk-ĭn-ō′-sĭs.

tricot—trē-kō′.

tricycle—trī′-sĭk-l, *not* trī′-sī-kl.

See *bicycle.*

Trieste—trē-ĕst′ ; It. pron. trē-ĕs′-tā.

trilobȧte—trī-lō′-bāt or trī′-lō-bāt.

Worcester gives the second only.

trilobite—trī′-lō-bīt, *not* trĭl′-ō-bīt.

trilogy—trĭl′-ō-jĭ, *not* trī′-lō-jĭ.

Trinidad—trĭn-ĭ-dăd′ ; Sp. pron. trē-nē-thäth′.

See *Guadalquivir.*

trio—trī′-ō or trē′-ō.

The first pronunciation, although having the preponderance of authority, is less agreeable to the ear than the second.

tripartite—trĭp′-ȧr-tīt or trī-pär′-tīt.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first pronunciation only.

triphthong—trĭf′-thŏng or trĭp′-thŏng.

See *diphthong.* Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman give the second pronunciation only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tripod—trī′-pŏd.

"Though Walker gives *trĭp′-ŏd* as an alternative pronunciation of this word, he says: 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the former [trī′-pŏd] most agreeable to English analogy.'"—*S. & W*

tripos—trī′-pŏs.

triste—trēst.

trisyllable—trĭs-ĭl′-à-bl or trĭs′-ĭl-à-bl.

Worcester says trĭs′-ĭl-ā-bl.

Triton—trī′-tŏn.

triumph—trī′-ŭmf, *not* trī′-ŭmpf.

triune—trī′-yūn, *not* trī-yūn′.

trivial—trĭv′-ĭ-ăl.

trĭv′-yăl is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

troche—trō′-kē.

See *trochee.*

trochee—trō′-kē.

See *troche.*

Troilus—trō′-ĭl-ŭs.

See *Cressida.*

troll—trōl.

trombone—trŏm′-bōn; It. pron. trōm-bō′-nā.

Worcester prefers the pronunciation trŏm-bō′-nē. It is rarely heard.

Trondhjem—trŏnd′-yĕm.

In Norwegian, *j* is pronounced like the English *y* (consonant).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

trophy—trō′-fĭ.
Worcester says : "*Corruptly*, **trŏf′-ĭ.**"

Trosachs—trŏs′-ăks.

troth—trôth.
See *accost.*

troubadour—trōō′-bâ-dōōr.

troublous—trŭb′-lŭs.

trough—trôf.
See *accost.* Do not say **trôth.**

trousseau—trōō-sō′.

Trovatore Il—ēl trō-vä-tō′-rā.

trouvère—trōō-vâr′. See *trouveur.*

trow—trō, *not* trow.

Troyon—trwä-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

truculence—trū′-kū-lĕns.
Stormonth and the New Imperial say **trŭk′-**yū-lĕns, and Haldeman says trōōk′-yŏŏ-lĕns.

truculent—trū′-kū-lĕnt.
Stormonth and the New Imperial say **trŭk′-**yū-lĕnt. Haldeman says trōōk′-yŏŏ-lĕnt.

true—trū, *not* trōō.

truffle—trū′-fl; trŭf′-l (Stor.); trŭf′-l (Perry); trū′-fl or trŭf′-l (Web., 1900).

Trujillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.
See *Truxillo.*

truncheon—trŭn′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

truths—trūths, *not* trūthz.

Webster says: "Some pronounce *truths*, in the plural, with the vocal sound (trūthz), but this is sanctioned by no orthoëpist."

Truxillo—trōō-hēl′-yō.

See *Trujillo*.

tryst—trĭst. Scotch pron. trīst.

Stormonth says trīst.

tube—tūb, *not* tōōb, *nor* tyūb.

tuberose—tūb′-rōz or tū′-bĕr-ōs.

Worcester says tūb′-rōz or tū′-ber-ōz.

Tübingen—tü′-bĭng-ĕn.

For ü, see p. 26.

Tuesday—tūz′-dā, *not* tōōz′-dĭ *nor* tyūs′-dĭ.

tufa—tū′-fȧ or tōō′-fȧ.

Tuileries—twēl-rē′, *not* twĭl′-ĕr-ēz.

tulip—tū′-lĭp, *not* tōō′-lĭp.

turbine—tûr′-bĭn, *not* tûr′-bīn.

Turcoman — tûr′-kō-măn; tōōr-kō-măn′ (Gaz.).

Turenne de—dŭ tū-rĕn′; Fr. pron. dŭ tü-rĕn′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Turgeneff—tōōr-gĕn′-ĕf.

This word is spelled in more than *fifteen* different ways, and is variously pronounced. We give the spelling and pronunciation adopted by Webster.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Turgot—tür-ḡō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Turin—tū′-rĭn, *not* tū-rĭn′.

Turkestan—tōōr-kĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan.*

turmeric—tûr′-mĕr-ĭk.

turnip—tûr′-nĭp, *not* tûr′-nŭp.
See *damage.*

turquoise—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
Worcester prefers tûr-kēz′.
The pronunciation tûr′-kwäz, though **not** authorized by the dictionaries, is very frequently heard. See *turkois, turquois.*

twopence—tōō′-pĕns.
tŭp′-ĕns is a secondary pronunciation of Webster's.

Tychicus—tĭk′-ĭ-kŭs.

tympanitis—tĭm-pȧ-nī′-tĭs.
See *itis.*

tympanum—tĭm′-pȧ-nŭm.

Tyndale—tĭn′-dăl, *not* tĭn′-dāl.
Also spelled *Tindale,* and pronounced as above.

typographer—tī-pŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr or tĭp-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr.
Worcester gives the second only.

typographic—tī-pō-ḡrăf′-ĭk or tĭp-ō-ḡrăf′-ĭk.
Worcester gives the second only.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

typography—tī-pŏg′-rą-fĭ or tĭp-ŏg′-rą-fĭ.
Worcester gives the second only.

typothetæ—tī-pŏth′-ē-tē or tī-pō-thē′-tē.
tyrannic—tī-răn′-ĭk, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk.
tyrannical—tī-răn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* tĭr-ăn′-ĭk-ăl.
tyro—tī′-rō.
Tyrol—tĭr′-ŏl ; Ger. pron. tē-rōl′.
Tyrtaeus—tĭr-tē′-ŭs.
Tyrwhitt—tĕr′-ĭt.
Owing to a typographical error, this word, in Webster, is pronounced tē′-rĭt (in ed. of 1884).

tzar—zär.
Haldeman says tsär. See *Czar*.

tzarina—zä-rē′-nå. See *czarina*.
Although Haldeman does not give this word, yet from the pronunciation of the one preceding (tzar), it may be inferred that his pronunciation would be tsär-ē′-nå.

U

Uffizzi—ōō-fēt′-sē. "The *Uffizzi* Gallery."
ugh—ŏo.
Uhland—ōō′-länt.
ukase—yū-kās′.
Ukraine—yū′-krān or ōō-krān′.
Ulrica—ŭl′-rĭ-kå ; It. pron. ŏol-rē′-kå.
Ulrici—ŏol-rēt′-sē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ultima Thule—ŭl′-tĭm-å thū′-lē, *not* ŭl′-tĭm-å thūl. *nor* ŭl′-tĭm-å tū′-lē.

ultimatum — ŭl-tĭm-ā′-tŭm, *not* ŭl-tĭm-ä′-tŭm.

This last pronunciation, though not sanctioned by the dictionaries, is often heard. See *apparatus*.

ultramontane—ŭl-trå-mŏn′-tān.

ululation—ŭl-yū-lā′-shŭn.

umbilicus—ŭm-bĭl-ī′-kŭs.

Stormonth says ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ŭs.

umbrageous—ŭm-brā′-jŭs.

Worcester and Stormonth say ŭm-brā′-jē-ŭs.

umbrella—ŭm-brĕl′-å. *not* ŭm-bēr-ĕl′-å.

umlaut—ōōm′-lowt.

unbated—ŭn-bā′-tĕd. *not* ŭn-băt′-ĕd.

—— "a sword *unbated*."—*Shakespeare.*

uncourteous—ŭn-kūrt′-ē-ŭs.

ŭn-kōrt′-yŭs is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's, and the only form given by Stormonth. See *courteous*.

uncouth—ŭn-kōōth′.

unctuous—ŭngkt′-yū-ŭs.

undaunted—ŭn-dänt′-ĕd.

Stormonth says ŭn-dônt′-ĕd. See *craunch*.

underneath—ŭn-dēr-nēth′ or ŭn-dēr-nēth′.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says ŭn-dēr-nēth′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

undersigned — ŭn-dē̆r-sīnd′, *not* ŭn-dē̆r-zīnd′.
Very frequently mispronounced.

unfrequented—ŭn-frē-kwĕnt′-ĕd.

unguent—ŭng′-gwĕnt, *not* ŭn′-gwĕnt.

uninterested—ŭn-ĭn′-tē̆r-ĕst-ĕd.
See *interested*.

uninteresting—ŭn-ĭn′-tē̆r-ĕst-ĭng.
See *interesting*.

unison—yū′-nĭs-ŭn.
Smart says yū′-nĭz-ŭn.

unlearned (adj.)—ŭn-lē̆r′-nĕd, *not* ŭn-lē̆rnd′.
See *learned*.

unlearned (part.)—ŭn-lē̆rnd′, *not* ŭn-lē̆r′-nĕd.

unprecedented—ŭn-prĕs′-ē-dĕnt-ĕd.

unscathed—ŭn-skăthd′ or ŭn-skătht′.
Stormonth gives the second only.

untoward—ŭn-tō′-ērd, *not* ŭn-tō-wôrd′.

upas—yū′-pȧs.
"The *upas* tree."

Upernavik—ōō-pē̆r-nä′-vĭk.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *first* syllable.

Upsal—ŭp′-săl.

Upsala—ŭp-sä′-lä.

Ural—yū′-răl.

Urania—yū-rā′-nĭ-å.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Uranus—yū′-rā-nŭs.
urbanity—ûr-băn′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ûr-bā′-nĭt-ĭ.
Urbino—o͝or-bē′-nō.
urea—yū′-rē-ȧ, *not* yū-rē′-ȧ.
Uriel—yū′-rĭ-ĕl.
Ursula—ûr′-sū-lȧ, *not* ûr-sū′-lȧ.
Uruguay—o͝o-ro͝o-gwī′ or yū′-ro͝o-gwȧ.
usage—yū′-zāj.
used—ūzd, *not* ūst.
"I *used* to go."
usufruct—yū′-zū-frŭkt.
usurious—yū-zhū′-rĭ-ŭs.
usurp—yū-zûrp′, *not* yū-sûrp′.
usurpation—yū-zûr-pā′-shŭn.
Utah—yū′-tä or yū′-tô.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says yū′-tô or yū′-tä.
Utopian—yū-tō′-pĭ-ăn.
Utrecht—yū-trĕkt′; Dutch pron. ü′-trĕĸt.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.
uxorious—ŭks-ō′-rĭ-ŭs.
Stormonth says ŭg̃-zō′-rĭ-ŭs.

V

vaccine—văk′-sīn or văk′-sĭn.
văk′-sēn is commonly heard. See *aniline.*
vade-mecum—vā-dē-mē′-kŭm.
vagary—vȧ-g̃ā′-rĭ, *not* vā′-g̃ȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vagrant—vā′-grănt, *not* văg′-rănt.
vale (farewell)—vā′-lē or vä′-lä.
Valenciennes—vå-lĕn-sĭ-ĕnz′; Fr. pron. **vå-läN-sē-ĕn′**.
For äN, see p. 26.

valet—văl′-ĕt or văl′-ā.
The lexicographers generally give **văl′-ĕt**, but **văl′-ā** is the form in common use.

Valhalla—văl-hăl′-å.
See *Walhalla*.

valise—vå-lēs′.
Worcester prefers **vå-lēz′**.

valkyr—văl′-kĭr.
valkyria—văl-kĭr′-ĭ-å.
Valladolid—văl-lå-dō-lĭd′; Sp. pron. **väl-yä-thō-lēth′**.
See *Guadalquivir* and *llano*.

Valois de—dŭ väl-wä′.
Valparaiso—väl-pä-rī′-sō.
valuable—văl′-yū-å-bl, *not* văl′-yū-**bl**.
Vandyck—văn-dīk′.
Van Eyck—vän īk′.
Van Hoeck—vän ho͝ok′.
vaquero—vä-kā′-rō.
vanquish—văng′-kwĭsh, *not* văn′-**kwĭsh**.
variegate—vā′-rĭ-ē-gāt.
variola—vå-rī′-ō-lå, *not* vā-rĭ-ō′-lå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

varioloid—vā′-rĭ-ō-loid or văr′-ĭ-ō-loid.

Worcester gives the first only. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary the second is preferred.

variorum—vā-rĭ-ō′-rŭm.

vase—vās or väz.

Worcester says vāz or vās. Stormonth says väz or vāz. Haldeman says vāz or vās. The New Imperial says vās, vāz, or väz.

"Down to the time of Walker this word was made to rhyme with *base*, *case*, etc., and is still so pronounced, to a great extent, in the United States. In England it is more commonly pronounced, as Walker gives it, *vaze*, though by some *väz*, and by a few *vawz*."—*Webster.*

vaseline—văs′-ē-lĭn or văs′-ĕl-ēn.

See *aniline.*

vaticinal—vă-tĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

Vauban de—dŭ vō-bäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Vaucluse—vō-klüz′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Vaud (Pays de)—pā-ē′ dŭ vō′.

vaudeville—vōd′-vĭl ; Fr. pron. vōd-vēl′.

Vaughan—vôn or vô′-ăn.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary prefers vô′-ăn.

vaunt—vänt or vônt.

Worcester prefers vônt, which is the pronunciation given by Stormonth and the New Imperial. Haldeman says vänt or vônt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Vecchio—vĕk′-ē-ō.

Veda—vā′-dȧ or vē′-dȧ.
Worcester says vē′-dȧ or **vē-dô′**.

Vega—vē′-gȧ. See *vega* (*plain*).

vehemence—vē′-hē-mĕns.

vehement—vē′-hē-mĕnt.

veinous—vā′-nŭs, *not* vē′-**nŭs**.
See *venous*.

Velasquez—vā-läs′-kĕth.
See *Lopez*.

Velpeau—vĕl-pō′.

velvet—vĕl′-vĕt, *not* vĕl′-**vŭt**.
See *damage*.

Vendôme de—dŭ väN-dōm′.
For äN, see p. 26.

vendue—vĕn-dū′.
Haldeman accents the *first* syllable.

Venezuela—vĕn-ĕz-wē′-lȧ ; Sp. pron. vā-nĕth-wā′-lä or vĕ-nĕs-wā′-lä.
See *Lopez*.

venial—vē′-nĭ-ăl, *not* vēn′-yăl.

venison—vĕn′-ĭz-n or vĕn′-zn.
Worcester prefers the second.

venous—vē′-nŭs, *not* vā′-nŭs.
See *veinous*.

venue—vĕn′-yū.

veracious—vē-rā′-shŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Vera Cruz—vā′-rä krōōth ; vā′-rä krōōs (Gaz.) ; commonly vĕr′-å krōōz.
See *Lopez.*

verbatim—vĕr-bā-tĭm, *not* vĕr-băt′-ĭm.

Verboeckhoven—vĕr-bo͝ok′-hō-vĕn.

verbose—vĕr-bōs′.

verbosity—vĕr-bŏs′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* vĕr-bō′-sĭt-ĭ.

Vercingetorix—vĕr-sĭn-jĕt′-ō-rĭks.

Verd (Cape)—vĕrd.
Also spelled *Verde*, and pronounced as above.

verd-antique—vĕrd-ăn-tēk′.

Verdi—vâr′-dē.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says vĕr′-dē.

verdigris—vĕr′-dĭ-grēs.
Stormonth and Haldeman say vĕr′-dĭ-grĭs.
See *amber-gris.*

verdure—vĕrd′-yūr.
Worcester says vĕrd′-yŭr. See *nature.*

Vereschagin—vā-rā-shä-gēn′.

Vergniaud—vĕr-nyē-ō′ ; vĕr-nyō′ (Biog.).

vermicelli—vĕr-mē-chĕl′-ĭ or vĕr-mē-sĕl′-ĭ, *not* vĕr-mē-sĭl′-ĭ.
Worcester gives the *first* only.

vermilion—vĕr-mĭl′-yŭn.

Vernet—vĕr-nā′.

Veronese (Paul)—vā-rō-nā′-zā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Veronica—vĕr-ō-nī′-kȧ.

The pronunciation vĕr-ŏn′-ĭk-ȧ is also authorized.

Versailles—vĕr-sālz′; Fr. pron. vĕr-sä′-yŭ.

versatile—vĕr′-sȧ-tĭl, *not* vĕr′-sȧ-tēl.

version—vĕr′-shŭn, *not* vĕr′-zhŭn.

vertebral—vĕr′-tē-brȧl.

vertigo—vĕr′-tĭg̃-ō.

This is the pronunciation commonly heard. Worcester gives in addition the forms vĕr-tī′-g̃ō and vĕr-tē′-g̃ō.

Verulam (Lord)—vĕr′-ōō-lȧm.

verve—vĕrv or vârv.

Vespasian—vĕs-pā′-zhĭ-ȧn.

Vespucci (Amerigo)—ä-mä-rē′-g̃ō vĕs-pōōt′-chē.

Vespucius (Americus)—ȧ-mĕr′-ĭk-ŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says ȧm-ĕr-ī′-kŭs vĕs-pū′-shŭs.

veterinary—vĕt′-ĕr-ĭn-ā-rĭ, *not* vĕt′-rĭn-ā-rĭ.

Vevay—vĕv-ā′, *not* vĕv′-ā.

vial—vī′-ȧl.

See *phial*.

Vibert—vē-bâr′.

vibratory—vī′-brȧ-tō-rĭ.

vicar—vĭk′-ẽr.

Vicenza—vē-chĕnt′-sä.

vē-sĕn′-zä is preferred by Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vice versa—vī′-sē vĕr′-sȧ, *not* vīs′-vĕr-sȧ.

Vichy—vē-shē′.

In this country, generally pronounced vĭsh′-ĭ.

vicinage—vĭs′-ĭn-āj.

vicinal—vĭs′-ĭn-ăl.

vicinity—vĭs-ĭn′-ĭt-ĭ.

victory—vĭk′-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭk′-trĭ.

victuals—vĭt′-lz.

videliçet—vĭd-ĕl′-ĭs-ĕt.

Vienna—vĭ-ĕn′-ȧ, *not* vī-ĕn′-ȧ.

vignette—vĭn-yĕt′ or vĭn′-yĕt.

Stormonth gives vĭn-ĕt′ as a secondary form.

viking—vī-kĭng, *not* vē′-kĭng.

villain—vĭl′-ĭn.

Stormonth says vĭl′-lān or vĭl′-lăn.

Villiers—vĭl′-lērz.

Vincennes—vĭn-sĕnz′ ; Fr. pron. văn-sĕn′.

For ăn, see p. 26.

Vinci da—dä vĭn′-chē.

Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says dä vēn′-chē or dä vĭn′-chĭ.

vindicative—vĭn′-dĭk-ā-tĭv.

vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tĭv is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's.

vindicatory—vĭn′-dĭk-ā-tō-rĭ, *not* vĭn-dĭk′-ā-tō-rĭ.

vineyard—vĭn′-yĕrd, *not* vīn′-yĕrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vingt-et-un—văN-tā-ŭN′.
For ăN and ŭN, see pp. 26 and **27**

viola—vī′-ō-lȧ or vē-ō′-lȧ.
Worcester says vī-ō′-lȧ.

Viola—vī′-ō-lä ; It. pron. **vē-ō′-lä.**

violence—vī′-ō-lĕns.

violent—vī′-ō-lĕnt.

violet—vī′-ō-lĕt.

violin—vī-ō-lĭn′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Viollet-le-Duc—vē-ō-lā′ lŭ-dük′.
For ü, see p. 26.

violoncello — vē-ō-lŏn-chĕl′-ō or **vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ō.**
Stormonth and the New Imperial prefer vē-ō-lŏn-sĕl′-ō. See *cello.*

virago—vī-rā′-ḡō, *not* vĭr′-ā-ḡō.
Worcester gives vĭr-ā′-ḡō as a secondary pronunciation.

Virchow—vĕr′-chow ; Ger. pron., **fĭr′-ĸō.**
For ĸ, see p. 28.

virile—vī′-rĭl or **vĭr′-ĭl.**
Stormonth says vĭr′-ĭl or **vīr′-īl.**

virtuoso—vĕr-tŏŏ-ō′-sō.
Smart says vĕr-tū-ō′-zō.

virulence—vĭr′-yū-lĕns.
Stormonth says vīr′-ŏŏ-lĕns.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* **37.**)

virulent—vĭr′-yū-lĕnt.
Stormonth says vĭr′-o͝o-lĕnt.

vis-à-vis—vēz-à-vē′.

visa—vē′-zȧ.
See *visé*.

viscount—vī′-kownt, *not* vĭs′-kownt.

visé—vē-zā′.
Worcester and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable. See *visa*.

Visigoth—vĭz′-ĭ-gŏth, *not* vĭs′-ĭ-gŏth.

visor—vĭz′-ẽr, *not* vī′-zẽr. See *vizor*.

visual—vĭzh′-yū-ăl.
Stormonth says vĭz′-yū-ăl.

vitriol—vĭt′-rĭ-ŭl, *not* vĭt′-rŭl.

vituperate—vī-tū′-pẽr-āt.
Worcester prefers vē-tū′-pẽr-āt.

viva voce—vī′-vȧ vō′-sē.

vivace—vē-vä′-chā.

vivacious—vī-vā′-shŭs.

vivacity—vī-văs′-ĭt-ĭ.
Worcester prefers vē-văs′-ĭt-ĭ.

vivandière—vē-väN-dyâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

viviparous—vī-vĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.

vizier—vĭz′-yẽr or vĭz-ēr′.
Worcester says vĭz′-yẽr or vĭz′-yēr.

Vladimir—vlăd′-ē-mēr; Russian and Polish pron. vlä-ḍē′-mĭr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

vocable—vō′-kȧ-bl.

vocule—vŏk′-yūl.

Worcester says vō-kūl′.

Volapük—vō-lä-pük′.

For ü, see p. 26. In spite of the fact that the pronunciation of this word is phonetic, and is clear to any person familiar with this language, still, in view of the discussion concerning the word, I have sought the authority of Prof. Charles E. Sprague, author of "The Hand-Book of Volapük."

volatile—vŏl′-ȧ-tĭl, *not* vŏl′-ȧ-tēl, *nor* vŏl′-ȧ-tīl.

volcanic—vŏl-kăn′-ĭk, *not* vŏl-kā′-nĭk.

volcano—vŏl-kā′-nō, *not* vŏl-kä′-nō.

Volga—vŏl′-gȧ.

Volta—vŏl′-tȧ.

volume—vŏl′-yūm.

voluntarily—vŏl′-ŭn-tā-rĭl-ĭ, *not* vŏl-ŭn-tā′-rĭl-ĭ.

volute—vō-lūt′.

Von—fōn, *not* vŏn; more nearly fŏn.

In German, *v* is pronounced like *f* in English.

Vosges—vōzh.

vraisemblance—vrā-sȧN-blȧNs′.

For ȧN, see p. 26.

vulpine—vŭl′-pĭn or vŭl′-pīn.

Knowles says vŭl′-pīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

W

wady—wŏd′-ĭ.
wā′-dĭ is Worcester's pronunciation.

waft—wȧft, *not* wăft.
See *ask*.

Wagner—wăg̃′-nĕr ; Ger. pron. väg̃′-nĕr.
For G, see p. 28.

Wagram—vä′-g̃räm.
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer says wä′-g̃räm or vä′-g̃räm.

wainscot—wānz′-kŏt.
Smart says wĕns′-kŏt. Do not say wănz′-kōt.

waistcoat—wās′t-kōt ; coll., wĕs′-kŭt.
Walker says wĕs′-kŏt. Worcester's pronunciation is wās′-kōt or wĕs′-kŭt.
Walker says : "This word has fallen into the general contraction observable in similar compounds, but, in my opinion, not so irrecoverably as others have done. It would scarcely seem pedantic if both parts of the word were pronounced with equal distinctness."

Waldenses — wôl-dĕn′-sēz ; wŏl-dĕn′-sēz (Gaz.).

Walhalla—wŏl-hȧl′-ȧ.
See *Valhalla*.

Wallachia—wŏl-lā′-kĭ-ȧ.
See *Wallachian*.

Wallenstein von—fōn wŏl′-ĕn-stīn ; Ger. pron. fōn väl′-ĕn-stīn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Waller—wŏl′-ẽr.

Waltham (Eng.)—wôlt′-hăm ; wŏlt′-hăm (Gaz.).

Waltham (U. S.)—wŏl′-thăm.

wan—wŏn.

want (n.)—wônt.

want (vb.)—wônt.

Worcester gives wŏnt as a secondary pronunciation.

warrant—wŏr′-ănt.

warrantee—wŏr-ănt-ē′.

warranty—wŏr′-ănt-ĭ.

warrior—wôr′-yẽr or wŏr′-ĭ-ẽr.

Worcester and Haldeman give the first only. The second is the pronunciation generally heard.

Warwick (Eng.)—wŏr′-ĭk.

See *Alnwick*.

Warwick (U. S.)—wär′-wĭk.

This is the marking of the dictionaries, but the tendency to follow the English pronunciation is marked.

wary—wā′-rĭ.

Worcester prefers wâ′-rĭ.

was—wŏz, *not* wŭz.

wassail—wŏs′-ĭl.

Stormonth and Haldeman say wŏs′-ĕl. See *captain*.

water—wô′-tẽr, *not* wŏt′-ẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Waterloo—wô-tĕr-lo͞o′; Dutch pron. **vä**-tĕr-lō′.

Watervliet—wô-tĕr-vlēt′.

Watteau—vä-tō′; commonly **wä-tō′.**

"A *Watteau* plait."

Waukegan—wô-kē′-găn.

weapon—wĕp′-ŭn, *not* wē′-pŭn.

weazen—wē′-zn.

Weber von—fōn vā′-bĕr.

Wednesday—wĕnz′-dā, *not* wĕd′-nĕs-dā.

"This word, according to Smart, was shortened in sound 'first into *wen-es-day*, and then into *wensday*.'"—*S. & W.*

Weimar—vī′-mär.

weir—wēr.

Stormonth says wār. See *wear (dam).*

weiss bier—wīs bēr; Ger. pron. vīs bēr.

Wellesley (Islands)—wĕls′-lĭ.

Wellesley (College)—wĕlz′-lĭ.

"This (wĕlz′-lĭ) is the almost universal pronunciation."—*The Boston Globe.*

The Secretary of Wellesley College says: "One of the old residents inclines to wĕls′-lĭ. I presume the pronunciation (wĕlz′-lĭ) given by Webster is correct."

Wellesley (Sir Arthur)—wĕlz′-lĭ.

Wemyss (Castle)—wēms.

Lippincott's pronouncing Gazetteer says wē′-mĭs. See *Alnwick.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Werther—wĕr′-tĕr ; Ger. pron. vār′-tār.
"The Sorrows of *Werther*."

Weser—wē′-zĕr ; Ger. pron. vā′-zĕr.

Wesley—wĕs′-lĭ.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary says wĕz′-lĭ.

Wesleyan—wĕs′-lĭ-ăn, *not* wĕz′-lĭ-ăn.

Westmoreland—wĕst-mōr′-lănd.

Westphalia—wĕst-fā′-lĭ-å, *not* wĕst-fä′-lĭ-å.

wharf—hwôrf.
Stormonth says hwŏrf.

wherefore—hwâr′-fōr.

whereof—hwâr-ŏf′ or hwâr-ŏv′.
Worcester gives the first only, and Haldeman the second only. See *hereof*.

wherewith—hwâr-wĭth′ or hwâr-wĭth′.
Worcester gives the first only. See *herewith*.

which—hwĭch, *not* wĭch.

whilom—hwī′-lŭm, *not* hwĭl′-ŭm.

whisk—hwĭsk, *not* wĭsk.

whiskey—hwĭs′-kĭ, *not* wĭs′-kĭ.

whistle—hwĭs′-l, *not* wĭs′-l.

Whitefield—hwīt′-fēld, *not* hwīt′-fēld.

whiting—hwī′-tĭng, *not* hwī′-tĕn-ĭng.

whoa—hwō, *not* wō.

whole—hŏl, *not* hōl.

wholly—hŏl′-ĭ, *not* hō′-lĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

whooping (cough)—hōōp′-ĭng, *not* hŏŏp′-ĭng.

whorl—hwûrl or hwôrl.

Worcester gives the first only. Stormonth says hwŏrl or hwĕrl.

whortleberry — hwûrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ ; hŏrt′-l-bĕr-ĭ (Stor.), *not* hŭk′-l-bĕr-ĭ, unless spelled *huckleberry*.

Wieland—wē′-lănd ; Ger. pron. vē′-länt.

Wiesbaden—vēs-bä′-dĕn.

wigwam—wĭg̃′-wŏm.

Worcester says wĭg̃′-wôm, and Stormonth wĭg̃′-wăm.

Wilhelm—vĭl′-hĕlm.

Wilkesbarre—wĭlks′-băr-ĭ.

Willamette (river)—wĭl-ă′-mĕt.

wind (n.)—wĭnd.

"In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced *wīnd*."—*Webster*.

"In common conversation we pronounce the *i* in *wind* like the *i* in *bit* ; in rehearsing or declamation, however, we pronounce it like the *i* in *bite*."—*Dr. Latham*.

windpipe—wĭnd′-pīp.

wīnd′-pīp is a secondary pronunciation of Worcester's. It is a form rarely heard.

windrow—wĭn′-rō.

Worcester says wĭnd′-rō.

Windsor—wĭn′-zôr, *not* wĭnd′-zôr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Winkelried von—vōn wĭng′-kĕl-rēd ; Ger. pron. fōn vĭng′-kĕl-rēt.
Winnepesaukee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sô′-kē.
wiseacre—wī′-zā-kẽr.
wistaria—wĭs-tā′-rĭ-å, *not* wĭs-tē′-rĭ-å.
with (n.)—wĭth, *not* wĭth.
See *withe*.

with (prep.)—wĭth.
withe—wĭth.
See *with* (n.). Stormonth says wĭth.

Wolf—wo͝olf ; Ger. pron. vōlf.
Wollaston—wo͝ol′-ăs-tŏn, *not* wŏl′-ăs-tŏn.
Wolseley (Sir Garnet)—wo͝olz′-lĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-zĭ.
Wolsey (Cardinal)—wo͝ol′-zĭ, *not* wo͝ol′-sĭ.
women—wĭm′-ĕn, *not* wĭm′-ĭn.
wont (custom)—wŭnt.
won't (will not)—wōnt.
"In New England, commonly pronounced wŭnt."—*Wor.*

Woolwich—wo͝ol′-ĭj.
See *Alnwick*. Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers wo͝ol′-ĭch.

Worcester (Eng.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
See *Alnwick*.

Worcester (U. S.)—wo͝os′-tẽr.
Wo͝os′-tẽr seems to be the prevailing form, in spite of the marking of the dictionaries.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Worcestershire—wo͝os′-tĕr-shĭr.
See *shire*.

world—wûrld, *not* wŭld.
Stormonth says wĕrld.

Worms—vôrms.
"The Diet of *Worms*."

worse—wûrs.
Stormonth says wĕrs.

worsted (n.) — wo͝os′-tĕd; wo͝or′-stĕd (Wor.); wo͝os′-tĕd or wo͝or′-stĕd (Stor. and Web., 1900).

worsted (part.)—wûr′-stĕd.
Stormonth says wĕr′-stĕd.

worth—wûrth.
Stormonth says wĕrth.

Wörth (Ger.)—vört.
For ö, see p. 25.

wound (n.)—wo͞ond or wownd.
Webster says: "The word *wound*, which, from its Anglo-Saxon origin, ought to have the sound of *ow*, has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (*wo͞ond*), notwithstanding the remonstrances of Walker and other orthoëpists against the irregularity."
The New Imperial says that *wownd* was formerly universal, but is now old-fashioned.

wrath—räth, *not* răth.
Worcester gives rôth as a secondary form.

wreath—rēth.

wreathe—rēth, *not* rēth.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

wreaths—rēthz, *not* rēths.
See *cloths*. "In *wreaths* the *th* is vocal."—*Smart*.

wrestle—rĕs′-l, *not* rĕst′-l.
Never say răs′-l.

wrestler—rĕs′-lẽr, *not* rĕst′-lẽr.

wristband—rĭst′-bănd; coll. rĭz′-bănd.

wrong—rông.
See *accost*.

wroth—rôth.
See *accost*.

Württemberg—vür′-tĕm-bĕrG.
For ü and G, see pp. 26 and 28.

Wyandotte—wī-ăn-dŏt′.

wych-hazel—wĭch′-hā-zl.

Wyckliffe—wĭk′-lĭf.

Wyoming—wī-ō′-mĭng, *not* wĭ′-ō-mĭng.
It is true that Campbell, in "Gertrude of Wyoming," accents the word upon the antepenultima, but this discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that this poet was never in America, and, as Dr. Thomas says, "probably had no opportunity to learn the practice of the best speakers in the U. S."

Wyss—vĭs.

X

xantheine—zăn′-thē-ĭn.
See *aniline*. In English, *x initial* has the sound of *z*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Xanthippe—zăn-thĭp′-ē.
See *Xantippe.*

Xantippe—zăn-tĭp′-ē.
This spelling is, according to Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, the one to be preferred. See *Xanthippe.*

xebec—zē′-bĕk.

Xenia—zē′-nĭ-a.

Xenophon—zĕn′-ō-fŏn.

Ximenes (Cardinal)—zĭm-ē′-nēz; Sp. pron. hē-mā′-nĕs.

Xorullo—hō-rōōl′-yō.
"Often pronounced hō-rōō′-yō."—*Gaz.*
The *h* should be strongly aspirated in this word. See *Forullo.*

xylographer—zī-lŏg′-ra-fĕr.

xylography—zī-lŏg′-ra-fĭ.

xylophone—zī′-lō-fōn.

Y

yacht—yŏt.

Yakootsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Fakutsk, Yakutsk.*

Yang-tse-kiang—yăng-tsē-kĭ-äng′.

ycleped—ĭk-lĕpt′.
Worcester and Stormonth say ē-klĕpt′.

yea—yā or yē.
Walker says yē.
Worcester remarks: "Most of the orthoē-

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pists more recent than Walker pronounce this word *yā*."

yeast—yēst.

Haldeman prefers ēst.

Smart says: "The old spelling and pronunciation (yest—yĕst) seem to have quite yielded to those here given (yeast—yēst).

Yeddo—yĕd′-dō.

See *Jeddo*.

yelk—yĕlk.

Perry says yĕlk or yōk. See *yolk*.

Yemen—yĕm′-ĕn.

Yenikale (Strait)—yĕn-ē-kä′-lā.

Yenesei—yĕn-ē-sā′-ē.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer gives yĕn-ē-sā′ as a secondary pronunciation.

yesterday—yĕs′-tĕr-dĭ; yĕs′-tĕr-dā (Web., 1900).

Worcester and Haldeman prefer yĕs′-tĕr-dā, and Stormonth gives yĕs′-tĕr-dā only.

Ygdrasyl—ĭg′-drȧ-sĭl.

Yokohama—yō-kō-hä′-mä.

yolk—yōlk or yōk.

Worcester says yōk. See *yelk*.

Yonge (Charlotte)—yŭng.

Yosemite (Valley)—yō-sĕm′-ĭt-ē.

Youghiogheny—yŏ-hŏ-gā′-nĭ.

youths—yōōths, *not* yōōthz.

Ypres—ē′-pĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ypsilanti—ĭp-sĭl-ăn′-tĭ.
Yucatan—yo͞o-kä-tän′.
yule—yūl.
Yvetot—ēv-tō′.

Z

Zabulon—zăb′-yū-lŏn.
Zaccheus—zăk-ē′-ŭs, *not* zăk′-ē-ŭs.
Zama—zā′-mȧ.
Zamacoïs—thä-mä-kō′-ēs.

In Spanish *z* is pronounced like *th* in *thin*.

Zambezi—zäm-bā′-zē.
Zanguebar—zäng-ḡā-bär′.
Zante—zän′-tā.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer prefers zăn′-tē.

zany—zā′-nĭ.
Zanzibar—zän′-zĭb-är.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer accents the *final* syllable.

zealot—zĕl′-ŭt.
zealous—zĕl′-ŭs.
zeitung—tsī′-to͝ong.
zenana—zē-nä′-nȧ.
zenith—zē′-nĭth.

Stormonth and Smart say zĕn′-ĭth. Haldeman says zĕn′-ĭth or zē′-nĭth.

Zermatt—tsĕr-mät′ or zĕr-mät′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zerubbabel—zē-rŭb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zorobabel.*

Zeus—zūs, *not* zē′-ŭs.

Zeuxis—zūk′-sĭs.

Zidon—zī′-dŏn, *not* sī′-dŏn unless spelled *Sidon.*

zincic—zĭngk′-ĭk, *not* zĭn′-sĭk.

Zion—zī′-ŏn.
See *Sion,* another spelling.

zither—zĭth′-ẽr.

Zipporah—zĭp-ō′-rȧ.
Stormonth gives zĭp′-ō-rȧ as a secondary form.

zodiacal—zō-dī′-ăk-ăl, *not* zō′-dĭ-ăk-ăl.

Zollverein—tsōl′-fē-rīn.
Stormonth says zŏl′-fẽr-īn.

zoölogical—zō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl, *not* zō͝ō-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.

zoölogy—zō-ŏl′-ō-jĭ, *not* zō͝ō-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.

Zoroaster—zō-rō-ăs′-tẽr, *not* zō′-rō-ăs-tẽr.

Zorobabel—zō-rŏb′-ȧ-bĕl.
See *Zerubbabel.*

Zorrilla y Moral—thŏr-ēl′-yä ē mō-răl′.
See *Zamacoïs* and *llano.*

zouave—zwäv or zō͝ō-äv′.
Worcester gives the second only.

Zuleika—zō͝ō-lē′-kȧ.
"The bride of Abydos."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Zumpt—tso͝ompt.
Zunz—tso͝onts.
Zurich—zū′-rĭk ; Ger. pron. tsü′-rĭĸ.
For ü and ĸ, see pp. 26 and 28.

Zutphen—zŭt′-fĕn.
Zuyder Zee—zī′-dĕr zē ; Dutch pron. zoi′-dĕr zā.
Also spelled *Zuider Zee* and pronounced as above.

Zwingle—zwĭng′-gl.
Zwingli—zwĭng′-glē ; Ger. pron. tsvĭng′-lē.
zymotic—zī-mŏt′-ĭk.
Haldeman prefers zĭm-ŏt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

SUPPLEMENT OF 5000 ADDITIONAL WORDS.

A

Aaronic—âr-ŏn′-ĭk.

See *Aaron.*

abaft—å-bâft′.

Stormonth says ăb-ăft′.

Abana—ăb′-å-nå or å-bä′-nå.

See *Pharpar.*

"Are not *Abana* and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?"—*II. Kings v. 12.*

abandon (ease)—å-băn-dôn′.

For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Abaris—ăb′-å-rĭs.

Abbas Mirza—äb-bäs′ mēr′-zä.

Abbatucci—å-bå-tü-sē′; It. pron., äb-bå-to͞o′-chē.

For ü, see p. 26.

Abbaye, L'—lä-bā′-yŭ.

See *Boulogne.*

Abbon—å-bôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Abdera—ăb-dē′-rȧ, *not* ăb′-dē-rȧ.

Abdiel—ăb′-dĭ-ĕl.

——"the Seraph *Abdiel*, faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he."
Paradise Lost.

Abdul-Aziz—äb′-do͝ol ä-zēz′.

Abednego—å-bĕd′-nē-gō.

Abel—ā′-bl; Norwegian pron., ä′-bĕl.

abele—å-bēl′; ăb-ē′-lē (Stor.).

Abencerrages—å-bĕn′-sē-rā-jēz; Sp. pron., å-bān-thā-rä′-hās.

See *Caceres, Gila.*

Aben Ezra—ä′-bĕn ĕz′-rȧ.

Abercrombie—ăb′-ẽr-krŭm-bĭ.

See *Abercromby.*

Abercromby—ăb′-ẽr-krŭm-bĭ.

See *Abercrombie.*

Aberdeen—ăb-ẽr-dēn′.

Accent the *final* syllable.

Abergavenny—ăb-ẽr-gȧ-vĕn′-ĭ or ăb-ẽr-gā′-nĭ.

See *Alnwick*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

abhor—ăb-hôr′ ; ăb-hŏr′ (Stor.).
Abiathar—ā-bī′-ā-thär.
abiogenesis—ăb-ĭ-ō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.

See *biogenesis.*

ablution—ăb-lū′-shŭn, *not* ăb-lōō′-shŭn.
Abou-ben-Adhem—ä′-bōō bĕn ä′-dĕm.
absentee—ăb-sĕn-tē′.
absolute—ăb′-sō-lūt, *not* ăb′-sō-lōōt.
absorb—ăb-sôrb′.
abstractly—ăb′-străkt-lĭ.

Walker, Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ăb-străkt′-lĭ.

Abu-Bekr—ä′-bōō bĕk′-r.

Also spelled *Abou-Bekr*, but pronounced as above.

abutilon—ā-bū′-tĭl-ŏn.
Académie, L'—lä-kä-dā-mē′.
Acadia—ā-kā′-dĭ-ā.

Not to be confounded with *Arcadia*, which see.

Acadie—ä-kä-dē′.

"List to a Tale of Love in *Acadie*, home of the happy."—*Evangeline.*

acaulose—ăk-ô′-lōs.

Worcester and the Standard Dictionary say ăk-ô-lōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Accademia della Crusca—ăk-kä-dā′-mē-ȧ dĕl′-lȧ kro͝os′-kȧ.

accelerative—ăk-sĕl′-ẽr-ȧ-tĭv.

acceptable—ăk-sĕpt′-ȧ-bl.

Walker says ăk′-sĕpt-ăb-l.

acceptor—ăk-sĕp′-tẽr or ăk-sĕp′-tôr.

accessary—ăk-sĕs′-sā-rĭ or ăk′-sĕs-sā-rĭ.

The first is Webster's pronunciation. The second is the marking of Worcester, Stormonth, Haldeman, and the Century Dictionary. See *accessory*.

accessorial—ăk-sĕs-sō′-rĭ-ăl.

accolade—ăk-ō-lād′ or ăk-ō-lȧd′.

Stormonth gives the latter only.

accompt—ăk-kownt′, *formerly* ăk-kŏmt′.

accouchement—ȧk-ko͞osh-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

accoucheur—ȧk-ko͞osh-ör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

accoucheuse—ȧk-ko͞osh-öz′.

For ö, see p. 25.

accuracy—ăk′-kū-rȧ-sĭ, *not* ăk′-kẽr-ȧ-sĭ.

accursed (adj.)—ăk-kûr′-sĕd.

Worcester prefers ăk-kûrst′.

accursed (part.)—ăk-kûrst′.

See *learned*.

acerbate—ȧ-sẽr′-bāt.

The Standard Dictionary says ăs′-ẽr-bāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acerose—ăs′-ẽr-ōs.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

acetamide—ăs-ĕt-ăm′-ĭd or ăs-ĕt-ăm′-īd.
See *ide*.

acetate—ăs′-ē-tāt, *not* ăs-ē′-tāt.

aceto (prefix)—ăs′-ē-tō, *not* ăs-ē′-tō.
"*Aceto*-gelatin."

acetylene—ȧ-sĕt′-ĭl-ēn ; ăs′-ĕt-ĭl-ēn (Standard).

Achæan—ȧ-kē′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary says ä-kē′-ăn or ȧ-kā′-ăn. See *Achaian*. "The *Achæan* League."

Achaian—ȧ-kā′-yăn.
See *Achæan*.

Achernar—ȧ-kẽr′-när.

à cheval—ȧ shŭv-ȧl′.

Achilles—ȧ-kĭl′-ēz.

acinaciform—ăs-ĭn-ăs′-ĭf-ôrm ; ä-sĭn′-ä-sĭf-ôrm (Standard).

acinus—ăs′-ĭn-ŭs, *not* ăs-ī′-nŭs.

Acis—ā′-sĭs.

acotyledon—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn.
The Standard Dictionary gives ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ā′-dŭn as a secondary form.

acotyledonous—ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.
Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say ȧ-kŏt-ĭl-ē′-dŭn-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

acoustic—å-kow′-stĭk or å-kōō′-stĭk.
The Standard Dictionary prefers å-kōō′-stĭk. See *acoustics*.

acquiesce—ăk-wĭ-ĕs′.

acrasia—å-krā′-sĭ-å.

acrasy—ăk′-rå-sĭ.

Actian—ăk′-shĭ-ăn.
"The *Actian* Games."

Acuña (Christóbal de)—krĭs-tō′-bål dā ä-kōōn′-yå.
See *cañon*.

Adam (Albrecht)—äl′-brĕĸt ä′-dåm.
For ĸ, see p. 28. See *Adam* (*Edmond*).

Adam (Edmond)—ĕd-môɴ′ å-dăɴ′.
For ăɴ, ôɴ, see pp. 26, 27. See *Adam* (*Albrecht*).

Adamowski—ä-dä-mŏf′-skĭ.

adaptation—ăd-ăp-tā′-shŭn, *not* ăd-ăp′-tā-shŭn.

addio—äd-dē′-ō.

additament—ăd-dĭt′-å-mĕnt.

adduce—ăd-dūs′, *not* ăd-dōōs′.

Adelaide—ăd′-ē-lād.
See *Adelaïde*.

Adelaïde—ä-dā-lä-ēd′.
See *Adelaide*.

Adelina—ăd-ē-lī′-nå.
See *Adeline*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Adeline—ăd′-ē-līn ; Fr. pron., ăd-lēn′.
See *Adelina.*

adelopod—å-dĕl′-ō-pŏd.
adeniform—å-dĕn′-ĭf-ôrm ; ăd′-ĕn-ĭf-ôrm (Standard).
adenose—ăd′-ē-nōs.
Adherbal—ăd-hĕr′-bål.
adhesion—ăd-hē′-zhŭn.
See *cohesion.*

adios—ăd-yōs′.
"This word is often pronounced å-dē′-ōs, but the Spanish accent, though weak, is on the final syllable."—*Webster's International Dictionary.*

adjectively—ăd′-jĕk-tĭv-lĭ.
adjourn—ăd-jûrn′.
Pronounce the *d.*

adjunct (n. and adj.)—ăd′-jŭngkt.
See *adjourn.*

adjure—ăd-jūr′.
See *adjourn.*

adjuvant—ăd′-jū-vånt.
Adler (Felix)—ăd′-lĕr, *not* ăd′-lēr.
ad libitum—ăd lĭb′-ĭt-ŭm.
admirative—ăd-mī′-rå-tĭv.
Adonai—ăd-ō-nā′-ī or ăd-ō-nī′.
Adria—ā′-drē-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Adrian—ā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Hadrian.*

Adrienne Lecouvreur—ă-drē-ĕn′ lŭ-kōō-vrör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Adullamites—å-dŭl′-ăm-ĭts.
See *Adullam.*

adventure—ăd-vĕnt′-yūr.
Ægeus—ē′-jē-ŭs or ē′-jūs.
See *Egeus.*

Ægina—ē-jī′-nȧ.
Æginetan—ē-jĭn′-ē-tăn.
"The *Æginetan* Marbles."

Æginetic—ē-jĭn-ĕt′-ĭk.
Ægos-Potamos—ē′-gŏs pŏt′-å-mŏs.
Æolian—ē-ō′-lĭ-ăn.
See *Eolian,* another spelling.

Æolic—ē-ŏl′-ĭk.
See *Eolic,* another spelling.

Æolis—ē′-ō-lĭs.
aërodrome—ā′-ĕr-ō-drōm.
aërometer—ā-ĕr-ŏm′-ē-tĕr.
āërophone—ā′-ĕr-ō-fōn.
aëroplane—ā′-ĕr-ō-plān.
Æschines—ĕs′-kĭn-ēz.
Æschylean—ĕs-kĭl-ē′-ăn.
See *Æschylus.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Æsculapius—ĕs-kū-lā′-pĭ-ŭs.
Ætolian—ē-tō′-lĭ-ăn.
"The *Ætolian* League."
affaire—ăf-fâr′.
affaire d'amour—ăf-fâr′ dăm-o͝or′.
affaire de cœur—ăf-fâr′ dŭ kör.
For ö, see p. 25.
affluence—ăf′-flū-ĕns, *not* ăf′-flo͝o-ĕns.
This last, however, is the pronunciation given in the Century Dictionary. Stormonth and Haldeman say ăf′-flo͝o-ĕns.
affluxion—ăf-flŭk′-shŭn.
Africaine, L'—läf-rē-kän′.
Africanus—ăf-rĭk-ā′-nŭs.
"Scipio *Africanus* Major."
aft—åft, *not* ăft.
Stormonth, with singular inconsistency, gives the *a* the short Italian sound, while in the final syllable of the word *abaft*, he makes the *a* short.
Agapemone—ăg̃-å-pĕm′-ō-nē.
agaric—ăg̃′-å-rĭk.
Stormonth says ăg̃-ăr′-ĭk, which is the secondary pronunciation of the word in the Century Dictionary.
Agasias—å-g̃ā′-sĭ-ăs.
Agathocles—å-g̃ăth′-ō-kiēz.
agave—å-g̃ā′-vē.
Stormonth says ăg̃′-āv or ăg̃′-ăv-ē.
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Agenor—ȧ-jē′-nôr.
Agesander—ăj-ē-săn′-dĕr.
Agesilaus—ăj-ĕs-ĭl-ā′-ŭs.
aghast—ȧ-ḡȧst′.
Agnesi—ăn-yā′-zē.

Gn, in Italian, is pronounced like *ni* in *onion*.

Agnus Dei—ăḡ′-nŭs dē′-ī.
agora—ăḡ′-ō-rȧ.
Agoult, d'—dä-ḡōō′.
Agricane—ä-ḡrē-kä′-nā.

Orlando Innamorato.

Agricola—ȧ-ḡrĭk′-ō-lȧ.
Agrigentum—ăḡ-rĭ-jĕn-′-tŭm.
Agrippina—ăḡ-rĭp-ī′-nȧ.

The Standard Dictionary gives ăḡ-rĭp-ē′-nȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Aguinaldo—ä-ḡē-näl′-dō, *not* ä-ḡwē-näl′-dō.

Gu, in Spanish, before *e* or *i*, is pronounced like *g* in *go*, unless the *u* is marked with the diæresis (*ü*), when it is pronounced *gw*.

Ahalya—ȧ-hăl′-yȧ.
Ahura Mazda—ä′-hōō-rä măz′-dä.
Ai (city and river)—ī or ā′-ī.

See *ai* (*sloth*).

ai (sloth)—ä′-ĭ.

Worcester says ā′-ī. See *Ai* (*city and river*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Aiglon, L'—lā-glôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Aiguière—ā-gï-âr′.

Aiguillon, d'—dā-gē-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Ainmiller—īn′-mĭl-ẽr.

Aisne—ān.

Aiton—ā′-tŭn.

Alabama—ăl-à-bä′-mà, *not* ăl-à-băm′-à.

Alameda—äl-à-mā′-dà.

à l'Anglaise—à läN-glāz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Al Araf—äl är′-äf.
Also spelled *Al Aaraaf*, but pronounced as above.

Albani—äl-bä′-nē.
See *Alboni*.

albeit—ôl-bē′-ĭt ; ăl′-bē-ĭt (Stor.)
I doubt if the *first* syllable of this word is ever pronounced as Stormonth gives it.

Albemarle—ăl′-bē-märl.

Albers—äl′-bẽrs.

Albert Nyanza (Lake)—ăl′-bẽrt nī-ăn′-zà.
See *Victoria Nyanza* (*Lake*).

Albertus Magnus—ăl-bẽr′-tŭs māg′-nŭs.

Alboni—äl-bō′-nē.
See *Albani*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alborak—ăl′-bō-råk.
The New Imperial says ăl-bō′-răk.

Albrecht—äl′-brĕĸt.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Albuera—äl-bo͞o-ā′-rå or äl-bwā′-rå.

Albufera, d'—däl-bo͞o-fā′-rå.

albuginea—ăl-bū-jĭn′-ē-å.

Albuquerque—äl-bo͞o-kēr′-kā; äl-bo͞o-kĕr′-kā (Gaz.); ăl′-bū-kĕrk (Stor.).

Albyn—ăl′-bĭn.
Also spelled *Albin*, but pronounced as above.

alcazar—ăl-käz′-är; ăl-kå-zär′ (C.).
Sp. pron., äl-kä′-thär. See *Cadiz*.

Alcestis—ăl-sĕs′-tĭs.

Alcor—ăl′-kôr.

Aldershot—ôl′-dĕr-shŏt.

Aldiborontephoscophornio — ăl-dĭ-bō-rŏn-tē-fŏs-kō-fôr′-nĭ-ō.
See *Chrononhotonthologos*.

Aldobrandini—äl-dō-brän-dē′-nē.

Aldus Manutius—ăl′-dŭs må-nū′-shĭ-ŭs.

Alecto—å-lĕk′-to.

Aleppo—å-lĕp′-pō.

Alesia—å-lē′-shĭ-å.

Alessandria—ä-lĕs-sän′-drē-å.
To be distinguished from *Alexandria*.

aleurone—å-lū′-rōn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Alexandra—ăl-ĕg̃z-ăn′-drȧ.
"Queen *Alexandra*."

alexia—ȧ-lĕks′-ĭ-ȧ.

Alfonso—ăl-fŏn′-sō, *not* ăl-fŏn′-zō.

Alford (Dean)—ôl′-fûrd.

algebraist—ăl′-jē-brā-ĭst.

Algeciras—ăl-jĕ-sē′-răs; Sp. pron., äl-hā-thē′-râs.
See *Caceres*, *Gila*.

Alger—ăl′-jẽr.
Sometimes pronounced ôl′-jẽr.

Algernon—ăl′-jẽr-nŭn.

Algonkian—ăl-g̃ŏn′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Algonquian*.

Algonkin—ăl-g̃ŏn′-kĭn.
See *Algonquin*.

Algonquian—ăl-g̃ŏn′-kwĭ-ăn.
See *Algonkian*.

Alhambresque — ăl-hăm-brĕsk′; ăl-ämˊ-brĕsk (Imp.).

Ali—ä′-lē.

Ali Baba—ȧ′-lē bä′-bȧ.

alienate—āl′-yĕn-āt.
See *alien*.

Allah—ăl′-lȧ.

allegory—ăl′-lē-g̃ō-rĭ.
Stormonth makes the *third* syllable short (g̃ŏr).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

alleluia—ăl-lē-lū′-yȧ.
Also spelled *alleluiah*, but pronounced as above. See *hallelujah*.

Alleyne—ăl′-ĕn.
See *Alleyn*.

Allia (river)—ăl′-ĭ-ȧ.
alliterative—ăl-lĭt′-ēr-ȧ-tĭv.
Allston—ôl′-stŭn.
allude—ăl-lūd′, *not* ăl-lo͞od′.
allusion—ăl-lū′-zhŭn, *not* ăl-lo͞o′-zhŭn.
Alma (Battle of the)—ăl′-mȧ.
Almack's—ôl′-măks, *not* ăl′-măks.
Almás—ŏl-mäsh′.
Almeida—ăl-mā′-ē-dä.
Almoravides—ăl-mō′-rȧ-vĭdz or vīdz.
This is Webster's marking. The Century Dictionary says vīdz, and the Standard vĭdz.

Almqvist—ălm′-kvĭst.
à l'outrance—ȧ lo͞o-träNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Alpes-Maritimes—ȧlp-mȧ-rē-tēm′.
Al Sirat—ăl sē-răt′.
Webster says ăs sē-răt′.

Alsop—ôl′-sŭp.
Altamaha—ôl-tȧ-mȧ-hô′.
Alte Fritz, Der—dĕr ăl′-tĕ frēts.
Altgeld—ălt′-gĕld.
Alton Locke—ôl′-tŭn lŏk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Alvares—äl′-vä-rĕs.
See *Alvarez* (*Francisco*); *Alvarez* (*Juan*).

Alvarez (Francisco)—äl′-vȧ-rāsh.
See *Alvares*.

Alvarez (Juan)—äl′ vȧ-rāth or rās.
See *Alvares; Zamacoïs*.

Alvary—äl-vä′-rĭ.

Alvinczy, von—fōn äl-vēn′-tsē.
Also spelled *Alvinzi*, but pronounced as above.

Amadeus—ăm-ȧ-dē′-ŭs.

Amadis de Gaul—ăm-ä-dē′ dŭ gōl.

Amalfi—ä-mäl′-fē.

Amalthea—ăm-ăl-thē′-ȧ.

amaranth—ăm′-ȧ-rănth.

Amaryllis—ăm-ăr-ĭl′-ĭs.

amass—ȧ-mȧs′, *not* ȧ-măs′.
See *ask*.

amaurosis—ăm-ôr-ō′-sĭs.

Ambiorix—ăm-bī′-ō-rĭks.

Ambois—ăN-bwä′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Amboise, d′—dăN-bwäz′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Amenophis—ăm-ē-nō′-fĭs.

ament—ăm′-ĕnt.

Amiel (H. F.)—ä-mē-ĕl′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

amine—ăm′-ĭn or ăm′-ēn ; ăm-ēn′ (Stor.).
Amlwch—ăm′-lo͝ok.
ammonia—ăm-mō′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* ăm-mō′-nyȧ.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

Ammonoosuc—ăm-mō-no͞o′-sŭk.
amnesty—ăm′-nĕs-tĭ.
Amos—ā′-mŭs.
amour—ȧ-mo͝or′.
amperage—ăm-pā′-rāj.
The Century Dictionary says ăm-pē′-rāj.

ampere—ăm-pār′.
The Century Dictionary says ăm-pâr′. See *ampère*.

ampère—ăN-pâr′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *ampere*.

Amphictyonic—ăm-fĭk-tĭ-ŏn′-ĭk.
"The *Amphictyonic* Council."

Amphictyons—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ŏnz.
Amphictyony—ăm-fĭk′-tĭ-ō-nĭ.
Amphipolis—ăm-fĭp′-ō-lĭs.
amphitheatre—ăm-fĭ-thē′-ȧ-tĕr.
Do not place the primary accent on the *first* syllable.

amusive—ȧ-mū′-zĭv or ȧ-mū′-sĭv.
amyl—ăm′-ĭl.
Anacharsis Clootz—ăn-ȧ-kär′-sĭs klōts.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anadyomene—ăn-ā-dī-ŏm′-ē-nē.
"Venus *Anadyomene*."

anæsthetize—ăn-ĕs′-thē-tīz.
Anáhuac—ā-nä′-wȧk.
anal—ā′-năl.
Ananias—ăn-ā-nī′-ăs.
anarchism—ăn′-ȧrk-ĭzm.
anarchy—ăn′-ȧrk-ĭ.
Anaya—ä-nä′-yä.
anchor—ăng′-kẽr.
ancillary—ăn′-sĭl-ā-rĭ.
Ancre, d'—dȧN′-krŭ.
See *Boulogne*. For ȧN, see p. 26.

Andean—ăn-dē′-ȧn.
Andelys, Les—lā-zȧN-dlē′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

Andrassy—ŏn′-drä-shē or än-dräs′-sē.
Andrea del Sarto—än-drā′-ȧ dĕl sär′-tō.
Andrea Ferrara—än-drā′-ȧ fĕr-rä′-rȧ.
Andromède—ȧN-drō-mād′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

anemony—ȧ-nĕm′-ō-nĭ.
See *anemone*.

anew—ȧ-nū′, *not* ȧ-nō̄o′.
Angelica—ăn-jĕl′-ĭk-ȧ.
Angélique—ȧN-zhā-lēk′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

anger—ăng′-gĕr.

angina pectoris—ăn-jī′-nȧ or ăn′-jĭn-ȧ pĕk′-tō-rĭs.

"ăn-jī′-nä, more correctly ăn′-jĭn-ä" (C.). There is a tendency, at present, to accent the *first* syllable of *angina*. See "angina pectoris" in the body of the book.

anguish—ăng′-gwĭsh.

angular—ăng′-gū-lẽr.

anile—ăn′-ĭl.

Worcester, Stormonth, and Haldeman say ăn′-īl. The Century Dictionary says ăn′-īl or ăn′-ĭl.

animadversion—ăn-ĭ-măd-vẽr′-shŭn.

See *animadvert.*

animalcula—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lȧ.

See *animalcule, animalculum.*

animalculum—ăn-ĭm-ăl′-kū-lŭm.

See *animalcule, animalcula.*

anisette—ăn-ĭ-sĕt′.

Anjou—ăn′-jo͞o ; Fr. pron., ȧN-zho͞o′.

For ȧN, see p. 26.

anna (coin)—ăn′-nȧ.

Anna Comnena—ăn′-nȧ kŏm-nē′-nȧ.

Anna Ivanovna—ăn′-nȧ ē-vä′-nŏv-nȧ.

Anna Karenina—ăn′-nȧ kä-rā-nē′-nȧ.

Anna Leopoldovna—ăn′-nȧ lā-ō-pōl′-dŏv-nȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Anna Petrovna—ăn′-nȧ pĕt-rŏv′-nȧ.
Anne Arundel—ăn ȧ-rŭn′-dĕl.
See *Arundel.*

Annecy—ăN-sē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Anne de Beaujeu—ăn dŭ bō-zhö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Anne of Geierstein—ăn ŏv gī′-ẽr-stīn.
Annesley—ănz′-lĭ.
Annie Laurie—ăn′-nĭ lô′-rĭ.
Anno Domini—ăn′-nō dŏm′-ĭn-ī.
annulose—ăn′-nū-lōs.
Stormonth says ăn′-nū-lōz.
Annunzio, Gabriele d'—gä-brē-ā′-lā dä-nōōn′-tsē-ō.
Annus Mirabilis—ăn′-nŭs mī-răb′-ĭl-ĭs.
anodic—ȧ-nŏd′-ĭk.
anonymous—ȧ-nŏn′-ĭm-ŭs.
another—ăn-ŭth′-ẽr, *not* ŭ-nŭth′-ẽr.
anoura—ăn-ow′-rȧ.
Stormonth says ă-nōō′-ră.
Anquetil-Duperron—äNk-tēl′ dü-pār-rôN′.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Anselm—ăn′-sĕlm, *not* ăn-sĕlm′.
Anstruther—ăn′-strŭth-ẽr.
answer—ăn′-sẽr ; ȧn′-sẽr (Wor., Hal., C.).
Antæus—ăn-tē′-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

antependium—ăn-tē-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭm.
Anthony (Saint)—ăn′-tō-nĭ.
"*St Anthony's* Fire."

anthracite—ăn′-thrå-sīt.
Antibes—ăN-tēb′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Antipater—ăn-tĭp′-å-tĕr.
Antipholus—ăn-tĭf′-ō-lŭs.
"Comedy of Errors."

Antisthenes—ăn-tĭs′-thē-nēz.
Antoine de Bourbon—ăN-twän′ dŭ bōōr-bôN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Antonelli (Giacomo)—jä′-kō-mō än-tō-nĕl′-lē.
Antoninus—ăn-tō-nī′-nŭs.
antonomasia—ăn-tō-nō-mā′-zhĭ-å.
The Standard Dictionary gives ăn-tŏn-ō-mā′-sĭ-å as a secondary pronunciation.

Anvers—äN-vâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

anxious—ăngk′-shŭs, *not* ăng′-shŭs.
Do not omit the *k* sound in the *first* syllable.

Aorangi—ä′-ō-räng-ē.
aparithmesis—ăp-å-rĭth′-mē-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

apéritif—ä-pā-rē-tēf′.
aphæresis—å-fĕr′-ē-sĭs.
aphis—ā′-fĭs.
aphrodisia—ăf-rō-dĭz′-ĭ-å or ăf-rō-dĭsh′-ĭ-å.
The Standard Dictionary says ăf-rō-dĭs′-ĭ-å.

Aphrodisias—ăf-rō-dĭs′-ĭ-ăs.
apical—ăp′-ĭk-ăl.
Apicius—å-pĭsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Apis—ā′-pĭs.
apocynum—å-pŏs′-ĭn-ŭm.
Apollinaris—å-pŏl-ĭn-ā′-rĭs, *not* å-pŏl-ĭn-ä′-rĭs.
Apollo Chresterios—å-pŏl′-ō krĕs-tē′-rĭ-ŏs.
Apollo Citharœdus—å-pŏl′-ō sĭth-å-rē′-dŭs.
Apollo Sauroktonos—å-pŏl′-ō sô-rŏk′-tō-nŏs.
apologetic—å-pŏl-ō-jĕt′-ĭk.
apologue—ăp′-ō-lŏg.
aponia—å-pō′-nĭ-å.
apotheosize—ăp-ō-thē′-ō-sīz.
See *apotheosis*.

Apoxyomenos—ăp-ŏks-ĭ-ŏm′-ē-nŏs.
apparel—ăp-păr′-ĕl.
appellate—ăp-pĕl′-lāt.
appendices—ăp-pĕn′-dĭs-ēz.
appendicitis—ăp-pĕn-dĭs-ī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Appenzell—ăp-pĕn-tsĕl′.
The Century Dictionary accents the *first* syllable.

appetitive—ăp′-pē-tī-tĭv.
Appian (Way)—ăp′-pĭ-ăn.
Appii Forum—ăp′-pĭ-ī fō′-rŭm.
appliqué—å-plē-kā′.
appreciation—ăp-prē-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
apse—ăps.
apsides—ăp′-sĭd-ēz.
aptitude—ăp′-tĭ-tūd, *not* ăp′-tĭ-tōōd.
Aquæ Calidæ—ā′-kwē kăl′-ĭd-ē.
Aquæ Sextiæ—ā′-kwē sĕks′-tĭ-ē.
Aquæ Solis—ā′-kwē sō′-lĭs.
aquamarine—ā′-kwȧ-mȧ-rēn′, *not* ăk′-wȧ-mȧ-rēn.
Aquidneck—å-kwĭd′-nĕk.
Aquino (Thomas of)—ä-kwē′-nō.
Arabi Pasha—å rä′-bē på-shä′.
Ara Cœli (Church of)—ä′-rå chĕl′-ē.
Arafat—ä-rå-fät′.
Aramis—ä-rä-mēs′.
Aranjuez—ä-rän-hwĕth′.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Ararat (Mount)—ăr′-å-răt.
Arawaks—är′-ä-wäks.
arbitrament—är-bĭt′-rȧ-mĕnt.
Arblay, d'—där′-blā or där-blā′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

arborcal—är-bō′-rē-ăl.
Arbuthnot—är′-bŭth-nŏt.
arcades ambo—är′-kȧ-dēz ăm′-bō.
Arcadia—är-kā′-dĭ-ȧ.
Not to be confounded with *Acadia*, which see.

arcana—är-kā′-nȧ.
Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile—ärk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dŭ lā-twäl′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel—ärk dŭ trē-ôNf′ dü kä-rōō-sĕl′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

archæopteryx—är-kē-ŏp′-tē-rĭks.
archaism—är′-kā-ĭzm.
archdeacon—ärch-dē′-kŭn.
Accent the *second* syllable. See *archangel*.

archduchess—ärch-dŭch′-ĕs, *not* ärch′-dŭch-ĕs.
archduke—ärch-dūk′, *not* ärch′-dūk.
archfiend—ärch′-fēnd, *not* ärch-fēnd′.
archidiaconal—är-kĭ-dī-ăk′-ō-năl.
archil—är′-kĭl.
ärch′-ĭl is Worcester's preference and Stormonth's only pronunciation.

Archimago—är-kĭm-ā′-gō.
Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

archival—är′-kīv-ăl.
The Standard Dictionary says är-kī′-văl.

Arcis-sur-Aube—är-sē′ sür ōb.
For ü, see p. 26.

Arco della Pace—är′-kō dĕl′-lå pä′-chā.
Arcola—är′-kō-lå, *not* är-kō′-lå.
Arcot—är-kŏt′.
Arctos—ärk′-tŏs.
Arda Viraf Namak—är′-dä vē′-räf nä-mäk′.
Arden—är′-dĕn.
See *Ardennes.*

Arditi (Luigi)—lōō-ē′-jē är-dē′-tē.
are (vb.)—är, *not* âr.
arenaceous—ăr-ē-nā′-shŭs.
arenic—å-rē′-nĭk.
Areopagite—ăr-ē-ŏp′-å-jīt.
Areopagitica—ăr-ē-ō-på-jĭt′-ĭk-å.
Arethusa—ăr-ĕ-thū′-så.
Aretino (Guido)—gwē′-dō ä-rā-tē′-nō.
Argand—är′-gănd; Fr. pron., är-gäN′.
For äN, see p. 26. See *argand.*

Argante—är-gănt′-tē.
Spenser's "Faërie Queene."

Argante—är-gäN′-tŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

Argenson, d'—där-zhäN-sôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Argenteuil—är-zhäN-tö′-yŭ.
Pronounce the *final* syllable lightly. For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

Argentina—är-jĕn-tē′-nȧ; Sp. pron., är-hān-tē′-nȧ.
See *Gila.*

argillaceous—är-jĭl-lā′-shŭs.

Argout, d'—dăr-ḡōō′.

Ariel—ā′-rĭ-ĕl.

aril—ăr′-ĭl; ăr-ĭl′ (Stor.).

Ariosto—ä-rē-ōs′-tō.

Aristobulus—ăr-ĭs-tō-bū′-lŭs.

Aristodemus—ăr-ĭs-tō-dē′-mŭs.

Arlecdon—ärl′-tŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

Armaggedon—är-mä-ḡĕd′-dŏn.

Armida—är-mē′-dȧ.
"Jerusalem Delivered."

Armorel of Lyonesse—är′-mō-rĕl ŭv lī′-ŏn-ĕs.

Arnaud—är-nō′.

Arnauld—är-nō′.
See *Arnault.*

Arnault—är-nō′.
See *Arnauld.*

Arnoul—är-nōō′.
See *Arnould.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Arnould—är-nōō′.
See *Arnoul.*

Arouët—ä-rŏŏ-ā′.
arrack—ăr′-răk.
Worcester says ăr-răk′.

arrear—ăr-rēr′, *not* ăr′-rēr.
arrière-pensée—är-yâr′ päN-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Arsaces—är′-så-sēz or är-sā′-sēz.
arsenic (adj.)—är-sĕn′-ĭk.
See *arsenic* (*n.*).

Ars Poetica—ärz pō-ĕt′-ĭk-å.
Artemidorus—är-tē-mĭd-ō′-rŭs.
Artemisium—är-tē-mĭsh′-ĭ-ŭm.
Artevelde, van—vän är′-tā-vĕl-dĕ.
Also spelled *Arteveld*, but pronounced är′-tā-vĕlt.

Arthurian—är-thū′-rĭ-ăn.
Aryabhatta—är-yå-bä′-tå.
Also spelled *Aryabhata*, but pronounced as above.

Asaph—ā′-săf.
Ascanius—ăs-kā′-nĭ-ŭs.
ascetic—ăs-sĕt′-ĭk.
Asgard—ăs′-gärd.
Ashantee—ăsh-ăn′-tē; äsh-än-tē′ (Gaz.).
Ashtavakra—äsh-tå-vä′-krå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Ash-Wednesday—ăsh-wĕnz′-dā, *not* ăsh′-wĕnz-dā.

askance—ȧs-kȧns′, *not* ăs-kăns′.

See *ask*.

Askew (Anne)—ăs′-kū.

Also spelled *Ascue*, but pronounced as above.

aslant—ȧ-slȧnt′.

See *ask*.

Asnières—än-yâr′.

aspen—ăs′-pĕn.

aspergillum—ăs-pẽr-jĭl′-lŭm.

asphodel—ăs′-fō-dĕl.

assault—ăs-sôlt′.

Assaye—ăs-sī′.

Asshur-bani-pal—ăsh′-ûr băn′-ĭ-păl.

assiduity—ăs-sĭ-dū′-ĭt-ĭ.

assiduous—ăs-sĭd′-yū-ŭs.

Assisi—äs-sē′-zē.

The Century Dictionary says ä-sē′-sē. "St. Francis of *Assisi*."

associative—ăs-sō′-shĭ-ȧ-tĭv.

Assollant—ä-sō-läɴ′.

For äɴ, see p. 26.

Assommoir, L'—lä-sŏ̄m-wär′.

assumption—ăs-sŭmp′-shŭn, *not* ăs-sŭm′-shŭn.

Pronounce the *p* sound.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

assurance—å-shūr'-ăns, *not* å-shōōr'-ăns.
assure—å-shūr', *not* å-shōōr'.
Asterope—ăs-tĕr'-ō-pē.
Astolat—ăs'-tō-lăt.
Astolfo—ăs-tŏl'-fō.

Also spelled *Astolpho*, but pronounced as above.

Astorga—ăs-tôr'-gå.
astrogeny—ăs-trŏj'-ē-nĭ.
astrography—ăs-trŏg'-rå-fĭ.
astrologic—ăs-trō-lŏj'-ĭk.
astronomic—ăs-trō-nŏm'-ĭk.
Astrophel—ăs'-trō-fĕl.

"*Astrophel* and Stella."

astute—ăs-tūt'.
Astyages—ăs-tī'-å-jēz.
Asuncion—å-sōōn-sĭ-ōn'.
Atabalipa—ä-tå-vä'-lē-på.

The Century Dictionary says ä-tä-bä'-lē-pä. See *Atahualpa*.

Atala—ä-tä-lä'.
ataxia—å-tăks'-ĭ-å.

"Locomotor *ataxia*."

ateles—ăt'-ē-lēz.
Athalie—ä-tä-lē'.
athanasia—ăth-å-nā'-zhĭ-å.

The Century Dictionary says ăth-å-nā'-sĭ-å, and the Standard ăth-å-nā'-shĭ-å or ăth-a-nā'-sĭ-å. See *athanasy*.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

athanasy—å-thăn′-å-sĭ.
See *athanasia*.

Athena—å-thē′-nå or å-thā′-nå.
Athene—å-thē′-nē.
Athene Parthenos—å-thē′-nē pär′-thē-nŏs.
Athene Polias—å-thē′-nē pŏl′-ĭ-ăs.
Atlantides—ăt-lăn′-tĭd-ēz.
Atlantis—ăt-lăn′-tĭs.
Atossa—å-tŏs′-så.
à toute force—à tōōt fôrs′.
à tout prix—à tōō prē′.
Atreus—ā′-trōōs or ā′-trē-ŭs.
Atri—ä′-trē.
Atridæ—å-trī′-dē.
attorney—ăt-tûr′-nĭ.
attune—ăt-tūn′, *not* ăt-tōōn′.
Aube—ōb.
Auberge Rouge—ō-bârzh′ rōōzh.
Aubert du Bayet—ō-bâr′ dü bā-yā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Aubrey—ô′-brĭ.
Aubry—ō-brē′.
Aucassin—ō-kå-săN′.
For ăN, see p. 26. "*Aucassin* et Nicolette."

Auch—ōsh.
Auchmuty—ŏk′-mū-tĭ.
Aude—ōd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Audrey—ô′-drĭ.
"As You Like It."

Augeas—ô′-jē-ăs or ô-jē′-ăs.

Augier—ōzh-yā′.

Augusta Victoria—ô-gŭs′-tȧ vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ; Ger. pron., ow-gŏos′-tȧ fēk-tō′-rē-ȧ.

Auld—ôld.
"*Auld* lang syne." See *lang-syne.*

Aumale, d'—dō-mäl′.

aureus (coin)—ô′-rē-ŭs.

aurochs—ôr′-ŏks.

aurora australis—ô-rō′-rȧ ôs-trā′-lĭs.
See *aurora borealis.*

auscultation—ôs-kŭl-tā′-shŭn.

Auteuil—ō-tŏ′-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

authority—ô-thŏr′-ĭt-ĭ, *not* ô-thôr′-ĭt-ĭ.

authorization—ô-thŏr-ĭz-ā′-shŭn.

autobiography—ô-tō-bī-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.

autocrat—ô′-tô-krăt.

Autolycus—ô-tŏl′-ĭk-ŭs.
"A Winter's Tale."

automobile—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl; Fr. pron., ō-tō-mō-bēl′.

automobilist—ô-tō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *automobiliste.*

automobiliste—ō-tō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *automobilist.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

autonomy—ô-tŏn′-ō-mĭ.
autrefois—ō-trŭ-fwȧ′.
Autun—ō-tŭn′.
For ŭn, see p. 27.
Auxerrois—ō-sâr-wȧ′.
Auxonne—ō-sŏn′.
Ava—ä′-vä.
Avalokiteshvara—ȧ-vȧ-lō-kī-tāsh′-wä-rȧ.
Avalon—ăv′-ȧ-lŭn.
avant-guard—ȧ-vänt′-gärd.
Aventine (Hill)—ăv′-ĕn-tīn.
Aventinus (Mons)—mŏnz ăv-ĕn-tī′-nŭs.
Avenue de l'Opéra—ăv-nü′ dŭ lŏ-pā-rȧ′.
For ü, see p. 26.
aversion—ȧ-vĕr′-shŭn, *not* ȧ-vĕr′-zhŭn.
Avicenna—ăv-ē-sĕn′-nȧ.
avocado (pear)—ăv-ō-kā′-dō.
awakening—ȧ-wāk′-ĕn-ĭng.
A word of *four* syllables when correctly pronounced.
awkward—ôk′-wĕrd.
Axayacatl—ä-chä-yä-kä′-tl.
Axenstrasse—äks′-ĕn-sträs-sĕ.
axial—ăks′-ĭ-ăl.
axilla—ăks-ĭl′-lȧ.
ay (always)—ā.
See *ay* (*yes*).
Ayeshah—ā′-ĕsh-ȧ or ī′-ĕsh-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Aylmer—āl′-mẽr.
Ayscough—ās′-kū.
Azrael—ăz′-rā-ĕl.

B

Baal—bā′-ăl.
Bab—bäb.
bacchanalian—băk-kå-nā′-lĭ-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary gives băk-kå-nā′-lĭ-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

Bacciochi—bä-chō′-kē.
See *Bertuccio*.

Bache—bāch.
backslide—băk-slīd′, *not* băk′-slīd.
backslider—băk-slī′-dẽr, *not* băk′-slī-dẽr.
Baconian—bā-kō′-nĭ-ăn.
Baden-Powell—bā′-dĕn pō′-ĕl.
Badinguet—bå-dăN-gā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Badroulboudour—bä-drōōl′-bōō-dōōr.
Baer, von—fōn bâr.
bagatelle—băg-å-tĕl′.
Stormonth accents the *first* syllable.

Bagration—bå-grā′-shŭn or bä-grä-tē-ōn′.
For G, see p. 28.

Baïae—bā′-yē.
Baikal (Lake)—bī′-käl; bī-käl′ (Gaz).

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Baillie (Harry)—bā′-lĭ.
"Canterbury Tales." See *Baillie* (*Joanna*).

Bajardo—bä-yär′-dō.
"Orlando Innamorato."

bajocco (coin)—bä-yòk′-kō.
Baldassare—băl-däs-sä′-rā.
Balestier—băl-ĕs-tēr′.
Balfour—băl′-fûr or băl′-fo͝or.
Bali—bä′-lē.
Ballantyne—băl′-ăn-tīn.
bamboo—băm-bo͞o′, *not* băm′-bo͞o.
banal—băn′-ăl; Fr. pron., bä-näl′.
Worcester says bā′-năl.

banditti—băn-dĭt′-tĭ.
banquette—băng-kĕt′; Fr. pron., bäN-kĕt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Banville, de—dŭ bäN-vēl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

baptismal—băp-tĭz′-măl, *not* băp′-tĭz-măl.
Baptiste (Jean)—zhäN bä-tēst′.
For äN, see p. 26.

baptistry—băp′-tĭs-trĭ.
See *baptistery*.

Barachias—băr-ä-kī′-ăs.
In Scripture proper names, "*ch* is pronounced like *k*; as *Chaldea*, *Enoch*. *Rachel* is the only exception, the *ch* in this name

being sounded like *ch* in *chest.*"—*Webster's International Dictionary.*

Baradas—bä-rä-dä′.
Baraguay d'Hilliers—bår-å-gā′ dē-yā′.
Barataria—bä-rä-tä′-rē-ä.
"Don Quixote." See *Barataria* (*Bay*).

Barataria (Bay)—băr-å-tā′-rĭ-å.
See *Barataria.*

Barbara (logic)—bär′-bå-rå.
barbecue—bär′-bē-kū.
Barbier de Séville, Le—lŭ bär-byā′ dŭ sā-vēl′.
See *Barbiere di Seviglia, Il.*

Barbiere di Seviglia, Il—ēl bär-bē-ā′-rā dē sā-vēl′-yä.
See *Barbier de Séville, Le.*

Barbizon—bär-bē-zôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

barcarole—bär′-kå-rōl.
See *barcarolle.*

barcarolle—bär′-kå-rōl.
See *barcarole.*

Barclay de Tolly—bär-klā′ dŭ tō-lē′.
bargain—bär′-gĕn, *not* bär′-gŭn.
See *captain, damage.*

Bargello—bär-jĕl′-lō.
Baring—bā′-rĭng, *not* bâr′-ĭng.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Bar-le-Duc—bär-lŭ-dük′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Barnay, Herr—hĕr bär′-nī.

Barnegat—bär-nē-găt′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Barneveldt—bär′-nē-vĕlt.

baroque—bȧ-rōk′.

Barrabas—băr′-ăb-ăs.
See *Barabbas.*

barrel—băr′-rĕl, *not* băr′-rŭl.
See *damage.*

Bart (Jean)—zhäN bärt.
For äN, see p. 26.

Barth (Heinrich)—hīn′-rĭK bärt.
For K, see p. 28. See *Luther.*

Bartolozzi—bär-tō-lōt′-sē.

Barye—bä-rē′.

Barzillai—bär-zĭl′-ā-ī or bär′-zĭl-ā.

basal—bā′-săl.

Bashan—bā′-shăn.

Bashi-Bazouk—băsh′-ĭ bȧ-zo͞ok′.

Bashkirtseff (Marie)—mä-rē′ bäsh-kērt′-sĕf.

basic—bā′-sĭk.

basil—băz′-ĭl.

basilar—băz′-ĭl-ēr ; băs′-ĭl-är (Standard).

basilary—băz′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.
The Standard Dictionary says băs′-ĭl-ā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Basilikon Doron—bă-sĭl′-ĭk-ŏn dō′-rŏn.
bask—bȧsk, *not* băsk.
See *ask*.

Basque—bȧsk.
Worcester and Stormonth say băsk.

Basses-Alpes—bäs-zälp′.
Basses-Pyrénées—bäs-pē-rā-nā′.
Basse-Terre—bäs-târ′.
Bastian (Adolf)—bäst-yän′.
See *Bastian* (*Henry C.*).

Bastian (Henry C.)—băst′-yăn.
See *Bastian* (*Adolf*).

Bastiat (Frédéric)—frā-dā-rēk′ bäs-tē-ä′.
Bastien-Lepage—bäst-yăN′ lŭ-päzh′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Bathurst—băth′-ûrst.
batrachia—bȧ-trā′-kĭ-ȧ.
Batrachomyomachia—băt-rä-kō-mī-ō-mä′-kĭ-ȧ.
battalia—băt-tāl′-yȧ.
See *battalion*.
battalion—băt-tăl′-yŭn.
See *battalia*.

battue—băt′-tū ; Fr. pron., bät-tü′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Baucis—bô′-sĭs.
"*Baucis* and Philemon."

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

Baudry—bō-drē′.
Bautzen (Battle of)—bowt′-sĕn.
bawbee—bô-bē′.
bayamo (wind)—bä-yä′-mō.
Bayazid—bī-ä-zēd′.
See *Bajazet*, another spelling.
Bayeux—bä-yö′.
For ö, see p. 25. "The *Bayeux* Tapestry."
Baylen—bī-lĕn′.
Also spelled *Bailen*, but pronounced as above. "The *Baylen* Capitulation."
Bazaine—bä-zān′.
beard—bērd.
Beata Beatrix—bē-ā′-tä bē′-ä-trĭks.
beatitude—bē-ăt′-ĭ-tūd, *not* bē-āt′-ĭ-tōōd.
Beatrice Portinari—bā-ä-trē′-chā pōr-tē-nä′-rē.
See *Beatrice Cenci*.
Beaucaire—bō-kâr′.
Beauclerc—bō-klärk′.
"Henry *Beauclerc*."
Beaufort (North Carolina)—bō′-fûrt.
See *Beaufort* (*South Carolina*).
Beaufort (South Carolina)—bū′-fûrt.
See *Beaufort* (*North Carolina*).
Beaufort (Henry)—bū′-fûrt.
Beaulieu—bō-lyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Beaumarchais, de—dŭ bō-mär-shā′.
Beaumont—bō′-mŏnt.
"*Beaumont* and Fletcher."

Beaumont-sur-Oise—bō-môN′ sür wäz.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Beauregard (P. G. T.)—bō′-rŭ-ḡärd; Fr. pron., bō-rŭ-ḡär′ or bōr-ḡär′.
because—bē-kôz′.
Bechuanas—bĕk-ū-ăn′-ăz or bĕch-yū-ä′-năz.
See *Bechuanaland.*

Becket (Thomas à)—bĕk′-ĕt.
bedclothes—bĕd′-klōthz or klōz.
See *clothes.*

bedew—bē-dū′, *not* bē-dōō′.
begonia—bē-ḡō′-nĭ-ă.
begrease—bē-ḡrēz′ or bē-ḡrēs′.
See *grease* (*vb.*).

begrime—bē-ḡrīm′.
begum—bē′-ḡŭm or bā′-ḡŭm.
Worcester says bē′-ḡōōm.

Behistun—bā-hĭs-tōōn′.
behoove—bē-hōōv′.
Also spelled *behove*, but pronounced as above.

belch—bĕlch; bĕlsh (Stor.).
Belfort (France)—bĕl-fôr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Belgian—bĕl′-jĭ-ăn, *not* bĕl′-jăn.
A word of *three* syllables when correctly pronounced.

Belgium—bĕl′-jĭ-ŭm, *not* bĕl′-jŭm.
Belgrade—bĕl-grād′.
Bellatrix—bĕl-lā′-trĭks.
Belle Alliance, La—lä bĕl äl-yäns′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Belle Ferronière, La—lä bĕl fĕr-rŏn-yâr′
Belle Isle—bĕl-īl′.
Belleisle-en-Mer—bĕl-ēl-äN-mâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Belle Jardinière, La—lä bĕl zhär-dēn-yâr′.
Belle Laitière, La—lä bĕl lā-tyâr′.
Bellingham—bĕl′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

Bellona—bĕl-lō′-nȧ.
"*Bellona's* bridegroom."—*Shakespeare*.

belluine—bĕl′-lū-īn.
"Animal and *belluine* life."

Benedick—bĕn′-ē-dĭk.
"Much Ado about Nothing."

Bénédictine—bā-nā-dēk′-tēn.
beneficiary—bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ-rĭ or bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-ȧ-rĭ; bĕn-ē-fĭsh′-yȧ-rĭ (Wor.).
Beowulf—bā′-ō-wo͝olf or bē′-ō-wo͝olf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

berceau—bâr-sō′.
berceuse—bâr-söz′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Berea (Ohio)—bĕr′-ē-ȧ, *not* bē-rē′-ȧ.
Berengaria—bĕr-ĕn-ḡā′-rĭ-ȧ.
Bérénice—bā-rā-nēs′.
See *Berenice.*

Berenice's Hair—bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz hâr.
Beresina—bĕr-ē-zē′-nȧ.
"The Passage of the *Beresina.*"

Bergerac (Cyrano de)—sē-rä-nō′ dŭ bĕr-zhĕr-äk′.
berlin—bĕr′-lĭn or bĕr-lĭn′.
See *Berlin.*

Bernard de Clairvaux—bĕr-närʹ dŭ klâr-vō′.
Bernard de Menthon—bĕr-närʹ dŭ mäN-tôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Bernardin—bĕr-när-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Bernardo del Carpio—bĕr-närʹ-dō dĕl kärʹ-pĭ-ō.
Berne—bĕrn.
Bernhardt (Sarah)—bĕrnʹ-härt; Fr. pron., bĕrn-härt′.
berretta—bĕr-rĕtʹ-tȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bert (Paul)—pŏl bâr.
Berthier—bâr-tyā′.
Berthollet, de—dŭ bĕr-tō-lā′.
Bertillon—bâr-tē-yôN′ or bâr-tēl-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. The Century Dictionary gives the last only.

Bertrand—bĕr-träN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Besant (Annie)—bĕz′-ănt.
Besant (Walter)—bē-sănt′.
Bessières—bā-syâr′.

Bethany—bĕth′-å-n.
bevel—bĕv′-ĕl, *not* bĕv′-ŭl.
See *damage*.

bezel—bĕz′-ĕl.
Smart says bĕz′-l, and Worcester gives it as a secondary form.

bezoar—bē′-zōr.
Bhagavadgita—bä-gä-väd-gē′-tå.
Bhagavatapurana—bä-gä-vä-tä-pōō-rä′-nä.
Bianchi—bē-än′-kē.
See *Neri*.

Bias—bī′-ăs.
"*Bias* of Priene."

biaxial—bī-ăks′-ĭ-ăl.
bibacious—bī-bā′-shŭs.
bibliomaniacal—bĭb-lī-ō-mȧ-nī′-å-kăl.

(*For 'Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bibliothecal—bĭb-lĭ-ō-thē′-kăl or bĭb-lĭ-ŏth′-ē-kăl.

Webster gives the first only; Worcester prefers the second form.

Bibliothèque Nationale—bē-blē-ō-tāk′ näs-yôn-näl′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

bicarbonate—bī-kär′-bŏn-āt, *not* bē.

Bicester—bĭs′-tĕr.

See *Alnwick*.

Bicêtre—bē-sā′-tr.

Bichat—bē-shä′.

bidden—bĭd′-n, *not* bĭd′-ĕn.

bidet—bĭd-ĕt′ or bē-dā′.

Biela, von—fōn bē′-lȧ.

"*Biela's* comet."

Bigelow—bĭg̃′-ŭ-lō, *not* bĭg̃′-lō.

A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

bijugous—bĭj′-ū-g̃ŭs.

Worcester and the New Imperial say bī-jū′-g̃ŭs.

billet—bĭl′-ĕt; Fr. pron., bē-yā′.

See *billet-doux*.

bimana—bĭm′-ȧ-nȧ or bī′-mȧ-nȧ.

See *quadrumana*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bimanous—bĭm′-ȧ-nŭs or bī′-mȧ-nŭs.
See *quadrumanous.*

Bimini—bē′-mē-nē.
The Standard Dictionary accents the *second* syllable.

binocular—bĭn-ŏk′-yū-lĕr or bī-nŏk′-yū-lĕr.
See *monocular.*

binomial—bī-nō′-mĭ-ăl.
biogenesis—bī-ō-jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
See *abiogenesis.*

biometry—bī-ŏm′-ē-trĭ.
bioplasm—bī′-ō-plăzm.
biparous—bĭp′-ȧ-rŭs.
bipedal—bĭp′-ē-dăl or bī′-pē-dăl.
biplicate—bĭp′-lĭk-āt or bī′-plĭk-āt.
bipyramidal—bī-pĭr-ăm′-ĭd-ăl.
Birmingham—bĕr′-mĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Biron—bĭr′-ŏn.
"Love's Labor's Lost."

Bischoff—bĭsh′-ŏf.
Bispham—bĭs′-pȧm.
bisulphate—bī-sŭl′-fāt, *not* bē.
bivious—bĭv′-ĭ-ŭs or bī′-vĭ-ŭs.
blacken—blăk′-n, *not* blăk′-ĕn.
Blanche—blȧnch, *not* blănch.
See *ask.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Blanqui—blän-kē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Blavatsky—blä-vät′-skĭ.

blazon—blā′-zŭn.

blazonry—blā′-zŭn-rĭ.

Bligh—blī.

Blind (Karl)—kärl blīnt.

Bloemfontein—blōōm′-fŏn-tīn.

Blondel de Nesle—blŏn′-dĕl dŭ nāl.

Blouët (Paul)—pōl blōō-ā′.

blue—blū, *not* blōō.

Blumenthal, von—fōn blōō′-mĕn-täl.
See *Luther*.

Blyth (Hills)—blīth.
The *th* is subvocal in this word. See *Blythe*.

Blythe—blī.
See *Alnwick*, *Blyth* (*Hills*).

Boabdil—bō-ăb-dēl′, *not* bō-ăb′-dĭl.
See *Bobadil* (*Captain*).

Boaz—bō′-ăz.

Bobadil (Captain)—bŏb′-ă-dĭl.
See *Boabdil*. "Every Man in his Humor."

Boboli (Gardens)—bō′-bō-lē.

Boccace—bō-käs′.

Bocher—bō-shā′.

Böckh—bökH.
For ö, kH, see pp. 25, 28.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Boehm—böm.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boehmer—böm′-ẽr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Boer—bo͝or, *not* bōr.
"The *Boer* War."

bogey—bō′-gĭ.

Bohn—bōn.

Bois de Boulogne—bwä dŭ bo͝o-lo͝n′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.

Boise City—boi′-zā sĭt′-ĭ

Boito—bō-ē′-tō.

bolivar (coin)—bŏl′-ĭv-ẽr; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vär.
See *Bolivar*.

Bolivia—bō-lĭv′-ĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., bō-lē′-vē-ä.

boliviano (coin)—bō-lē-vē-ä′-nō.

Bolsover—bōl′-sō-vẽr or bow′-zẽr.

bombardier—bŏm-bẽr-dēr′ or bŭm-bẽr-dēr′.
See *bombard*.

Bombastes Furioso—bŏm-băs′-tēz fo͝o-rĭ-ō′-sō.

bombycinous—bŏm-bĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.

Bonaparte—bō′-nȧ-pärt.
See *Buonaparte*.

boniface—bŏn′-ĭ-fās.
See *Boniface*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bonnat—bō-nä′.
bonnet-rouge—bŏn-ā′ rōōzh.
bonny-clabber—bŏn′-ĭ-klăb-ẽr.
Bon Silène—bôN sē-lān′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

bonze—bŏn′-zē.
Smart, Stormonth, and the New Imperial say bŏnz.

Bopp—bŏp.
bordereau—bôr-dẽr-ō′.
Borodino (Battle of)—bŏr-ō-dē′-nō.
Borrioboola Gha—bŏr-ĭ-ō-bōō′-lä gä.
"Bleak House."

borrow—bŏr′-rō, *not* bŏr′-rŭ.
See *damage*.

Boscawen—bŏs′-kå-wĕn.
Bosnia—bŏz′-nĭ-å, *not* bŏs′-nĭ-å.
Botticelli—bŏt-tē-chĕl′-lē.
Bouches-du-Rhône—bōōsh-dü-rōn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

bougie—bōō-zhē′.
bouilli—bōō-yē′ or bōōl-yē′.
Boulak (Museum)—bōō-läk′.
boulevardier—bōōl-vär-dyā′.
Boulogne-sur-Mer—bōō-lŏn′-yŭ sür mâr.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

bourdon—bōōr-dôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bourdon—bo͝or-dôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Bourgeois Gentilhomme — bo͝or-zhwä′ zhän-tē-yŭm′.
For än, see p. 26.

bourgeoisie—bo͝or-zhwä-zē′.
Bourget (Lake)—bo͝or-zhā′.
Bourinot—bo͝o-rĭn-ō′.
bourne—bōrn or bo͝orn.
See *bourn*.

Bourrienne, de—dŭ bo͝o-rē-ĕn′.
Bourse, La—lä bo͝ors.
Bovary (Madame)—bō-vä-rē′.
Boyesen (H. H.)—boi′-ĕ-sĕn.
brachiate—brāk′-ĭ-āt.
Braganza—brä-gän′-zå.
Brahmaputra—brä-mà-po͝o′-trà.
Brahms—bräms.
branch—bránch, *not* brănch.
See *ask*.

Brandegee—brăn′-dē-gē.
Brasenose (College at Oxford)—brāz′-nōz.
Brassington—brås′-n.
See *Alnwick*.

Breadalbane—brĕd-ôl′-bŭn.
Breda—brā-dä′.
breech—brēch or brĭch.
breeks—brēks.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Brentano—brĕn-tä′-nō.
Brera (Milan)—brā′-rå.
breviature—brē′-vĭ-å-tūr.
brew—brū, *not* brōō.
brewer—brū′-ẽr, *not* brōō′-ẽr.
Brian de Bois-Guilbert—brē-ăN′ dŭ bwä-gēl-bâr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
bric-à-brac—brĭk′-å-brăk.
Bridlington—brĭd′-lĭng-tŭn.
Brighthelmstone—brĭt′-tŭn.
This is an old spelling of *Brighton.*
Brignoli—brēn-yō′-lē.
See *baignoire.*
Brillant—brē-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
Brillat-Savarin—brē-yä′ sä-vä-răN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.
brocade—brō-kād′.
brocatel—brō′-kå-tĕl, *not* brō-kå-tĕl′.
broccoli—brŏk′-ō-lĭ.
Brocken—brŏk′-ĕn.
"The Spectre of the *Brocken.*"
Broek (Holland)—brŏŏk.
brogan—brō′-găn or brō-găn′.
The Century Dictionary gives the latter as a secondary form.
Broke (Sir Philip)—brŏŏk, *not* brōk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

bromic—brō′-mĭk.
bronchi—brŏng′-kī.
bronchia—brŏng′-kĭ-ȧ.
bronchus—brŏng′-kŭs.
Brookline—bro͝ok′-līn.
Brouwer—brow′-ẽr.
Bruch—bro͝oĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

bruise—brūz, *not* bro͞oz.
Brumaire—brü-mâr′.
For ü, see p. 26. "The Eighteenth *Brumaire*."

brune—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brune (Marshal)—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brunel—brū-nĕl′.
Brunetière—brün-tyâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

brunette—bro͞o-nĕt′; Fr. pron., brü-nĕt′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Brunig (Pass)—brü′-nĭg.
For ü, g, see pp. 26, 28.

Brünn—brün.
For ü, see p. 26.

brustle—brŭs′-l, *not* brŭst′-l.
brut—brŭt.
The Standard Dictionary says brūt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Bruxelles—brü-sĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Bryn-Mawr (Wales)—brŭn-mowr′.
Bryn-Mawr (Penna.)—brĭn-mär′.
Bucephalus—bū-sĕf′-ā-lŭs.
Buchan—bŭk′-ăn.
buchu—bū′-kū.
Worcester says bo͝o′-ko͝o.

Buckingham—bŭk′-ĭng-ŭm, *not* bŭk′-ĭng-hăm.
See *Alnwick.*

Bucolics—bū-kŏl′-ĭks.
See *bucolic.* "The *Bucolics* of Virgil."

bulbul—bo͝ol′-bo͝ol.
Buller (General)—bo͝ol′-ẽr.
bumptious—bŭmp′-shŭs.
Bundesrath—bo͝on′-dĕs-rät.
Also spelled *Bundesrat,* but pronounced as above. See *Luther.*

buoyance—bwoi′-ăns or boi′-ăns.
The Standard Dictionary says boi′-ăns, and the Century boi′-ăns or bo͝o′-ĭ-ăns.

bureau—bū′-rō or bū-rō′.
Worcester prefers bū-rō′.

burgeon—bûr′-jŭn.
burgess—bûr′-jĕs.
burglarious—bûr-glā′-rĭ-ŭs.
Burgos—bo͝or′-gōs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Burleigh (Lord)—bûr′-lĭ.
Burmese—bûr-mēz′ or bûr-mēs′.
Burnet—bûr′-nĕt.
See *Burnett.*
Burnett—bûr-nĕt′.
See *Burnet.*
burnoose—bûr′-nōōs or bûr-nōōs′.
burro—bŏŏr′-rō.
burst—bûrst.
butte—būt or bŏŏt.
The Century Dictionary says būt. See *Butte.*
Butte—būt.
See *butte.*
Bynkershoek—bīn′-kĕrs-hōōk.

C

Caballero—kä-vål-yā′-rō.
Caballos—kä-bäl′-yōs.
Cabanel—kä-bä-nĕl′.
Cabanos—kä-bä′-nōs.
Cabiri—kä-bī′-rī.
cachexia—kå-kĕks′-ĭ-å.
See *cachexy.*
cachexy—kå-kĕks′-ĭ.
See *cachexia.*
cacoëpy—kăk′-ō-ē-pĭ.
See *orthoëpy.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cadenza—kȧ-dĕn′-zȧ ; It. pron., kȧ-dānt′-sȧ.
Caderousse—kăd-ēr-o͞os′.
cadet—kȧ-dĕt′ ; Fr. pron., kä-dā′.
Cadillac—kăd′-ĭl-ăk ; Fr. pron., kä-dēl-yäk′.
Cadogan—kȧ-dŭg̃′-ŭn.
Cadwalader—kăd-wŏl′-ȧ-dĕr.
cæcum—sē′-kŭm.
Cælian—sē′-lĭ-ȧn.
"The *Cælian* Hill."
Cærleon—sĕr′-lē-ŏn.
Cæsar—sē′-zär ; Roman pron., kī′-sär.
Cæsarea Philippi—sĕs-ȧ-rē′-ȧ fĭl-ĭp′-pī.
Cæsarion—sē-zā′-rē-ŏn.
Cagliari—käl-yä′-rē.
See *Bentivoglio.*
Cagliostro, di—dē käl-yŏs′-trō.
See *Bentivoglio.*
Caicos (Islands)—kī′-kōs.
Cailletet—kä-yŭ-tā′.
Ça Ira—sä ē-rä′.
Caius—kā′-yŭs.
See *Caius* (*College at Cambridge*).
calaboose—kăl-ȧ-bo͞os′.
calade—kȧ-lād′.
Calais (Maine)—kăl′-ĭs.
See *Calais.*
calcareous—kăl-kā′-rē-ŭs.
Calchas—kăl′-kăs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

calcinable—kăl-sī′-nȧ-bl or kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-bl.
The second pronunciation is the preference of the Century Dictionary.

calcinatory—kăl-sĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers kăl′-sĭn-ȧ-tō-rĭ.

caledonite—kȧ-lĕd′-ō-nīt or kăl′-ē-dō-nit.

Caliban—kăl′-ĭ-băn.
"The Tempest."

calkin—kô′-kĭn.
Worcester prefers kăl′-kĭn.

Callipyge—kȧ-lĭp′-ĭ-jē.
"Venus *Callipygė*."

calorific—kăl-ō-rĭf′-ĭk.

Calpurnia—kăl-pûr′-nĭ-ȧ.

calumet—kăl′-yū-mĕt.

calve—kȧv, *not* kȧf.

Calvé—kȧl-vā′.

Cambon (Jules)—zhül käN-bôN′.
For ü, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

camel's-hair—kăm′-ĕlz-hâr.

camembert (cheese)—kä-mäN-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Camille—kȧ-mēl′.

Camisards—kăm′-ĭz-ärdz.

camomile—kăm′-ō-mīl.
Also spelled *chamomile*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

campaign—kăm-pān′.
Campan (Madame)—mȧ-dȧm′ käɴ-päɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

Campanini—käm-pä-nē′-nē.
Campbellite—kăm′-ĕl-īt or kăm′-bĕl-īt.
Campeador, El.
See *Cid Campeador.*

Campos (Martinez)—mär-tē′-nĕth käm′-pōs.
See *Zamacoïs.*

Campus Martius—kăm′-pŭs mär′-shĭ-ŭs.
Canajoharie—kăn-ȧ-jō-hăr′-ē.
can-can—kăn′-kăn ; Fr. pron., käɴ-käɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26.

cancel—kăn′-sĕl, *not* kăn′-sl.
See *damage.*

Candide—käɴ-dēd′.
For äɴ, see p. 26. "Voltaire's *Candide.*"

canker—kăng′-kẽr.
cannon—kăn′-nŭn.
See *canon.*

canon—kăn′-ŭn.
See *cannon, cañon.*

Canossa—kä-nŏs′-sä.
"We shall not go to *Canossa.*"—*Bismarck.*

Canova—kä-nō′-vä.

Canrobert—kăn-rō-bâr′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Cantab—kăn′-tăb ; kăn-tăb′ (Wor.).

cantabile—kän-tä′-bĭl-ē.
Worcester says kăn-tăb′-ĭl-ē.

Cantabrigian—kăn-tă-brĭj′-ĭ-ăn.
See *Oxonian*.

Cantacuzene—kăn-tă-kū-zēn′; Greek pron., kän-tä-kōō′-zĕn-ĕ.

cantalever—kăn′-tă-lĕv-ēr.
See *cantilever*.

cantaloupe—kăn′-tă-lōōp or kăn′-tă-lōp.
Also spelled *cantaleup*, but pronounced as above.

cantate—kăn-tā′-tē, or kän-tä′-tä.

canteen—kăn-tēn′, *not* kăn′-tēn.

cantharides—kăn-thăr′-ĭd-ēz.

cantilever—kăn′-tĭ-lĕv-ēr.
See *cantalever*.

Capel—kăp′-ĕl.

Capernaum—kă-pēr′-nā-ŭm.

Capet—kā′-pĕt ; Fr. pron., kä-pā′.
"Hugh *Capet*."

Capetian—kă-pē′-shĭ-ăn.
"The *Capetian* Dynasty."

Cappuccini (Church)—käp-pōō-chē′-nē.

Caprera—kä-prā′-rä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

capricious—kȧ-prĭsh′-ŭs.
Caprivi, von—fōn kä-prē′-vē.
capsule—kăp′-sūl.
Capua—kăp′-yū-ȧ ; It. pron., kä′-pŏŏ-ä.
Capulet—kăp′-yū-lĕt.
Carabas (Marquis of)—kăr′-ȧ-bȧs.
Carácas—kä-rä′-käs.
Caraccioli—kä-rä′-chō-lē.
See *Bertuccio*.
caramel—kăr′-ȧ-mĕl.
caravan—kăr′-ȧ-văn or kăr-ȧ-văn′.
The latter is the pronunciation given by Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth. The former is Webster's preference.
Carbonari —kär-bō-nä′-rē.
carcanet—kär′-kȧ-nĕt.
Cárdenas—kär′-dā-nȧs.
Caribbees—kăr′-ĭb-ēz.
See *Caribbean* (*Sea*).
caricaturist—kăr′-ĭk-ȧ-tū-rĭst ; kăr-ĭk-ȧ-tū′-rĭst (Wor.).
caries—kā′-rĭ-ēz.
carillon—kăr′-ĭl-lŏn ; kăr-ĭl′-lŏn (Wor.); Fr. pron., kä-rēl-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
carmagnole—kăr-mȧn-yŏl′.
Carmen—kär′-mĕn or kär-mān′.
Carmen Sylva—kär′-mĕn sĭl′-vȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

carminative—kär-mĭn′-ȧ-tĭv.
Carnarvon—kĕr-när′-vŏn.
Also spelled *Caernarvon*, but pronounced as above.
Carnaval de Venise, Le—lŭ kär-nä-väl′ dŭ vŭn-ēz′.
Carneades—kär-nē′-ȧ-dēz.
carnivora—kär-nĭv′-ō-rȧ.
Carolus-Duran—kär′-ō-lüs dü-räN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
carousal (revel)—kȧ-row′-zăl.
See *carousal* (*merry-go-round*).
carousal (merry-go-round)—kăr′-o͞o-zăl.
See *carousal* (*revel*).
carousel—kăr′-o͞o-zĕl.
Carpathian—kär-pā′-thĭ-ăn.
carriage—kăr′-rĭj.
Carrier—kä-rē-ā′.
Carrière—kär-yâr′.
Cartaphilus—kär-tăf′-ĭ-lŭs.
cartel—kär-tĕl′ or kär′-tĕl; kär′-tĕl (C).
cartilage—kär′-tĭl-āj.
cartouche—kär-to͞osh′.
Casabianca—kä-sä-bē-äN′-kȧ.
For äN, see p. 26.
Casa Guidi—kä′-zä gwē′-dē.
Cascine—kä-shē′-nā.
Casella—kȧ-sĕl′-lȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Casimir-Périer—kă-zē-mēr′ pā-ryā′.
cask—kåsk, *not* kăsk.
See *ask*.
casket—kås′-kĕt, *not* kăs′-kĕt.
Cassagnac, de—dŭ kă-sån-yåk′.
Cassandra—kăs-săn′-drå.
Cassatt—kăs-săt′.
cassava—kăs′-så-vå.
cassia—kăsh′-å.
Cassio—kăsh′-ĭ-ō.
Cassius (Caius)—kăsh′-ē-ŭs.
Generally pronounced kăsh′-ŭs.
cast (n. and vb.)—kåst, *not* kăst.
See *ask*.
Castalia—kăs-tā′-lĭ-å.
Castelar y Rissoll—käs-tā-lär′ ē rēs-sōl′.
Castile—käs-tēl′.
See *castile* (*soap*).
castile (soap)—kăs′-tēl or kăs-tēl′.
See *Castile*.
Castilia—käs-tēl′-yä.
Castrucci—käs-trōō′-chē.
casual—kăzh′-yū-ăl.
cataract—kăt′-å-răkt.
Catawba—kå-tô′-bå.
Cateau-Cambrésis—kå-tō′ käN-brā-zē′.
For äN, see p. 26.
categorical—kăt-ē-gŏr′-ĭk-ăl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

category—kăt′-ē-gō-rĭ.
caterwaul—kăt′-ēr-wôl.
cathedra—kăth′-ē-drȧ or kȧ-thē′-drȧ.
See *ex cathedra.*

Catullus—kȧ-tŭl′-ŭs.
Cauterets—kō-tĕr-ā′.
Cauterskill—kô′-tĕr-skĭl.
See *Kaaterskill.*

Cavaignac—kȧ-vān-yȧk′.
cavalcade—kăv′-ăl-kād.
Walker, Smart, Worcester, and the Standard accent the *final* syllable.

cavalero—kăv-ȧ-lē′-rō.
Also spelled *cavaliero*, but pronounced as above.

Cavalleria Rusticana—kä-văl-lā-rē′-ȧ rōōs-tē-kä′-nȧ.

cavatina—kä-vȧ-tē′-nȧ or kăv-ȧ-tē′-nȧ.
Cavite—kȧ-vē′-tā.
Cawdor—kô′-dôr.
"Hail to thee, thane of *Cawdor!*"—*Macbeth.*

Cayster (river)—kā-ĭs′-tĕr.
Cazin—kä-zăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Ceballos—thā-bäl′-yōs.
See *Cervantes, de.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cebú—thā-vōō′.
See *Cervantes, de.*

Cecily—sĕs′-ĭ-lĭ.
See *Cicely.*

cedilla—sē-dĭl′-lȧ.
Cedric—kĕd′-rĭk or sĕd′-rĭk.
cedrine—sē′-drĭn.
celandine—sĕl′-ăn-dīn.
Celano—chā-lä′-nō.
"Thomas of *Celano.*"

Celarent (logic)—sĕl′-ȧ-rĕnt; sē-lā′-rĕnt (C.).
celestial—sĕl-ĕs′-chăl.
cellar—sĕl′-lẽr.
cellular—sĕl′-yū-lẽr.
cellulitis—sĕl-yū-lī′-tĭs.
celluloid—sĕl′-yū-loid.
Cenci—chĕn′-chē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

cenobite—sĕn′-ō-bīt or sē′-nō-bīt.
Cenozoic—sē-nō-zō′-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says sĕn-ō-zō′-ĭk.

centiliter—sĕn-tĭl′-ĭt-ẽr or sĕn′-tĭl-ē-tẽr.
centime—sȧN-tēm′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

Centlivre—sĕnt-lē′-vẽr or sĕnt-lĭv′-ẽr.
centurion—sĕn-tū′-rĭ-ŭn.
century—sĕn′-tū-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ceorl—kĕôrl or chĕrl.
ceremonial—sĕr-ē-mō′-nĭ-ăl.
cervine—sĕr′-vīn.
Worcester and the Century Dictionary say sĕr′-vĭn.

Cesari—chā-sä′-rē.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Céspedes, de—dā thās′-pā-thĕs or dā sās′-pā-thĕs.
See *Cervantes, de ; Guadalquivir.*

Cetewayo—kāch-wä′-yō.
chaff—chȧf ; chăf (Stor.).
chaise—shāz.
chalcedon—kăl′-sē-dŏn.
chalcedonic—kăl-sē-dŏn′-ĭk.
Chaldee—kăl′-dē or kăl-dē′.
Châlons (Battle of)—shä-lôn′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

chambre de luxe—shäN′-brŭ dŭ lüks.
For ü, äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

chamfer—chăm′-fĕr, *not* chăm′-pĕr.
champagne—shăm-pān′.
Champagne—shäN-pän′-yŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Champ-de-Mars—shäN-dŭ-märs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Champlain (Lake)—shăm-plān′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Champlain, de—dŭ shăm-plān′; Fr. pron., dŭ shäN-plăN′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

chance—chȧns, *not* chăns.
See *ask*.

chancel—chăn′-sĕl, *not* chăn′-sl.
chancery—chȧn′-sẽr-ĭ.
chandler—chȧn′-dlẽr, *not* chăn′-dlẽr.
channel—chăn′-nĕl, *not* chăn′-nl.
chanson—shăn′-sŏn; Fr. pron., shäN-sôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Geste—shäN-sôN′ dŭ zhĕst.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roland—shäN-sôN′ dŭ rō-läN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Chanson de Roncevaud—shäN-sôN′ dŭ rôNS-vō′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

chanticleer—chăn′-tĭ-klēr.
Chantilly—shäN-tēl-ẏē′ or shäN-tē-yē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

chaparajos—chä-pä-rä′-hōs.
chaparral—chä-pȧr-rȧl′.
chapel—chăp′-ĕl, *not* chăp′-l.
Chapelle Expiatoire—shȧ-pĕl′ ĕks-pē-ȧ-twär′.
Charicles—kăr′-ĭ-klēz.
"Becker's *Charicles*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

charlatan—shär′-lȧ-tăn.
charnel house—chär′-nĕl hows.
chart—chärt.
The pronunciation kärt is obsolete.

Chartres—shär′-trŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

chassis—shăs′-sĭs ; Fr. pron., shäs-sēs′.
chastening—chā′-sn-ĭng ; chās′-tn-ĭng (Walker and Knowles).
See *chasten.*

château—shȧ-tō′.
château en Espagne—shȧ-tō′ ăN nĕs-pȧn′-yŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Château-Thierry—shȧ-tō′ tyā-rē′.
châteaux en Espagne—shȧ-tōz′ ăN nĕs-pȧn′-yŭ.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

chatelaine—shăt′-ē-lān; Fr. pron., shä-tl-ān′.
Châtillon—shȧ-tē-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

chauffeur—shō-för′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chauncey—chän′-sĭ or chôn′-sĭ.
Chauvin—shō-văN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chavannes, Puvis de—pü-vēs′ dŭ shȧ-văn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Cheddar—chĕd′-där.
cheerful—chēr′-fo͝ol.
Chelmsford—chĕms′-fûrd.
See *Alnwick*.

Cheltenham—chĕlt′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

chemic—kĕm′-ĭk.
chemise—shē-mēz′.
chemisette—shĕm-ē-zĕt′.
chemistry—kĕm′-ĭst-rĭ.
Smart says kĭm′-ĭst-rĭ, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

Chemung—shē-mŭng′, *not* chē-mŭng′.
Chénier, de—dŭ shā-nyā′.
chenille—shē-nēl′.
Chephren—kĕf′-rĕn.
"The Pyramid of *Chephren*."

Chérif-Pasha—shā-rēf′ pȧ-shȧ′.
cherup—chĕr′-ŭp, *not* chĭr′-ŭp unless spelled *chirrup*.
chervil—chĕr′-vĭl.
Cheshire—chĕsh′-ēr.
Chevreul—shŭ-vröl′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Chevy Chase—chĕv′-ĭ chās.
chew—chū, *not* cho͞o.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cheyne (Thomas Kelly)—chā′-nē.
See *Cheyne* (*George*); *Cheyne* (*Walk*).

Cheyne (Walk)—chān or chīn.
See *Cheyne* (*George*); *Cheyne* (*Thomas Kelly*).

chianti—kē-än′-tē.
In Italian, *ch* is pronounced like *k* in *kid*.

chieftain—chēf′-tĭn.
See *captain*, *damage*.

chiffon—shĭf-fŏn′; Fr. pron., shē-fôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

chignon—shĭn′-yŏn; Fr., pron., shēn-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Chilo—kī′-lō.
"*Chilo* of Lacedæmon."

Chimay, de—dŭ shē-mā′.

Chinchaycocha (Lake)—chēn-chī-kō′-chȧ.

Chinchilla (Spain)—chĭn-chēl′-yȧ.
See *llano*, *chinchilla*.

Chingachgook—chĭn-gäk′-gŏŏk.

chiromanist—kī′-rō-măn-ĭst.

chirrup—chĭr′-ŭp.
See *cherup*.

chisel—chĭz′-ĕl, *not* chĭz′-l.
See *damage*.

Chisolm—chĭz′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.

Chloe—klō′-ē.
"Daphnis and *Chloe*."

choir—kwīr.

Choiseul-Praslin—shwä-zöl′-prä-lăN′.
For ö, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

choose—chōōz.

chore—chōr.

chorus—kō′-rŭs, *not* kôr′-ŭs.

Chouan—shōō-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Chrestien de Troyes—krā-tyăN′ dŭ trwä.
For ăN, see p. 26. Also written *Chrétien*, but pronounced as above.

Chriemhild—krēm′-hĭlt.
See *Chriemhilde*.

Chriemhilde—krēm-hĭl′-dĕ.
See *Chriemhild*.

Christabel—krĭs′-tȧ-bĕl.

christening—krĭs′-n-ĭng, *not* krĭst′-n-ĭng.

Christiana—krĭs-chăn′-ȧ or krĭs-chĭ-ăn′-ȧ.
Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Christophorus—krĭs-tō′-fō-rŭs.

Christus—krĭs′-tŭs.

chromosphere—krō′-mō-sfēr.

chronogram—krŏn′-ō-grăm.

chronologic—krŏn-ō-lŏj′-ĭk.

chronology—krō-nŏl′-ō-jĭ; krŏn-ŏl′-ŏj-ĭ (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Chrononhotonthologos — krō-nŏn-hō-tŏn-thŏl′-ō-gŏs.
See *Aldiborontephoscophornio.*

chylifactive—kī-lĭ-făk′-tĭv.

chylification—kĭl-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kī.
Worcester says kī only.

chymification—kĭm-ĭ-fĭ-kā′-shŭn or kī.
Worcester says kĭm only.

Cialdini—chäl-dē′-nē.

Cicely—sĭs′-ĕ-lĭ.
See *Cecily.*

Cicero—sĭs′-ēr-ō ; Roman pron., kĭk′-ĕr-ō.

Cid (The)—sĭd ; Sp. pron., thēth.
See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir.*

Cid Campeador—thēth käm-pā-ä-thōr′.
See *Cervantes, Guadalquivir.*

ci-devant—sē-dŭ-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cienfuégos—sē-ĕn-fwā′-gōs.

Cimmerian—sĭm-mē′-rĭ-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary gives sĭm-mā′-rĭ-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

cincture—sĭngk′-tūr.

cinematograph—sĭn-ē-măt′-ō-gŗåf.

Cinque-cento—chēn′-kwā chĕn′-tō.
See *Beatrice Cenci.*

Cinq-Mars, de—dŭ săNk-märs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cintra—sĭn′-trä or sēn′-trä.
"The Convention of *Cintra*."

Cipango—sĭp-ăng′-gō.

circumstance—sĕr′-kŭm-stăns.
There is a tendency to pronounce the *final* syllable of this word—stŭns.

cirrhosis—sĭr-rō′-sĭs.

Cispadane—sĭs′-pā-dān.
See *Transpadane*.

citadel—sĭt′-ā-dl, *not* sĭt′-ā-dĕl.

citoyen—sē-twä-yăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *citoyenne*.

citoyenne—sē-twä-yĕn′.
See *citoyen*.

Ciudad Real—thē-ŏo-thäth′ rā-äl′.
See *Caceres, Guadalquivir*.

Ciudad Rodrigo—thē-ŏo-thäth′ rō-drē′-gō.
See *Caceres, Guadalquivir*.

Clairvaux—clâr-vō′.

Clapham—klăp′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

clarion—klăr′-ĭ-ŭn.

clasp—clȧsp, *not* clăsp.
See *ask*.

class—klȧs, *not* klăs.
See *ask*.

classicist—clăs′-sĭs-ĭst.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cleckheaton—klĕk′-ĕt-ŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

clef—klĕf.
Walker and Smart say klīf, and Worcester gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

Cleishbotham—klēsh′-bŏth-ăm.
clemency—klĕm′-ĕn-sĭ.
Cleombrotus—klē-ŏm′-brō-tŭs.
Cleopas—klē′-ō-păs.
clergy—klĕr′-jĭ.
clerical—klĕr′-ĭk-l.
clew—klū, *not* klōō.
cliché—klē-shā′.
clientele—klī-ĕn-tēl′ or klī′-ĕn-tēl.
clientèle—klē-ĀN-tāl′.
For ĀN, see p. 26.

Clio—klī′-ō.
Cloaca Maxima—klō-ā′-kȧ măks′-ĭm-ȧ.
Clootz—klōts.
See *Anacharsis Clootz.*

Clytemnestra—klĭt-ĕm-nĕs′-trȧ.
Cnidian—nĭd′-ĭ-ăn.
"The *Cnidian* Aphrodite."

coadjuvancy—kō-ăd′-jū-văn-sĭ.
coadjuvant—kō-ăd′-jū-vănt.
Coahuila—kō-ä-wē′-lä.
Also spelled *Cohahuila*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cochituate—kō-chĭt′-yü-āt.
Cockagne—kō-kān′.
Cocles (Horatius)—kō′-klēz.
codify—kō′-dĭf-ī or kŏd′-ĭf-ī.
Worcester and Stormonth give the latter only.
Cœlian (Hill)—sē′-lĭ-ăn.
Coello—kō-āl′-yō.
Cœnties—kwĭn′-chēz.
cohesion—kō-hē′-zhŭn.
See *adhesion*.
Colchester—kōl′-chĕs-tēr, *not* kŏl′-chĕs-tēr.
Colchis—kŏl′-kĭs, *not* kōl′-chĭs.
Colin Clout—kŏl′-ĭn klowt.
Colleen Bawn—kŏl′-ēn bôn.
collogue—kŏl-lōg̃′.
Collot d'Herbois—kō-lō′ dĕr-bwä′.
Colombo (Cristoforo)—krĭs-tō′-fō-rō kō-lŏm′-bō.
colon—kō′-lŏn, *not* kō-lŏn′.
See *Colon*.
Colon, Cristóbal—krēs-tō′-băl kō-lōn′.
colonel—kûr′-nĕl; old pron., kŏl-ō-nĕl′ (C.).
columbary—kŏl′-ŭm-bā-rĭ.
Worcester gives kō-lŭm′-bā-rĭ as a *secondary* form.
Colwick—kŏl′-wĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Coma Berenices—kō′-mȧ bĕr-ē-nī′-sēz.
Combustion—kŏm-bŭs′-chŭn.
Comédie Française—kŏm-ā-dē′ fräN-sāz′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Comédie Humaine—kŏm-ā-dē′ ü-mān′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Comma—kŏm′-mȧ.
Command—kŏm-mȧnd′.
See *ask.*
Commandment—kŏm-mȧnd′-mĕnt.
See *ask.*
Comment (n.)—kŏm′-mĕnt.
Comment (vb.)—kŏm′-mĕnt.
In the *intransitive* form of the verb Worcester gives, as a secondary pronunciation, kŏm-mĕnt′.
Commissural—kŏm-mĭsh′-yū-răl or kŏm′-mĭ-shōō-răl.
See *commissure.*
Communal—kŏm′-mū-năl or kŏm-mū′-năl.
Comose—kō′-mōs or kō-mōs′.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique—kôN-pän-yē′ zhā-nā-räl′ träNz-ät-läN-tēk′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Comparative—kŏm-păr′-ȧ-tĭv.
Compelled—kŏm-pĕld′.
Compendious—kŏm-pĕn′-dĭ-ŭs.

Compiègne—kôN-pē-ĕn′-yŭ.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne.*
complaisantly—kŏm′-plā-zănt-lĭ.
comport—kŏm-pōrt′.
compos mentis—kŏm′-pŏs mĕn′-tĭs.
compote—kŏm′-pōt.
compotier—kôN-pō-tyā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Concepcion—kŏn-sĕp′-shŭn; Sp. pron., kōn-thĕp-thē-ōn′.
C, in Spanish, before *e* and *i* has the sound of *th* in *thin.*
conclude—kŏn-klūd′, *not* kŏn-klo͞od′.
concupiscence—kŏn-kū′-pĭs-ĕns.
condemn—kŏn-dĕm′.
condyle—kŏn′-dĭl or kŏn′-dīl.
confessary—kŏn-fĕs′-å-rĭ.
Confessio Amantis—kŏn-fĕs′-sĭ-ō å-măn′-tĭs.
confiserie—kôN-fē-zĕr-ē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
confiseur—kôN-fē-zör′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.
congener—kŏn′-jē-nĕr or kŏn-jē′-nĕr.
Congleton—kŏng′-g̃l-tŭn.
Congo—kŏng′-g̃ō.
congruency—kŏng′-g̃ro͞o-ĕn-sĭ or kŏng-g̃ro͞o′-ĕn-sĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

conical—kŏn′-ĭk-ăl, *not* kō′-nĭk-ăl.

Coniston—kŏn′-ĭs-tŭn.

conium—kō-nī′-ŭm or kō′-nĭ-ŭm; kō-nī′-ŭm (Wor., C.).

conjurator—kŏn′-jū-rā-tĕr.

connaisseur—kŏn-nā-sör′.

For ö, see p. 25. See *connoisseur*.

conservatoire—kôN-sĕr-vä-twär′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

Consolato del Mare—kŏn-sō-lä′-tō dĕl mä′-rā.

Constant (Benjamin)—bäN-zhă-măN′ kôN-stäN′.

For äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Constantine (Algeria)—kôN-stäN-tēn′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. See *Constantine* (*Emperor*).

Constantine (Emperor)—kŏn′-stăn-tīn.

See *Constantine* (*Algeria*).

constellate—kŏn′-stĕl-lāt or kŏn-stĕl′-lāt; kŏn-stĕl′-lāt (Wor.).

The Century Dictionary prefers the second pronunciation. See *contemplate*.

consul—kŏn′-sŭl, *not* kown′-sŭl.

consume—kŏn-sūm′, *not* kŏn-sōōm′.

consummator—kŏn-sŭm′-mā-tĕr.

contemn—kŏn-tĕm′.

contemptuous—kŏn-tĕmp′-tū-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

contiguity—kŏn-tĭg-yū′-ĭt-ĭ.
continuity—kŏn-tĭ-nū′-ĭt-ĭ.
contractile—kŏn-trăk′-tĭl.
contralto—kŏn-trăl′-tō or kŏn-trâl′-tō.
controvert—kŏn′-trō-vĕrt ; kŏn-trō-vĕrt′ (C.).
conventicle—kŏn-vĕn′-tĭk-l.
conventual—kŏn-vĕnt′-yū-ăl.
Conybeare—kŭn′-ĭ-bâr.
coop—kōōp, *not* kŏŏp.
Coos (county)—kō-ŏs′, *not* kōōs.
The Standard Dictionary says kō′-ŏs.

Copley—kŏp′-lĭ.
Coppée (François)—fräN-swä′ kō-pā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cordelia—kôr-dē′-lĭ-ȧ or kôr-dēl′-yȧ.
Cordeliers—kôr-dē-lērz′ ; Fr. pron. kôr-dŭ-lyā′.
Corinne—kō-rēn′.
corkscrew—kôrk′-skrū, *not* kôrk′-skrōō.
cornucopia—kôr-nū-kō′-pĭ-ȧ.
Corona Australis—kō-rō′-nȧ ôs-trā′-lĭs.
Corona Borealis—kō-rō′-nȧ bō-rē-ā′-lĭs.
coronel (armor)—kŏr′-ō-nĕl or kûr′-nĕl.
Corps Législatif—kôr lā-zhēs-lä-tēf′.
corpuscule—kŏr-pŭs′-kūl.
corrugate—kŏr′-rŏŏ-gāt.
corsage—kôr′-sāj ; Fr. pron. kōr-säzh′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Cortelyou—kôr′-tĕl-yo͞o.
Coruña—kō-ro͞on′-yä.
See *cañon.*

Corunna—kō-rŭn′-nȧ.
See *Coruña.*

corvette—kŏr-vĕt′; kôr-vĕt′ (Wor., C.).
corypheus—kŏr-ĭ-fē′-ŭs or kŏr-ĭ-fā′-ŭs.
cosmorama—kŏz-mō-rä′-mȧ or kŏz-mō-rā′-mȧ.
costean—kŏs′-tēn.
cotillion—kō-tĭl′-yŭn.
See *cotillon.*

cotillon—kō-tē-yôn′ or kō-tēl-yôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27. See *cotillion.*

Coudert—ko͞o-dâr′.
couleur de rose—ko͞o-lör′ dŭ rōz.
For ö, see p. 25.

coup—ko͞o.
coup de main—ko͞o dŭ măn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

coup de soleil—ko͞o dŭ sō-lā′-yŭ.
See *Cologne.*

couronne (coin)—ko͞o-rŏn′.
courrier—ko͞or-yā′.
See *courier.*

Couthon—ko͞o-tôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Coutts (Burdett).
See *Burdett-Coutts.*

coxcomb—kŏks′-kōm.

coyote—kī′-ō-tē or kī′-ōt.
The Century Dictionary says kō-yō′-tē.

Cracovienne—krȧ-kō-vē-ĕn′.

craft—krȧft, *not* krăft.
See *ask.*

Craigenputtock—krā-gĕn-pŭt′-ŏk.

cranial—krā′-nĭ-ăl.

Crapaud, Jean—zhäN krȧ-pō′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Cratylus—krăt′-ĭl-ŭs.

creasote—krē′-ȧ-sōt.
See *creosote.*

Crécy (Battle of)—crĕs′-sĭ; Fr. pron. krā-sē′.

credent—krē′-dĕnt.
"If with too *credent* ear you list his songs."
Shakespeare.

credulity—krē-dū′-lĭt-ĭ.

Creighton—krī′-tŭn.

crème de menthe—krām dŭ mäNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.

creole—krē′-ōl.

creosote—krē′-ō-sōt.
See *creasote.*

crêpe-de-chine—krāp-dŭ-shēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

:retaceous—krē-tā′-shŭs.
:rew—krū, *not* krōō.
:ricoid—krī′-koid.
"The *cricoid* cartilage."
:riterion—krī-tē′-rĭ-ŭn.
Critias—krĭsh′-ĭ-ăs.
Cronje—krōn′-yĕ.
:roquet—krō-kā′.
See *croquette*.
:roquette—krō-kĕt′.
See *croquet*.
:roquis—krō-kē′.
:rosier—krō′-zhēr, *not* krō′-zĭ-ĕr.
Also spelled *crozier*, but pronounced as above.
:ross—krôs, *not* krôs *nor* krŏs.
See *accost*.
rucial—krōō′-shăl.
rucifix—krū′-sĭf-ĭks.
rude—krūd, *not* krōōd.
ruel—krū′-ĕl, *not* krōō′-ĕl.
rusado (coin)—krōō-sā′-dō.
The Standard Dictionary says krōō-zä′-dō.
rustaceous—krŭs-tā′-shŭs.
ui bono—kī bō′-nō.
ulverin—kŭl′-vēr-ĭn.
Cumæ—kū′-mē.
umulative—kū′-mū-lā-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

cunctative—kŭngk′-tȧ-tĭv.
Cunctator—kŭngk-tā′-tẽr.
cupboard—kŭb′-bẽrd.
curare—kū-rā′-rē.

Also spelled *curari*, but pronounced as above.

curé—kū-rā′ ; Fr. pron., kü-rā′.

For ü, see p. 26. Worcester accents the *first* syllable.

curriculum—kŭr-rĭk′-yū-lŭm.
cursory—kûr′-sō-rĭ.
curvet—kûr′-vĕt or kŭr-vĕt′.
Cuxhaven—kŭks-hā′-vn ; Ger pron., kŏŏks-hä′-fĕn.

cyanide—sī′-ȧ-nĭd or nīd.

Webster says : "As regards the pronunciation of the *i* of the endings *-ine*, *-ide*, in the terminology of chemistry, the usage is unsettled as between *ī* (*īce*) and *ĭ* (*ĭll*) and *ï* (*pïque*). But the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1889 passed a vote in favor of the *ĭ* (*ĭll*); and then, further, voted to drop the final *e* in the spelling ; as *bromĭn*, *chlorĭn*, *iodĭn*, *iodĭd*, *chlorĭd*, *bromĭd*, etc.,—the spelling offered by Dr. Webster in 1828.

cymose—sī′-mōs.
Cyrenian—sī-rē′-nĭ-ăn.
Cythera—sī-thē′-rȧ.
czarevitch—zär′-ē-vĭch.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

czaritza—zȧ-rēt′-sȧ.
czarowitch—zär′-ō-vĭch.
Czernowitz—chĕr′-nō-vĭts.

D

dachshund—däks′-ho͝ont.
Daghestan—dä-gĕs-tän′.
See *Kurdistan.*
Dagobert—dăg′-ō-bĕrt; Fr. pron., dä-gō-bâr′.
Dagon—dā′-gŏn.
dairy—dā′-rĭ, *not* dâr′-ĭ.
Dalhousie (Marquis of)—dăl-how′-zĭ.
See *Dalhousie* (*Australia*).
Damascus—dȧ-măs′-kŭs.
Dame aux Camélias, La—lä däm ō kä mäl-yä′.
dammar—dăm′-mär.
Worcester says dăm-mär′.
Damoclean—dăm-ō-klē′-ăn.
Damnation de Faust, La—lä däm-nä syôn′ dŭ fowst.
For ôn, see p. 27.
damosel—dăm′-ō-zĕl.
See *damozel.*
damozel—dăm′-ō-zĕl.
See *damosel.*
Damrosch—dăm′-rōsh, *not* dăm′-rŏsh.

Dandin (George)—zhôrzh dăn-dăn′.
For ăn, ăn, see p. 26.

Dantès (Edmond)—ĕd-môn′ dăn-tās′.
For ăn, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Daphne—dăf′-nē.

Daphnis—dăf′-nĭs.
See *Chloe.*

D'Arblay—där′-blā or där-blā′.

Darboy—där-bwä′.

Dardanus—där′-dā-nŭs.

daric (coin)—dăr′-ĭk.

Darjiling—där-jē′-lĭng.

Darley—där′-lĭ.

Dartagnan—där-tän-yăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Dartmouth—därt′-mŭth, *not* därt′-mowth.
See *Alnwick.*

Darwinian—där-wĭn′-ĭ-ăn, *not* där-wĭn′-yăn.

Das Rheingold—däs rīn′-gōlt.

dauntless—dänt′-lĕs.

Dauphiné—dō-fē-nā′.
See *Dauphiny.*

Dauphiny—dô′-fĭn-ĭ.
See *Dauphiné.*

Davidde Penitente—dä-vĕd′-dā pā-nē-tān′-tā.

Deák—dā′-äk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

débauché—dā-bō-shā'.
See *debauchee.*

debauchery—dē-bô'-chĕr-ĭ.

débonnaire—dā-bŏn-âr'.
See *debonair.*

de bonne grâce—dŭ bŏn grās'.

débouchure—dā-bo͞o-shür'.
For ü, see p. 26.

decaliter—dĕk'-ă-lē-tĕr or dē-kăl'-ĭt-ĕr.
Also spelled *decalitre*, but pronounced as above.

decameter—dĕk'-ă-mē-tĕr.
Also spelled *decametre*, but pronounced as above.

decanal—dĕk'-ă-năl.
Worcester gives dē-kā'-năl as a secondary pronunciation.

deceased—dē-sēst'.

Decelean (War)—dĕs-ē-lē'-ăn.

Decembrist—dē-sĕm'-brĭst.

decent—dē'-sĕnt, *not* dē'-sŭnt.
See *damage.*

decidence—dĕs'-ĭd-ĕns or dē-sī'-dĕns.

deciliter—dĕs'-ĭ-lē-tĕr or dē-sĭl'-ĭt-ĕr.
Also spelled *decilitre*, but pronounced as above.

declarative—dē-klăr'-ă-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

declinal—dē-klī′-năl.
Worcester prefers dĕk′-lĭn-ăl.
declination—dĕk-lĭn-ā′-shŭn.
declinatory—dē-klī′-nȧ-tō-rĭ or dē-klĭn′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
decussate—dē-kŭs′-sāt.
decussation—dē-kŭs-sā′-shŭn.
dedicatory—dĕd′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
deduce—dē-dūs′, *not* dē-dōōs′.
default—dē-fôlt′.
definitive—dē-fĭn′-ĭ-tĭv.
deflagrable—dē-flā′-gr̆ȧ-bl or dĕf′-lȧ-gr̆ȧ-bl.
deflagrate—dĕf′-lȧ-gr̆āt.
De Imitatione Christi—dē ĭm-ĭt-ā-shĭ-ō′-nē krĭs′-tī.
Deimos—dī′-mŏs.
Dejazet—dŭ-zhä-zā′.
déjeuner à la fourchette—dā-zhö-nā′ ä lä fōōr-shĕt′.
For ö, see p. 25.
De la Ramé—dŭ lä rä-mā′.
Delavigne—dŭ-lȧ-vēn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.
deleble—dĕl′-ē-bl or dē-lē′-bl.
delectation—dē-lĕk-tā′-shŭn.
deletive—dĕl′-ē-tĭv.
The Standard Dictionary says dē-lē′-tĭv.
delicatessen—dĕl-ĭ-kȧ-tĕs′-sĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

delirium tremens—dē-lĭr′-ĭ-ŭm trē′-mĕnz.
Della Crusca—dĕl′-lå krŭs′-kå; It. pron., dāl′-lå kro͝os′-kå.
Delorme (Marion) —mä-rē-ôN′ dŭ-lôrm′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Delos—dē′-lŏs.
Delphi—dĕl′-fī.
Delphine—dĕl-fēn′.
"Madame de Staël's *Delphine*."
Delsarte—dĕl-särt′, *not* dĕl′-särt.
Del Sarto (Andrea)—än-drā′-ä dĕl sär′-tō.
delude—dē-lūd′, *not* dē-lo͞od′.
delusive—dē-lū′-sĭv.
demand—dē-månd′, *not* dē-mănd′.
See *ask*.
demi-monde—dŭ-mē-môNd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Democritus—dē-mŏk′-rĭt-ŭs.
See *Heraclitus*.
demoiselle—dŭ-mwå-zĕl′.
demonology—dē-mŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ or dĕm-ŏn-ŏl′-ō-jĭ.
denarius (coin)—dē-nā′-rĭ-ŭs.
denationalize—dē-năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
Denderah—dĕn′-dĕr-ä.
dengue—dĕng′-gā; dĕn′-gā (Wor.).
Denio—dē-nī′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dent du Midi—dăn dü mē-dē′.
For ăn, ü, see p. 26.

denunciate—dē-nŭn′-shĭ-āt.

denunciation — dē-nŭn-sĭ-ā′-shun or dē-nŭn-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
See *denunciate*.

departmental — dē-pärt-mĕnt′-ăl ; dĕp-ärt-mĕnt′-ăl (Wor.).

depilous—dĕp′-ĭl-ŭs or dē-pī′-lŭs.

Dépit Amoureux, Le — lŭ dā-pēt′ ä-mo͞o-rö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

depletive—dē-plē′-tĭv.

deplumate—dē-plū′-māt.
The Standard Dictionary prefers dē-plū′-mĕt.

deplumation—dĕp-lū-mā′-shŭn or dē-plū-mā′-shŭn.

deportation—dē-pōr-tā′-shŭn or dĕp-ōr-tā′-shŭn.
These are Webster's pronunciations. Worcester says dĕp, and the Century Dictionary, dē.

depositary—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ā-rĭ.
See *depository*.

depository—dē-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
See *depositary*.

deprecatory—dĕp′-rē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dermato (prefix)—dĕr'-mȧ-tō or dĕr-măt'-ō.
dernier—dār-nyā' or dĕr'-nĭ-ẽr.
dernier ressort—dĕr-nyā' rŭs-sôr'.
dervis—dĕr'-vĭs.
Desbrosses—dā-brŏs'.
See *Desbrosses* (*Street*).
Desbrosses (Street)—dĕs-brŏs'-ĕs.
See *Desbrosses*.
descry—dē-skrī'; dĕs-krī' (Stor., C.).
Desgoffe—dā-gŏf'.
déshabillé—dā-zä-bē-yā'.
See *deshabille*, *dishabille*.
designatory—dĕs'-ĭg-nā-tō-rĭ; dē-sĭg'-nā-tō-rĭ (Wor.).
despumate—dĕs'-pū-māt or dē-spū'-māt; dē-spū'-māt (Wor.); dē-spū'-māt or dĕs'-pū-māt (C.).
See *contemplate*.
desquamate—dĕs'-kwȧ-măt or dē-skwā'-māt.
desquamation—dĕs-kwȧ-mā'-shŭn or dē-skwȧ-mā'-shŭn.
desquamative—dē-skwăm'-ȧ-tĭv.
Dessalines—dā-sȧ-lēn'.
destine—dĕs'-tĭn.
detestable—dē-tĕst'-ȧ-bl.
detonate—dĕt'-ō-nāt.
Dettingen (Battle of)—dĕt'-tĭng-ĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

deus ex machina—dē′-ŭs ĕks măk′-ĭn-å.
Deutsch—doich.
Deutschland—doich′-länt.
deutzia—dūt′-zĭ-å or doit′-sĭ-å.
devastation—dĕv-ăs-tā′-shŭn.
Deventer—dā′-vĕn-tĕr.
diabolic—dī-å-bŏl′-ĭk.
diallage—dī′-ăl-lāj or dī-ăl′-lā-jē.
Webster and Stormonth give the first pronunciation; Worcester, the Century Dictionary, and Smart the second.

dialogism—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭzm.
dialogist—dī-ăl′-ō-jĭst.
dialogize—dī-ăl′-ō-jīz.
diameter—dī-ăm′-ē-tĕr.
Diane de Poitiers—dē-ăn′ dŭ pwä-tyā′.
diaphragmatic—dī-å-frăg-măt′-ĭk.
See *diaphragm*.

diarrhea—dī-å-rē′-å.
Also spelled *diarrhœa*, but pronounced as above.

Diaz—dē′-äs or dē′-äth.
See *Zamacoïs*.

didrachm (coin)—dī′-drăm.
dietist—dī′-ĕt-ĭst.
Dieudonné—dyö-dŏn-nā′.
For ö, see p. 25.
digitigrade—dĭj′-ĭt-ĭ-grād.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ilapidate—dĭ-lăp′-ĭ-dāt or dī-lăp′-ĭ-dāt.
iligence (coach)—dē-lē-zhäNs′.
For äN, see p. 26. In addition to the above pronunciation, the Century Dictionary gives dĭl′-ĭ-jĕns.

ilute—dĭ-lūt′ ; dĭ or dī (C.).
ilution—dĭ-lū′-shŭn, *not* dĭ-lo͞o′-shŭn.
The Century Dictionary says dĭ or dī.

liluvial—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăl.
liluvian—dĭ-lū′-vĭ-ăn.
limeter—dĭm′-ē-tẽr.
limissory—dĭm′-ĭs-sō-rĭ.
imity—dĭm′-ĭ-tĭ.
Dinorah—dē-nō′-rä.
Diodorus Siculus—dī-ō-dō′-rŭs sĭk′-yū-lŭs.
Dion-Bouton—dē-ôN′ bo͞o-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Dionysian—dī-ō-nĭsh′-ăn.
"The *Dionysian* Period."

Dircæan—dẽr-sē′-ăn.
directly—dĭ-rĕkt′-lĭ, *not* dī-rĕkt′-lĭ.
See *direct*.

dirigible—dĭr′-ĭ-jĭb-l, *not* dĭr-ĭj′-ĭb-l.
dis (prefix)—dĭs or dĭz ; dís (C.).
"There is a diversity of opinion among orthoëpists as to whether the *z* or the sharp *s* sound should be employed in some of the

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

words formed with the prefix dis—(Walker, etc., favoring dĭz ; late orthoëpists, dĭs)." —*Webster.*

disauthorize—dĭs-ô′-thŏr-īz ; dĭz (Wor.).
disbark—dĭs-bärk′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disbelieve—dĭs-bē-lēv′.
discharge (n.)—dĭs-chärj′.
discharge (vb.)—dĭs-chärj′.
disclosure—dĭs-klō′-zhūr.
discretion—dĭs-krĕsh′-ŭn.
discursive—dĭs-kûr′-sĭv.
disenfranchise—dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chĭz or dĭs-ĕn-frăn′-chīz.

See *enfranchise.*

disgorge—dĭs-gôrj′ ; dĭz-gôrj′ (Wor.).
disguise—dĭs-gīz′ ; dĭz-gīz′ (Wor.).
disgust—dĭs-gŭst′ ; dĭz-gŭst′ (Wor.).
dishumor—dĭs-hū′-mĕr or dĭs-ū′-mĕr.
disintegrate—dĭs-ĭn′-tē-grāt ; dĭz (Wor.).
disjoin—dĭs-join′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disjoint—dĭs-joint′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disjunctive—dĭs-jŭngk′-tĭv ; dĭz (Wor.).
dislike—dĭs-līk′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dislodge—dĭs-lŏj′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disloyal—dĭs-loi′-ăl ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismantle—dĭs-măn′-tl ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismast—dĭs-mȧst′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismay (n. and vb.)—dĭs-mā′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismember—dĭs-mĕm′-bĕr ; dĭz (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

dismiss—dĭs-mĭs′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
dismount—dĭs-mownt′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disoblige—dĭs-ō-blīj′.
disorder—dĭs-ôr′-dẽr ; dĭz (Wor.).
disorganize—dĭs-ôr′-găn-īz ; dĭz (Wor.).
disown—dĭs-ōn′ or dĭz-ōn′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disperse—dĭs-pẽrs′.
dispersion—dĭs-pẽr′-shŭn.
dispossess—dĭs-pŏz-zĕs′ or dĭs-pŏs-sĕs′.
Worcester and the Century Dictionary give the latter only.

dispossession—dĭs-pŏz-zĕsh′-ŭn or dĭs-pŏs-sĕsh′-ŭn.
disputative—dĭs-pū′-tå-tĭv.
disqualify—dĭs-kwŏl′-ĭf-ī.
disrelish—dĭs-rĕl′-ĭsh ; dĭz (Wor.).
disreputable—dĭs-rĕp′-ū-tå-bl.
disrobe—dĭs-rōb′ ; dĭz (Wor.).
disruption—dĭs-rŭp′-shŭn ; dĭz (Wor.).
dissoluble—dĭs′-sō-lū-bl.
dissolute—dĭs′-sō-lūt, *not* dĭs′-sō-lo͞ot.
dissyllable—dĭs-sĭl′-lå-bl or dĭs′-sĭl-lå-bl.
distraught—dĭs-trôt′.
diva—dē′-vå.
divagation—dĭv-å-gā′-shŭn.
divalent—dĭv′-å-lĕnt.
diversion—dĭv-ẽr′-shŭn, *not* dĭv-ẽr′-zhŭn.
divest—dĭ-vĕst′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Divina Commedia—dē-vē′-nä kŏm-mā′-dē-ä.
divulge—dĭv-ŭlj′, *not* dī′-vŭlj.
docible—dŏs′-ĭb-l.
doge—dōj.
Dolbear—dōl′-bēr.
dolce—dōl′-chā or dŏl′-chā.
doldrums—dŏl′-drŭmz; dōl′-drŭmz (Stor.).
Dolgorouki—dȧl-gȧ-rōō′-kē.
Dolores—dō-lō′-rĕs.
dolorific—dŏl-ŏr-ĭf′-ĭk.
doloroso—dō-lō-rō′-zō or dŏl-ō-rō′-zō; dō-lō-rō′-sō (C.).
Dom (title)—dŏm; Port. pron., dōm.
domical—dŏm′-ĭk-ăl or dō′-mĭk-ăl.
Domitian—dō-mĭsh′-ĭ-ăn or dō-mĭsh′-ăn.
Dom Pedro de Alcantara—dōm pā′-drō dā ăl-kăn′-tä-rä.
Domremy-la-Pucelle—dôN-rā-mē′ lä pü-sĕl′.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Donati—dō-nä′-tē.

"*Donati's* comet."

Don César de Bazan—dôN sā-zär′ dŭ bä-zäN′.

For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Don Cleofas—dŏn klē′-ō-fȧs.
Don Giovanni—dōn jō-vän′-nē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Don José—dŏn jō′-zā ; Sp. pron., dōn hō′-sā.
Donna (title)—dŏn′-nȧ ; It. pron., dŏn′-nä.
Don Pasquale—dōn päs-kwä′-lā.
D'ooge—dō′-ğĕ.
Dordogne—dôr-dōn′ ; Fr. pron., dôr-dŏn-′yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.
Doré (Gustave)—ğüs-täv′ dō-rā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Doria (Andrea)—än′-drā-ä dō′-rē-ä.
Doris—dō′-rĭs.
dormitory—dôr′-mĭt-ō-rĭ.
D'Orsay—dōr-sā′.
dos-à-dos—dō-zȧ-dō′.
doth—dŭth.
doubloon (coin)—dŭb-lo͞on′.
Douma—do͞o′-mȧ.
Also spelled *Duma*, but pronounced as above.
dour—do͞or.
doyen—dwä-yĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
drachma (coin)—drăk′-mȧ.
Draco—drā′-kō.
dragonnades—drăğ-ôN-näd′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
dragoon—drȧ-ğo͞on′.
Drawcansir—drô′-kăn-sẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

drawers—drô′-ẽrz, *not* drôrz.
Dreibund—drī′-bo͝ont.
Dromio—drō′-mĭ-ō.
Druses—dro͞o′-zĕz.
Drysdale—drĭz′-dŭl.
dual—dū′-ăl.
See *duel.*

Du Barry—dü bä-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

dubious—dū′-bĭ-ŭs, *not* do͞o′-bĭ-ŭs.
Du Boisgobey—dü bwä-gō-bā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Dubois-Reymond—dü-bwä′ rā-môN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Dubuque—do͞o-būk′.
Ducrot—dü-krō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

due—dū, *not* do͞o.
duel—dū′-ĕl, *not* do͞o′-ĕl.

dueña—do͞o-ān′-yä.
See *cañon.*

duet—dū-ĕt′.
Du Guesclin—dü gā-klăN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

Dulcamara (Dr.)—do͞ol-kä-mä′-rä.
"*L'Elisir d'Amore.*"

dulcinea—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-ȧ or dŭl-sĭn-ē′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dulcinea del Toboso—dŭl-sĭn′-ē-ȧ dĕl tō-bō′-zō ; Sp. pron., dōōl-thē-nā′-ä dĕl tō-bō′-sō.

See *Caceres.*

duly—dū′-lĭ, *not* dōō′-lĭ.

Du Maurier—dü mō-ryā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dundee—dŭn-dē′.

Dunsinane—dŭn-sĭn-ān′.

To conform with the meter, the accent is shifted to the *second* syllable, in the following lines from *Macbeth :*

"——— until
Great Birnam wood to high *Dunsi′-nane* hill
Shall come against him."

See *Andronicus, Lupercal.*

Duomo—dwō′-mō.

Dupré (Jules)—zhül dü-prā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Dupuy—dü-pwē′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Duroc—dü-rō̂k′.

For ü, see p. 26.

durst—dûrst.

Duse—dōō′-sā.

duteous—dū′-tē-ŭs.

Duval (Armand)—är-mäN′ dü-vȧl′.

For ü, äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Dvorak—dvō-räk′.

This is Webster's marking. In Chambers's Encyclopædia the word is spelled Dvořák and pronounced dvôr-zhäk′.

dynamics—dī-năm′-ĭks or dĭn-ăm′-ĭks.
Dysart—dī′-zärt.
dyspnœa—dĭsp-nē′-ä.
dysuria—dĭs-ū′-rĭ-å.

E

Eames (Emma)—-āmz, *not* ēmz.
eastward—ēst′-wĕrd.
eau de cologne—ō dŭ kō-lōn′.
Eblis—ĕb′-lēs.
eburnation—ē-bŭr-nā′-shŭn.
Ecclefechan—ĕk-kl-fĕk′-ăn.
Eckmühl (Battle of)—ĕk′-mül.

For ü, see p. 26.

éclaircissement—ē-klâr′-sĭs-mĕnt; Fr. pron. ā-klâr-sēs-mäN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

École des Beaux Arts—ā-kôl′ dā bōz är.
École Polytechnique—ā-kôl′ pôl-ē-tĕk-nēk′.
écu (coin)—ā-kü′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Eden—ē′-dn, *not* ē′-dĕn.
education—ĕd-yū-kā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

effort—ĕf′-fûrt.

The Century Dictionary prefers ĕf′-fōrt, the only form given by Worcester.

effusive—ĕf-fū′-sĭv, *not* ĕf-fū′-zĭv.

Égalité—ā-gă̄l-ē-tā′.

"Philippe *Égalité*."

egg-nog—ĕg̃-nŏg̃′.

ego—ē′-gō.

egoism—ē′-gō-ĭzm or ĕg̃′-ō-ĭzm.

egoist—ē′-gō-ĭst.

Eiffel (Tower)—ĕf′-fĕl; ĕf-fĕl′ (Web.).

"The name is of German origin, but M. Eiffel, the designer and builder of the tower, is a Frenchman, and his countrymen pronounce his name nearly like Effel, with the accent on the first syllable."—*New York Tribune.*

Eikon Basilike—ī′-kŏn bȧ-sĭl′-ĭk-ē.

eland—ē′-lănd.

The Standard Dictionary prefers ĕl′-ănd.

El Caney—ā̆l kä-nā′.

electrotypy—ē-lĕk′-trō-tī-pĭ; ē-lĕk-trŏt′-ĭ-pĭ (Wor.).

elegiacal—ĕl-ē-jī′-ȧ-kă̆l.

elephantoid—ĕl′-ē-făn-toid.

The Standard Dictionary says ĕl-ē-făn′-toid.

Eleusinian—ĕl-yū-sĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Eleusis—ĕ-lū′-sĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

élève—ā-lāv′.
Eli—ē′-lī.
"The Sons of *Eli*."
Elias—ē-lī′-ăs.
Elihu—ē-lī′-hū or ĕl′-ĭ-hū.
Elijah—ē-lī′-jȧ.
See *Elisha*.
Elisha—ē-lī′-shȧ.
See *Elijah*.
Elisir d'Amore, L'—lā-lē′-sēr dä-mō′-rā.
Ellora—ĕl-lō′-rȧ.
elocution—ĕl-ō-kū′-shŭn.
elongation—ē-lŏng-ḡā′-shŭn, *not* ē-lŏn-ḡā′-shŭn.
See *elongate*.
Elsass-Lothringen—ĕl′-säs lōt′-rĭng-ĕn.
Elsinore—ĕl-sĭn-ôr′, *not* ĕl′-sĭn-ôr.
Élysée, L'—lā-lē-zā′.
emblazon—ĕm-blā′-zŭn.
emblematize—ĕm-blĕm′-ȧ-tīz.
emboss—ĕm-bŏs′.
embroglio—ĕm-brōl′-yō.
Worcester says ĕm-brōl′-yē-ō. See *imbroglio*
embryonal—ĕm′-brĭ-ō-năl.
emersion—ē-mĕr′-shŭn.
See *immersion*.
emigrant—ĕm′-ĭ-ḡrănt.
See *immigrant*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

émigré—ā-mē-grā′.
Émile—ā-mēl′.
"Rousseau's *Émile*."
Éminence Grise, L'—lā-mē-näns′ grēz.
For äN, see p. 26.
Éminence Rouge, L'—lā-mē-näns′ rōozh.
For äN, see p. 26.
eminent—ĕm′-ĭn-ĕnt.
See *imminent*.
Emma—ĕm′-mȧ.
Emmanuel—ĕm-măn′-yū-ĕl.
See *Immanuel*.
emphasis—ĕm′-fȧ-sĭs.
employee—ĕm-ploi-ē′ or ĕm-ploi′-ē.
See *employé*.
empress—ĕm′-prĕs, *not* ĕm′-prŭs.
See *damage*.
empyema—ĕm-pī-ē′-mȧ.
empyreal—ĕm-pĭr′-ē-ăl.
See *empyrean*.
empyreumatic—ĕm-pĭ-rōō-măt′-ĭk.
emu—ē′-mū.
emulsion—ē-mŭl′-shŭn.
emulsive—ē-mŭl′-sĭv.
enceinte—äN-săNt′ or äN-sānt′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.
Enceladus—ĕn-sĕl′-ȧ-dŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

enclasp—ĕn-klȧsp′, *not* ĕn-klȧ̆sp′.
See *ask.*

encomium—ĕn-kō′-mĭ-ŭm.
Encyclopédie, L'—läN-sē-klō-pā-dē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

encyclopedism—ĕn-sī-klō-pē′-dĭzm.
endogenous—ĕn-dŏj′-ē-nŭs.
See *exogenous.*

en evidence—äN nā-vē-däNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enfilade—ĕn-fĭl-ād′.
enfranchisement—ĕn-frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.
Engis (Skull)—äN-zhēs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

enhance—ĕn-hȧ̆ns′.
See *ask.*

Enid—ē′-nĭd.
en règle—äN rĕg′-l.
For äN, see p. 26.

ensign—ĕn′-sīn, *not* ĕn′-sĭn.
See *ensigncy.*

ensigncy—ĕn′-sīn-sĭ; ĕn′-sĭn-sĭ (Wor.).
See *ensign.*

entelechy—ĕn-tĕl′-ē-kĭ.
entourage—äN-tōō-räzh′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

envelоppe—ăn-vlŏp′.
For ăn, see p. 26. See *envelope*.

environment—ĕn-vī′-rŭn-mĕnt.

eohippus—ē-ō-hĭp′-pŭs.

Eolic—ē-ŏl′-ĭk.
See *Æolic*.

Eothen—ē-ō′-thĕn.

Eozoic—ē-ō-zō′-ĭk.

epaulet—ĕp′-ô-lĕt.
See *epaulette*.

epencephalic—ĕp-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.

epencephalon—ĕp-ĕn-sĕf′-â-lŏn.

Épernay—ā-pâr-nā′.

ephah—ē′-fȧ, *not* ĕf′-ȧ.
Also spelled *epha*, but pronounced as above.

Ephialtes—ĕf-ī-ăl′-tēz.

ephor—ĕf′-ŏr.

epilepsy—ĕp′-ĭ-lĕp-sĭ.

epilogism—ē-pĭl′-ō-jĭzm.
See *epilogize*.

epilogize—ē-pĭl′-ō-jīz.
See *epilogism*.

epimysium—ĕp-ĭ-mĭzh′-ĭ-ŭm.

Épinay, d'—dā-pē-nā′.

epithalamium—ĕp-ĭ-thȧ-lā′-mĭ-ŭm.

epithelial—ĕp-ĭ-thē′-lĭ-ăl.

equability—ē-kwȧ-bĭl′-ĭ-tĭ; ĕk (Stor.); ē or ĕk (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

equably—ē′-kwȧ-blĭ.
equestrienne—ē-kwĕs-trĭ-ĕn′.
equilibrate—ē-kwĭ-lī′-brāt.
equilibration—ē-kwĭ-lī-brā′-shŭn.
equilibrist—ē-kwĭl′-ĭ-brĭst, *not* ē-kwĭl-ĭb′-rĭst.
equine—ē′-kwīn.
equinoctial—ē-kwĭ-nŏk′-shăl.
equivoke—ĕk′-wĭ-vōk or ē′-kwĭ-vōk; ĕk′-wĭ-vōk (C.).
See *equivoque*.

Érard—ā-rär′.
Ercilla y Zúñiga, de—dā âr-thēl′-yȧ ē thōōn′-yē-gȧ.
See *Caceres, Zamacoïs*.

Erckmann-Chatrian—ĕrk-män′ shä-trē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

eremacausis—ĕr-ē-mȧ-kô′-sĭs.
eremite—ĕr′-ē-mīt.
ergot—ĕr′-gŭt.
Erie—ē′-rĭ.
Erin Go Bragh—ē′-rĭn gō brô.
Erskine—ĕrs′-kĭn.
escalop—ĕs-kŏl′-ŭp.
Stormonth says ĕs-kăl′-ŏp. Also spelled *escallop*, but pronounced as above.

Escorial—ĕs-kō-rē-äl′.
See *Escurial*.

escudo—ās-kōō′-thō.
See *Guadalquivir.*

escutcheon—ĕs-kŭch′-ŭn.
espial—ĕs-pī′-ăl.
Esprémesnil—ā-prā′-mā-nēl.
Also spelled *Éprémésnil*, but pronounced as above.

Esquiline (Hill)—ĕs-kē-lēn′.
esquire—ĕs-kwīr′ or ĕs′-kwīr.
Esquirol—ĕs-kē-rōl′.
estate—ĕs-tāt′, *not* ĕs′-tāt.
Esterházy—ĕs-tĕr-hä′-zē.
Also spelled *Eszterházy*, but pronounced as above.

Estienne—ā-tē-ĕn′.
See *Étienne*, another spelling.

estival—ĕs′-tĭv-ăl or ĕs-tī′-văl.
Estrées, Gabrielle d'—gä-brē-ĕl′ dĕs-trā′.
etacism—ā′-tă-sĭzm.
Etesian—ē-tē′-zhăn ; ē-tē′-zhē-ăn (Wor.).
ethene—ĕth′-ēn.
ethid—ĕth′-ĭd or ĕth′-īd.
ethine—ĕth′-ĭn or ē′-thēn.
ethyl—ĕth′-ĭl.
Étienne—ā-tē-ĕn′.
eudemonism—yū-dē′-mŏn-ĭzm.
Also spelled *eudæmonism*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Euergetes (Ptolemy)—yū-ĕr′-jē-tēz.
Eugen—oi-gān′.
See *Eugène.*

Eulalia—ā-o͞o-lä′-lē-ä.
Eulalie—ö-lä-lē′.
See *Eulalia.* For ö, see p. 25.

Eulengspiegel—oi-lĕn-spē′-gĕl.
euphemism—yū′-fē-mĭzm.
euphemistic—yū-fē-mĭs′-tĭk.
euphonic—yū-fŏn′-ĭk.
euphony—yū′-fō-nĭ.
Eurasia—yū-rā′-shĭ-ä.
See *Eurasian.*

Eurasian—yū-rā′-shăn.
See *Eurasia.*

Euroclydon—yū-rŏk′-lĭd-ŏn.
Euryalus—yū-rī′-ä-lŭs.
Eustachian—yū-stā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Eustachian* Tubes."

Euterpean—yū-tĕr′-pē-ăn.
Eveline—ĕv′-ē-līn, *not* ĕv-ĕl-ēn′.
See *Evelyn.*

Evelyn—ĕv′-ē-lĭn.
See *Eveline.*

even—ēv′-n.
eversion—ē-vĕr′-shŭn.
eversive—ē-vĕr′-sĭv.

(For Key of Signs, see p. 37.)

Ewart—yū′-ĕrt.
"William *Ewart* Gladstone."

ewe—yū.
Also spelled *ew*, but pronounced as above.

exaggeration—ĕg̃z-ăj-ĕr-ā′-shŭn.
exaltation—ĕgz-ôl-tā′-shŭn ; ĕks (C.).
examination—ĕg̃z-ăm-ĭn-ā′-shŭn.
exarchate—ĕks-är′-kāt or ĕks′-ar-kāt.
exarillate—ĕks-ăr′-ĭl-lāt.
exasperation—ĕg̃z-ăs-pĕr-ā′-shŭn.
Excalibur—ĕks-kăl′-ĭb-ŭr.
excarnificate—ĕks-kär′-nĭf-ĭk-āt or ĕks-kär-nĭf′-ĭk-āt.
excerpt—ĕks-sẽrpt′.
excitant—ĕks-sī′-tănt.
excitation—ĕk-sĭ-tā′-shŭn.
excrement—ĕks′-krē-mĕnt.
excretin—ĕks′-krē-tĭn or ĕks-krē′-tĭn.
execute—ĕks′-ē-kūt.
execution—ĕks-ē-kū′-shŭn.
exécutoire—āg̃z-ā-kü-twär′.
For ü, see p. 26.

exegetist—ĕks-ē-jĕ′-tĭst ; eks′-ē-jē-tĭst (Wor.).
exemplify—ĕg̃z-ĕm′-plĭ-fī.
exemption—ĕg̃z-ĕmp′-shŭn.
exequies—ĕks′-ē-kwĭz.

(*For Key of Signs, p. see* 37.)

Exeter—ĕks′-ĕt-ēr, *not* ĕks′-tēr.
A word of *three* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

exhaustion—ĕg̃z-ôs′-chŭn.
Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth say ĕg̃z-hôst′-yŭn.

exhaustive—ĕg̃z-ôs′-tĭv.

exhibitive—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt-ĭv or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt-ĭv.

exhibitor—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt-ēr or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt-ēr.

exhibitory—ĕg̃z-ĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ or ĕks-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.

exhilaration—ĕg̃z-ĭl′-ȧ-rā-shŭn or ĕks-hĭl′-ȧ-rā-shŭn.

exhorter—ĕg̃z-ôrt′-ēr or ĕks-hôr′-tēr; ĕg̃z-hôrt′-ēr (Wor.).

exigeant—āg̃-zē-zhäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

exigeante—āg̃-zē-zhäN′-tŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

exigence—ĕks′-ĭj-ĕns.

exiguous—ĕks-ĭg̃′-yū-ŭs or ĕg̃z-ĭg̃′-yū-ŭs.

existence—ĕg̃z-ĭst′-ĕns.

ex libris—ĕks lī′-brĭs.

Exodus—ĕks′-ō-dŭs.

exogenous—ĕks-ŏj′-ē-nŭs.
See *endogenous*.

exoneration—ĕg̃z-ŏn-ēr-ā′-shŭn.
See *exonerate*.

expatiate—ĕks-pā′-shĭ-āt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

expiratory—ĕks-pīr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
exploratory—ĕks-plōr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ or ĕks-plŏr′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
Worcester gives the second only.
expository—ĕks-pŏz′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
exsiccate—ĕks′-sĭk-kāt or ĕks-sĭk′-kāt.
extravaganza—ĕks-trăv-ȧ-găn′-zȧ.
extrude—ĕks-trūd′, *not* ĕks-trōōd′.
exuberance—ĕks-yū′-bẽr-ăns or ĕg̃z-yū′-bẽr-ăns.
exudate—ĕg̃z′-yū-dāt or ĕks′-yū-dāt.
exultant—ĕg̃z-ŭl′-tănt.
exultingly—ĕg̃z-ŭl′-tĭng-lĭ.
Eylau—ī′-low.
Eytinge—ĕt′-tĭng.

F

Faber—fä′-bĕr.
Fabliaux—fä-blē-ō′.
facient—fā′-shĕnt.
facies—fā′-shĭ-ēz.
factious—făk′-shŭs.
Faenza—fȧ-ĕnt′-sȧ.
Fagin—fā′-g̃ĭn.
"Oliver Twist."
Fainéants (Les Rois)—lā rwä fā-nā-äɴ′.
For äɴ, see p. 26. See *fainéant.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fait accompli—fāt å-kôN-plē′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Falkland—fôk′-lănd.
fallen—fôl′-ŭn, *not* fôl′-ĕn.
false—fôls.
familiar—få-mĭl′-yĕr.
fanatic—få-năt′-ĭk.
fancy—făn′-sĭ, *not* fån′-sĭ.
fandango—făn-dăng′-gō.
fantassin—făn′-tå-sĭn.
Fantine—fäN-tēn′.
For äN, see p. 26. "*Les Misérables.*"

faquir—få-kēr′.
See *fakir.*

far-fetched—fär′-fĕcht.
Accent the *first* syllable.

Farrar (Canon)—făr′-rär, *not* **făr-rär′.**
farthingale—fär′-thĭng-gāl.
fasces—făs′-sēz.
fast—fåst, *not* făst.
See *ask.*

fasten—fås′-n, *not* făs′-n.
See *ask.*

fatuity—få-tū′-ĭt-ĭ.
faubourg—fō′-bo͝org ; fō-bo͝org′ **(Wor.)** ; Fr. pron., fō-bo͝or′.

Faubourg St. Antoine—fō-bōōr′ săNt ăN-twăn′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Faubourg St. Germain—fō-bōōr′ săN zhâr-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

fault—fôlt, *not* fŏlt.
The Century Dictionary says: "fôlt, formerly fôt."

Fauntleroy—fônt′-lē-roi, *not* fŏnt′-l-roi.
"Little Lord *Fauntleroy*."

Faure—fōr.
Faustina—fôs-tī′-nȧ, *not* fôs-tē′-nȧ.
Faustus (Dr.)—fôs′-tŭs.
fayalite—fā′-ȧl-īt.
febrifugal—fē-brĭf′-yū-găl or fĕb-rĭf-yū′-găl.
fecial—fē′-shăl.
Felice—fā-lē′-chā.
Félice—fā-lēs′.
Felicia—fē-lĭsh′-ĭ-ȧ or fē-lĭsh′-ȧ.
fellow—fĕl′-lō, *not* fĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.

feme-covert—fĕm- or făm-kŭv′-ĕrt; fām-kō-vĕrt′ or fĕm′-kŭv-ĕrt (Wor.).

feme-sole—fĕm- or făm-sōl′; fām-sōl′ (Wor.).

Fenwick—fĕn′-ĭk, *not* fĕn′-wĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ferine—fē′-rīn.
The Century prefers fē′-rĭn.

Ferrara—fĕr-rä′-rä.
Ferry (Jules)—zhul fā-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

fête-champêtre—fāt shäN-pā′-trŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

fiat—fī′-ăt.
fibrilla—fī-brĭl′-lȧ.
fibrillar—fī′-brĭl-lẽr.
fibrillary—fī′-brĭl-lā-rĭ or fĭb′-rĭl-lā-rĭ.
fibrillous—fī-brĭl′-lŭs or fī′-brĭl-lŭs.
fibrinogen—fī-brĭn′-ō-jĕn.
fibrinous—fī′-brĭn-ŭs or fĭb′-rĭn-ŭs.
Worcester gives the latter only, and the Century Dictionary the former only.

fico (fig)—fē′-kō.
"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakespeare*.

Fidelio—fē-dā′-lē-ō.
fieldfare—fēld′-fâr.
Fierabras—fyā-rä-bräs′.
Fiji—fē′-jē.
filet de bœuf—fē-lā′ dŭ böf.
For ö, see p. 25.

Filioque (Controversy)—fĭl-ĭ-ō′-kwē.
Filipino—fĭl-ĭ-pē′-nō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fille du Régiment, La—lä fē′-yŭ dü rā-zhē-mäN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

fillipeen—fĭl′-lĭ-pēn.
See *philopena.*

film—fĭlm, *not* fĭl′-ŭm.
See *elm.*

filoselle—fĭl-ō-zĕl′.

fin du siècle—făN dü syā′-kl.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

fingrigo—fĭng′-grĭ-gō.

finochio—fĭn-ō′-chĭ-ō.
Stormonth says fĭn-ō′-kē-ō.

fiorite—fī′-ō-rīt.
See *ite.*

Firenze—fē-rĕnt′-sā.

firman—fĕr′-măn or fēr-măn′.

Firmin-Didot—fēr-măN′ dē-dō′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

fissure—fĭsh′-ŏor ; fĭsh′-yŭr (Wor.) ; fĭsh-′yŭr (C.).

fistula—fĭs′-tū-lå.

Fiume—fē-ōō′-mā.

Flammarion—flå-mà-rē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

flânerie—flä-nĕr-ē′.
See *flâneur.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

flask—flåsk, *not* flăsk.
See *ask*.

flat-iron—flăt′-ī-ŭrn.

Flaubert (Gustave)—gūs-täv′ flō-bâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Fleurus (Battle of)—flö-rüs′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

flew—flū, *not* flōō.

Floréal—flō-rā-ål′.

flour—flowr.

flue—flū, *not* flōō.

fluency—flū′-ĕn-sĭ, *not* flōō′-ĕn-sĭ.

fluent—flū′-ĕnt, *not* flōō′-ĕnt.

fluid—flū′-ĭd, *not* flōō′-ĭd.

flume—flūm, *not* flōōm.

fluoride—flū′-ŏr-ĭd or flū′-ŏr-īd.
See *bromide*.

fluorine—flū′-ŏr-ĭn or flū′-ŏr-ēn.
See *aniline*.

fluorite—flū′-ŏr-īt.
See *ite*.

flute—flūt, *not* flōōt.

fluviatile—flū′-vĭ-å-tĭl.

fœticide—fē′-tĭ-sīd ; fĕt′-ĭ-sīd (Wor.).
Also spelled *feticide*, but pronounced as above.

fœtus—fē′-tŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Folkestone—fōk′-stŭn.
See *Alnwick.*

Fontevrault—fôN-tŭ-vrō′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

foray—fŏr′-ā or fō-rā′.
Stormonth says fŏr′-rā. See *forray.*

forecast (n.)—fōr′-kȧst.
See *forecast* (*vb.*).

forecȧst (vb.)—fōr-kȧst′.
See *forecast* (*n.*).

forerunner—fōr-rŭn′-nēr or fōr′-rŭn-nēr.

foresaid—fōr′-sĕd.
See *aforesaid.*

forest—fŏr′-ĕst, *not* fŏr′-ŭst.
See *damage.*

forked (adj.)—fôrkt or fôrk′-ĕd.

forked (part.)—fôrkt.
See *learned.*

form—fôrm, *not* fôm.
Pronounce the *r.*

forray—fŏr′-rā or fŏr-rā′.
Stormonth says fŏr′-rā. See *foray.*

forte (n.)—fōrt.

forte (adj.)—fôr′-tā or fōr′-tā; fōr′-tĕ (C.).

forthwith—fōrth-wĭth′ or fōrth-wĭth′.

fortissimo—fŏr-tĭs′-sĭm-ō or fôr-tēs′-sē-mō.

fortuitous—fŏr-tū′-ĭt-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

fortune—fôr′-tūn ; fôrt′-yūn (Wor.).
forty—fôr′-tĭ.
fosse—fŏs.
Foucault—fōō-kō′.
four—fōr.
fourchette—fōōr-shĕt′.
foutra—fōō′-trȧ.

"A *foutra* for the world and worldlings base."—*Shakespeare.*

foveolate—fō′-vē-ō-lāt or fō-vē′-ō-lāt.
Fra Angelico—frä än-jĕl′-ē-kō.
Fra Bartolommeo—frä bär-tō-lŏm-mā′-ō.
Fracasse (Capitaine)—kä-pē-tān′ frä-käs′.
fragrant—frā′-grȧnt.
franc (coin)—frăngk ; Fr. pron., frän.

For ăn, see p. 26.

France (Anatole)—ä-nä-tŏl′ fräns.

For än, see p. 26.

Franche-Comté—fränsh-kôn-tā′.

For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

franchisement—frăn′-chĭz-mĕnt.

See *enfranchisement.*

François—frän-swä′.

See *Françoise.*

Françoise—frän-swäz′.

See *François.*

frangipani—frăn-jĭ-păn′-ĭ.
Franz-Josef—fränts-yō′-zĕf.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Franz Joseph d'or (coin)—fränts yō'-sĕf dôr.
frappé—frå-pā'.
frate—frä'-tā.
fraternal—frå-tĕr'-năl.
fraternizer—frăt'-ĕr-nī-zĕr.
Worcester says frā-tĕr'-nī-zĕr.

fratricidal—frăt'-rĭ-sī-dăl.
frau—frow.
freemason—frē'-mā-sn ; frē-mā'-sn (Stor.).
Fremont—frē-mŏnt'.
frequentage—frē-kwĕnt'-āj or frē'-kwĕnt-āj.
Frère—frâr.
Frey (Elizabeth)—frī.
Freya—frī'-å.
Freytag (Gustav)—gōŏs-täv' frī'-täG.
For G, see p. 28.

fricandeau—frĭk-ăn-dō' ; Fr. pron., frē-käN-dō'.
For äN, see p. 26.

friendship—frĕnd'-shĭp, *not* frĕn'-shĭp.
frijol—frē'-hōl.
Frimaire—frē-mâr'.
Fronde—frŏnd ; Fr. pron., frôNd.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Frondeurs (Les)—lā frôN-dör'.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Fructidor—frŭk-tē-dôr′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
fructiferous—frŭk-tĭf′-ĕr-ŭs.
frugivorous—frū-jĭv′-ō-rŭs.
fruit—frūt, *not* frōōt.
Fuegians—fū-ē′-jĭ-ănz.
fuel—fū′-ĕl, *not* fū′-ŭl.
See *damage*.
fugato—fōō-gä′-tō.
funicle—fū′-nĭk-l.
fusillades—fū-zē-yäd′.
For ŭ, see p. 26.
future—fū′-tūr; fūt′-yūr (Wor.); fū′-tūr or fū′-chŏŏr (Stor.).
Fyt (Jan)—yän fīt.

G

Gaboriau (Émile)—ā-mēl′ gä-bō-rē-ō′.
Gabriel—gā′-brĭ-ĕl.
Gade—gä′-dĕ.
Gades (Cadiz)—gā′-dēz.
gadoid—gā′-doid.
gainsaid—gān-sĕd′ or gān-sād′.
'gainst—gĕnst.
gairish—gâr′-ĭsh.
See *garish*.
Galahad (Sir)—găl′-ă-hăd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Galashiels—gāl-à-shēlz′.
Galatea—gāl-à-tē′-à.
See *Galatia.* "Pygmalion and *Galatea.*"
Galatia—gā-lā′-shĭ-à.
See *Galatea.*
galiot—gāl′-ĭ-ŏt; gāl′-yŏt (Wor.).
Gallaudet—gāl-lô-dĕt′.
gallic—gāl′-lĭk.
See *Gallic.*
Gallic—gāl′-lĭk.
See *gallic.*
Gallifet, de—dŭ gā-lē-fā′.
Gallinger—gāl′-ĭn-jĕr.
gallivant—gāl′-lĭv-ănt.
The Century Dictionary and Stormonth accent the *final* syllable.
gallop—gāl′-ŭp.
See *galop* (*dance*).
galop (dance)—gā-lō′.
Commonly pronounced gāl′-ō. The Century Dictionary says: "gāl′-ŭp, Fr. pron., gāl′-ō." See *gallop.*
galoshe—gà-lŏsh′.
See *galoche.*
galsome—gôl′-sŭm.
Galveston—gāl′-vĕs-tŭn.
Gambrinus—găm-brī′-nŭs.
Gananoque—gă-nă-nō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gand—gănd.
For ăn, see p. 26.

ganglia—găng′-glĭ-ȧ.
ganglion—găng′-glĭ-ŏn.
gangrenous—găng′-grē-nŭs.
Gans—gănz.
gantlet—gănt′-lĕt.
See *gauntlet.*

garage—gär-äzh′.
Garcia—gär′-sē-ä ; Sp. pron., gär-thē′-ä.
See *Concepcion.*

Gargantua—gär-găn′-tū-ȧ ; Fr. pron., gär-gäN′-tü-ä.
For ăn, ü, see p. 26.

Gargantuan—gär-găn′-tū-ăn.
gargle—gär′-gl.
garish—gâr′-ĭsh ; gā′-rĭsh (Stor.).
See *gairish.*

Gaston—găs-tôN′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

gastritis—găs-trī′-tĭs.
gastrula—găs′-troo͝-lȧ.
gavelkind—găv′-ĕl-kīnd.
gavelock—găv′-ē-lŏk.
Also written *gaveloche*, but pronounced as above.

gavot—găv′-ŏt or gȧ-vŏt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gazon—gȧ-zo͞on′; Fr. pron., gä-zôN′
For ôN, see p. 27.

Geber—gē′-bĕr.
Gebhardt—gĕb′-härt.
geisha—gā′-shȧ.
gelatinate—jē-lăt′-ĭn-āt.
Gelée (Claude)—klōd zhŭ-lā′.
Gelon—jē′-lŏn.
geneȧlogist—jĕn-ē-ăl′-ō-jĭst; jē-nē-ăl′-ō-jĭst (Stor.).
See *genealogy*.

Genesis—jĕn′-ē-sĭs.
Genevese—jĕn-ē-vēz′ or jĕn-ē-vēs′.
See *Chinese*.

Genoese—jĕn-ō-ēz′ or jĕn-ō-ēs′.
See *Chinese*.

Genova—jĕn′-ō-vä.
Gentilism—jĕn′-tĭl-ĭzm.
The Standard Dictionary says jĕn′-tıl-ìzm.

gentlemen—jĕn′-tl-ımĕn, *not* mŭn.
See *damage*.

Geoffrey Crayon—jĕf′-frĭ krā′-ŭn.
Georges (M'd'lle)—zhôrzh.
Georgics—jôr′-jĭks.
"The *Georgics* of Virgil."

Geraint (Sir)—gē-rānt′.
Gérard—zhā-rär′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gerhardt—zhā-rär′ or gĕr′-härt.
Germinal—zhâr-mē-nàl′.
Géronte—zhā-rôNt′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Gerry—gĕr′-rĭ.
See *gerrymander*.
Gertrude—gĕr′-trūd.
Gesta Romanorum—jĕs′-tà rō-mä-nō′-rŭm.
gesture—jĕs′-tūr; jĕst′-yūr (Wor.).
get—gĕt, *never* gĭt.
Gethsemane—gĕth-sĕm′-à-nē.
ghastly—gȧst′-lĭ, *not* găst′-lĭ.
See *ask*.
Giacomo—jä′-kō-mō.
gib (n.)—gĭb.
See *gib* (*vb.*).
gib (vb.)—jĭb.
See *gib* (*n.*).
gibe—jīb.
giblet—jĭb′-lĕt.
Gibraltar—jĭb-rôl′-tär; Sp. pron., hē-brȧl-tär′.
See *Gila*.
Gide—zhēd.
Giers—gērs.
Gilchrist—gĭl′-krĭst.
Giles—jīlz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

gin (machine)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.
"Cotton-*gin*."

gin (snare)—jĭn, *not* gĭn.

Gioconda, La—lä jō-kōn′-dȧ.
See *Gioja*.

Giorgio—jŏr′-jō.
See *Gioja*.

Girardin—zhē-rär-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

gird—gẽrd.

Girolamo—jē-rō′-lä-mō.

Girondin—zhē-rôN-dăN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Girondist—jĭr-ŏn′-dĭst.
See *Girondiste*.

Girondiste—zhē-rôN-dēst′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Girondist*.

girth—gẽrth.

Giulia—jōō′-lē-ä.
See *Gioya*.

Giulio Romano—jōō′-lē-ō rō-mä′-nō.
See *Gioya*.

Gladys—glăd′-ĭs.

Glamis—glä′-mĭs.
"Hail to thee, thane of *Glamis!*"—*Macbeth*.

Glasgow—glăs′-gō, *not* glăs′-kō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

glassy—ɡlȧs′-ĭ, *not* ɡlăs′-ĭ.
See *ask*.

Glauber's Salts—ɡlô′-bẽrz sôlts.
See *accost*.

globule—ɡlŏb′-yūl.
glower—ɡlow′-ẽr.
glucose—ɡlū′-kōs.
glue—ɡlū, *not* ɡlōō.
gluteal—ɡlū′-tē-ăl or ɡlū-tē′-ăl.
gluten—ɡlū′-tẽn.
gnomic—nŏm′-ĭk.
Stormonth and the Standard Dictionary say nō′-mĭk.

gnu—nū, *not* nōō.
go-bang—ɡō-băng′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Godoy, de—dŭ ɡō-doi′; Sp. pron., dā ɡō-thō′-ē.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Goelet—ɡō-lĕt′.
Golconda—ɡŏl-kŏn′-dȧ.
golden—ɡōld′-n, *not* ɡōld′-ĕn.
Goldschmidt (Mrs.)—ɡōlt′-shmĭt.
golf—ɡŏlf or ɡôf.
gonfalon—ɡŏn′-fȧ-lŏn.
gonfalonier—ɡŏn-fȧ-lŏn-ēr′.
Goriot (Père)—pâr ɡō-rē-ō′.
Gosse—ɡŏs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gothamist—gō′-thăm-ĭst or gŏth′-ăm-ĭst.
Gothamite—gō′-thăm-īt.
Götterdämmerung—gŏt-tĕr-dâ′-mĕr-o͝ong.
For ö, see p. 25.

gouge—gowj or gō͝oj.
gourde (coin)—gō͝ord.
Also spelled *gourd*, but pronounced as above.

Gourgaud—gō͝or-gō′.
gouvernante—gō͝o-vâr-näN′-tŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

Gouverneur—gō͝ov-ẽr-nēr′ ; Fr. pron., gō͝o-vĕr-nör′.
For ö, see p. 25.

governante—gŭv′-ẽr-nănt ; gŭv-ẽr-nănt′ (Wor.).
The Century Dictionary places the accent on the *first* syllable, but pronounces the *final* one, nânt.

Gracias á Dios—grä′-thē-äs ä dē-ōs′.
See *Concepcion*.

graft—grȧft, *not* grăft.
See *ask*.

grafter—grȧf′-tẽr, *not* grăf′-tẽr.
See *ask*.

graminivorous—grăm-ĭn-ĭv′-ō-rŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

granddaughter—grănd′-dô-tĕr, *not* grăn′-dô-tĕr.
Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable. The same remark applies to *grandson*.

Grande Chartreuse, La—lä grändd shär-tröz′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

Grande Mademoiselle, La—lä grändd mäd-mwä-zĕl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Grandet (Eugénie)—ö-zhā-nē′ grändd-dā′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

grandeur—grăn′-dūr.
The Standard Dictionary prefers grăn′-jŭr.

Grand Monarque, Le—lŭ grändd mŏn-ärk′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Grand-Prix—grändd-prē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

grandson—grănd′-sŭn, *not* grăn′-sŭn.
See *granddaughter*.

granivorous—grȧ-nĭv′-ō-rŭs.

grass—grȧs, *not* grăs.
See *ask*.

gratitude—grăt′-ĭ-tūd, *not* tōōd.

gratuitous—grȧ-tū′-ĭ-tŭs.

gratuity—grȧ-tū′-ĭ-tĭ.

gratulatory—grăt′-yū-lȧ-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gregorian —grē-gō′-rĭ-ăn, *not* grē-gôr′-ĭ-ăn.
Grenada (West Indies)—grĕn-ā′-dȧ.
Grenada (Mississippi)—grĕn-ä′-dȧ.
Grenoble—grŭ-nŏb′-l.
Grétry—grā-trē′.
Greville—grĕv′-ĭl.
See *Gréville.*

Gréville—grā-vēl′.
See *Greville.*

gridiron—grĭd′-ī-ûrn, *not* grĭd′-ī-rŭn.
Grimaldi—grē-mäl′-dē.
grimly—grĭm′-lĭ.
grindstone—grīnd′-stōn.
Worcester gives grĭnd′-stōn as a secondary form; and the Century Dictionary says: "Popularly grĭn′-stōn."

Grolier—grō-lyā′ or grō′-lyā.
Groot (Gerard)—hā′-rärt grōt.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long (*ō*).

Gros—grō.
groschen (coin)—grŏsh′-ĕn.
The Standard Dictionary says grō′-shĕn.

Grütli—grüt′-lē.
For ü, see p. 26. "The Men of *Grütli.*"

Guadalajara—gwä-thȧ-lȧ-hä′-rȧ.
See *Guadalquivir.*

Guam—gwăm; Sp. pron., gwäm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gueber—gē′-bĕr or gā′-bĕr.

Also spelled *Gheber*, *Ghebre*, *Guebre*, but pronounced as above.

Guercino—gwâr-chē′-nō.

Guerrière, La—lä gâr-yâr′.

guiac—gwī′-ăk.

guiacum—gwī′-ă-kŭm.

guidon—gī′-dŭn ; Fr. pron., gē-dôn′.

For ôn, see p. 27.

Guildenstern—gĭl′-dĕn-stĕrn.

guilder (coin)—gĭl′-dĕr.

Guillaume—gē-yōm′.

Guiney—gĭ′-nē.

Guinness—gĭn′-ĕs.

Guiscard—gēs-kär′.

Guiscardo—gwĭs-kär′-dō.

gulden (coin)—gōōl′-dĕn.

gunstock—gŭn′-stŏk, *not* gŭn′-stôk.

Guthrie (Dr.)—gŭth′-rĭ.

Guy Fawkes—gī fôks.

gybe—jīb.

Also spelled *jibe*, but pronounced as above

gymkhana—jĭm-kä′-nä.

gynecologist—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst or gī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭst.

See *gynecology*.

gynecology—jĭn-ē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ or gī-nē-kŏl′-ō-jĭ.

gyratory—jī′-rā-tō-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Gyula—dyŏŏ′-lŏ.
Gyulai—dyŏŏ′-lŏ-ĕ.

H

Haas—häs.
haberdine—hăb-ĕr-dēn′ or hăb′-ĕr-dĭn.
habergeon—hă-bĕr′-jē-ŏn or hăb′-ĕr-jŭn.
habitat—hăb′-ĭt-ăt.
Hackert—hăk′-ĕrt.
Hading (Jane)—ă-dăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Hadrian—hā′-drĭ-ăn.
See *Adrian.*
hæmoglobin—hĕm-ō-ḡlō′-bĭn.
Also spelled *hemoglobin*, but pronounced as above.
Hafiz—hä′-fĭz or hă-vēz′.
Hagen—hä′-ḡĕn.
hagiarchy—hā′-jĭ-är-kĭ or hă′-jĭ-är-kĭ.
hagiography—hā-jĭ-ŏḡ′-ră-fĭ.
haha—hä-hä′.
See *aha.*
Hainan—hī-nän′.
Halicarnassus—hăl-ĭ-kär-năs′-sŭs.
" Dionysius of *Halicarnassus.*"
Hals (Frans)—fräns häls.
Halsbury—hôlz′-brē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Halstead (Murat)—mū-răt′ hôl′-stĕd.
Halys (river)—hā′-lĭs.
hamadryad—hăm′-ȧ-drī-ăd.
hamadryades—hăm-ȧ-drī′-ȧ-dēz.
hamadryas—hȧ-mā′-drĭ-ăs.
Hamelin—hä′-mŭ-lĭn.
"The Pied Piper of *Hamelin*."
handbook—hănd′-bo͝ok, *not* hăn′-bo͝ok.
handcuff—hănd′-kŭf, *not* hăn′-kŭf.
Pronounce the *d*.
handful—hănd′-fo͝ol, *not* hăn′-fo͝ol.
handkerchiefs—hăng′-kẽr-chĭfs, *not* hăng′-kẽr-chēvz.
See *handkerchief*.
Hans Sachs—häns säks.
Hanukka—hä′-nŭk-kä.
Haphtarah—hȧf-tä′-rȧ.
Harleian—här′-lē-ăn or här-lē′-ăn.
"The *Harleian* Collection."
harmonic—här-mŏn′-ĭk.
Harpagon—är-pȧ-gôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.
Hartz (Mountains)—härts.
haruspex—hȧ-rŭs′-pĕks.
See *haruspice*.
Hasdrubal—hăs′-drū-băl.
haslet—hăs′-lĕt.
Worcester prefers hä′-slĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hatchel—hăch′-ĕl.
Worcester gives hăk′-kl as a secondary pronunciation.

Hauck (Minnie)—howk or hôk.
Hauser (Kaspar)—how′-zĕr.
Haussmann (Baron)—ōs-män′.
Hautes-Alpes—ōt-zälp′.
Hautes-Pyrénées—ōt-pē-rā-nā′.
Hawaiian—hä-wī′-yän.
See *Hawaii.*

Hawarden—här′-dĕn.
See *Alnwick.*

Haweis—hois.
hawse—hôz or hôs.
hawser—hôz′-ĕr or hôs′-ĕr.
Haytian—hā′-tĭ-ăn.
See *Hayti.*

heathy—hēth′-ĭ.
heaume—hōm.
heaven—hĕv′-n, *not* hĕv′-ĕn.
See *evil.*

Hébert—ā-bâr′.
hebetudinous—hĕb-ē-tū′-dĭn-ŭs.
Hebraism—hē′-brā-ĭzm.
Worcester gives hĕb′-rā-ĭzm as a secondary form.

Hebraize—hē′-brā-īz.
Hegeman—hĕg̃′-ŭ-mŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hegemony—hē-jĕm′-ō-nĭ or hē′-jē-mō-nĭ.
heir—âr.
heliacal—hē-lī′-å-kăl.
Helicon (Mount)—hĕl′-ĭ-kŏn.
heliochromy—hē′-lĭ-ō-krō-mĭ or hē-lĭ-ŏk′-rō-mĭ.
heliotrope—hē′-lĭ-ō-trōp.
heliotypy—hē′-lĭ-ō-tī-pĭ; hē-lĭ-ŏt′-ĭ-pĭ (Wor.).
helix—hē′-lĭks.
Smart and Stormonth say hĕl′-ĭks.
Hellas—hĕl′-lăs.
Hellene—hĕl′-lēn.
Hellespont—hĕl′-lĕs-pŏnt.
Hellespontine—hĕl-lĕs-pŏn′-tĭn.
Helmholtz—hĕlm′-hōlts.
Helvetia—hĕl-vē′-shĭ-å.
Helvetic—hĕl-vĕt′-ĭk.
hemiopia—hĕm-ĭ-ō′-pĭ-å.
hemiplegy—hĕm′-ĭ-plē-jĭ; hĕm′-ĭ-plĕj-ĭ (Wor.).
henceforth—hĕns-fōrth′ or hĕns′-fōrth.
Hennepin—hĕn′-nē-pĭn; Fr. pron., ĕn-pĂN′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Henner—ĕn-ā′; ĕn-âr′ (C.).
Henriade, La—lä ĂN-rē-ăd′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
Henriot—ĂN-rē-ō′.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Henriquez—ān-rē′-kĕth.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Henry—hĕn′-rĭ, *not* hĕn′-ĕr-ĭ.
A word of *two* syllables.

hepatic—hē-păt′-ĭk.

hepatite—hĕp′-å-tīt.
Stormonth says hē-pă′-tīt.

hepatize—hĕp′-å-tīz.

Hephæstus—hē-fĕs′-tŭs.

heptateuch—hĕp′-tå-tūk.

Heraclean—hĕr-å-klē′-ăn.

Heracles—hĕr′-å-klēz.

Hérault de Séchelles—ā-rō′ dŭ sā-shĕl′.

hereditament—hĕr-ē-dĭt′-å-mĕnt.

herein—hēr-ĭn′.

hereinto—hēr-ĭn-tōō′.
The Standard Dictionary gives hēr-ĭn′-tōō, and Worcester prefers it.

hereunto—hēr-ŭn-tōō′.

hereupon—hēr-ŭp-ŏn′.

Hermias—hĕr-mī′-ăs or hĕr′-mĭ-ăs.

Hernandez—ĕr-năn′-dĕth.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Hérold—ā-rōld′.

Heruli—hĕr′-yū-lī.

Herzegovina—hĕrt-sē-ḡō-vē′-nä.

Hessian—hĕsh′-ăn.

hetaira—hē-tā′-rå.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hetairæ—hē-tā′-rē.
hetairism—hē-târ′-ĭzm.
See *hetarism.*

hetarism—hĕt′-å-rĭzm.
See *hetairism.*

heterochromous—hĕt-ĕr-ō-krō′-mŭs.
heterophyllous—hĕt-ĕr-ŏf′-ĭl-ŭs or hĕt-ĕr-ō-fĭl′-ŭs.
heteroscian—hĕt-ĕr-ŏsh′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary says hĕt-ĕr-ŏsh′-ĭ-ăn.

hexastich—hĕks′-å-stĭk.
hexateuch—hĕks′-å-tūk.
hey—hā.
Hiawatha—hī-å-wô′-thå or hē-å-wô′-thå.
hidalgo—hĭ-dăl′-gō ; Sp. pron., ē-dăl′-gō.
hierarchy—hī′-ĕr-är-kĭ.
hieroglyphist—hī-ĕr-ŏg′-lĭ-fĭst or hī′-ĕr-ō-glĭf-ĭst.
hierophant—hī-ĕr′-ō-făn̄t or hī′-ĕr-ō-făn̄t.
highway—hī′-wā.
See *highwayman.*

highwayman—hī′-wā-măn, *not* hī-wā′-măn.
Hilary (Term)—hĭl′-å-rĭ.
Himalayan—hĭ-mä′-lå-yăn or hĭm-å-lā′-yăn.
See *Himalaya.*

hinder (adj.)—hīn′-dēr.
See *hinder* (*vb.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

hinder (vb.)—hĭn′-dẽr.
See *hinder* (*adj.*).

Hinterland—hĭn′-tẽr-lănd; Ger. pron., hĭn′-tẽr-länt.

Hippolyta—hĭp-pŏl′-ĭ-tȧ.
"Midsummer Night's Dream." See *Hippolytus.*

Hippolytus—hĭp-pŏl′-ĭt-ŭs.
See *Hippolyta.*

Hispania—hĭs-pā′-nĭ-å.

historiographer—hĭs-tō-rĭ-ŏḡ′-rȧ-fẽr.

Hobbema—hŏb′-bĕm-å.

Hobbesian—hŏbz′-ĭ-ăn.

Hobbesism—hŏbz′-ĭzm.

hobo—hō′-bō.
Also spelled *hoboe*, but pronounced as above.

hoch—hŏĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Hohenstaufen—hō′-ĕn-stow-fĕn.

Holborn—hō′-bûrn.
See *Alnwick.*

Holm (Saxe)—săks hōm.

Homburg—hŏm′-bo͝orɢ.
For ɢ, see p. 28.

homiletics—hŏm-ĭ-lĕt′-ĭks.

homœopath—hō′-mē-ō-păth.
See *homœopathist.*

(*For Key of Signs, see* p. 37.)

homonym—hŏm′-ŏ-nĭm.
The Standard Dictionary says hō′-mō-nĭm.

homoousian—hō-mō-ow′-sĭ-ăn.
Stormonth says hō-mō-ōō′-zĭ-ăn.

homoplasy—hō-mŏp′-lă-sĭ; hō′-mō-plă-sĭ (C.).

Honiton (lace)—hŏn′-ĭ-tŭn.

Honolulu—hō-nō-lōō′-lōō, *not* hŏn.

Hooge, de—dŭ hō′-gĕ.
For G, see p. 28. See *Groot*.

Hoogh—hōg̃.

Horæ—hō′-rē.

Horicon—hŏr′-ĭk-ŏn.

horrid—hŏr′-rĭd, *not* hôr′-rĭd.

hostel—hŏs′-tĕl; hō-tĕl′ (Wor.).

Hôtel de Cluny—ō̃-tĕl′ dŭ klü-nē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Hotham—hŏth′-ăm.

Houdin—ōō-dăN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Houghton—hō′-tŭn.

housewifery—hows′-wĭf-ẽr-ĭ.
Worcester says hŭz′-wĭf-rĭ or hows′-wĭf-rĭ. This last is the pronunciation given by the Standard Dictionary. See *housewife*.

Hughenden—hū′-ĕn-dĕn.

Huguenots, Les—lā ü-g̃ē-nō′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Huidekoper—hī′-dē-kō-pĕr.
Humboldt, von—vŏn hŭm′-bōlt; Ger. pron., fōn hŏŏm′-bōlt.
hungry—hŭng′-grĭ.
Hunker—hŭng′-kĕr.
Huysmans—üs-mäN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
Hybla—hī′-blȧ.
"But, for your words, they rob the *Hybla* bees,
And leave them honeyless."—*Shakespeare*.
hybrid—hī′-brĭd or hĭb′-rĭd.
hydatid—hī′-dȧ- tĭd or hĭd′-ȧ-tĭd.
Hygeia—hī-jē′-yȧ; hī-jē′-ä (C.).
Hylas—hī′-lȧs.
Hymettus (Mount)—hī-mĕt′-ŭs.
hyperbola—hī-pĕr′-bō-lȧ.
hypericum—hī-pĕr′-ĭk-ŭm.
hypogene—hĭp′-ō-jēn.
hypostasis—hī-pŏs′-tȧ-sĭs.
hypothecate—hī-pŏth′-ē-kāt.
hypothesis—hī-pŏth′-ē-sĭs.
Smart says hĭp-ŏth′-ē-sĭs.
hypothetic—hī-pō-thĕt′-ĭk.
hypoxanthin—hī-pō-zăn′-thĭn.
Hyrcanus—hĕr-kā′-nŭs.

I

ibid—ĭb′-ĭd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ibidem—ĭb-ī′-dĕm, *not* ĭb′-ĭd-ĕm.
Ibrahim Bey—ĭb-rȧ-hēm′ bā.
Ibsen—ĭb′-sĕn, *not* īb′-sĕn.
ice-cream—īs′-krēm, *not* īs-krēm′.
See *oatmeal.*

Icilius—ī-sĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.
Icolmkill—ī-kōm-kĭl′.
icon—ī′-kŏn.
iconoclast—ī-kŏn′-ō-klăst.
idiosyncrasy—ĭd-ĭ-ō-sĭng′-krȧ-sĭ.
idocrase—ĭd′-ō-krās.
Worcester says ĭd′-ō-krāz.

idol—ī′-dŏl, *not* ī′-dl.
Iéna (Battle of)—ē-ā′-nȧ.
See *Jena.*

If—ēf.
" The Château *d'If.*"

Ignatius—ĭg-nā′-shĭ-ŭs.
Île de France—ēl dŭ frȧNs′.
For ȧN, see p. 26.

Il Flauto Magico—ēl flow′-tō mä′-jē-kō.
iliopsoas—ĭl-ĭ-ō-psō′-ȧs.
The Century Dictionary says ĭl-ĭ-ŏp′-sō-ăs.

Illimani—ēl-yē-mä′-nē.
Iloilo—ē-lō-ē′-lō.
illusory—ĭl-lū′-sō-rĭ, *not* ĭl-lū′-zō-rĭ.
illustrator—ĭl-lŭs′-trā-tĕr.
Stormonth says ĭl′-lŭs-trā′-tĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

illuxurious—ĭl-lŭg̃z-yū′-rĭ-ŭs or ĭl-lŭks-yū′-rĭ-ŭs.
Il Penseroso—ēl pĕn-sĕ-rō′-sō.
Il Pensiero—ēl pĕn-sē-ā′-rō.
Il Poliuto—ēl pŏ̄-lē-o͞o′-tō.
image—ĭm′-āj.

Immanuel—ĭm-măn′-yū-ĕl.
See *Emmanuel.*

immigrant—ĭm′-mĭ-g̃rănt.
See *emigrant.*

imminent—ĭm′-mĭn-ĕnt.
See *eminent.*

immortality—ĭm-mŏr-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ ; môr (C.).
immortelle—ĭm-mŏr-tĕl′ ; môr (C.).
impasse—ĭm-pȧs′ ; Fr. pron., ăN-päs′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

impeccable—ĭm-pĕk′-kȧ-bl.
imposthume—ĭm-pŏst′-hūm ; ĭm-pŏs′-tūm (Wor., Stor.).
imprecatory—ĭm′-prē-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
improvisation—ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-sā′-shŭn.
improviser—ĭm-prō-vī′-zẽr, *not* ĭm′-prō-vī-zẽr.
improvvisatore—ēm-prŏv-vē-zȧ-tō′-rā.
See *improvisatore.*

improvvisatrice—ēm-prŏv-vē-zȧ-trē′-chā.
See *improvisatrice.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

inca—ĭng′-kȧ.
Stormonth says ĭng′-kă.

incensory—ĭn-sĕn′-sō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers ĭn′-sĕn-sō-rĭ.

incivism—ĭn-sĭv′-ĭzm.
inclement—ĭn-klĕm′-ĕnt.
include—ĭn-klūd′, *not* ĭn-klo͞od′.
incognizable—ĭn-kŏḡ′-nĭz-ȧ-bl or ĭn-kŏn′-ĭz-ȧ-bl.

inconclusive—ĭn-kŏn-klū′-sĭv.
incondite—ĭn′-kŏn-dīt or ĭn-kŏn′-dĭt.
incongruent—ĭn-kŏng′-ḡrū-ĕnt; kŏn′ (Stor.).
See *incongruence.*

inconvenience—ĭn-kŏn-vēn′-yĕns.
Worcester gives ĭn-kŏn-vē′-nē-ĕns as a secondary form. See *inconvenient.*

incorporal—ĭn-kôr′-pō-răl.
See *incorporeal.*

incorporeal—ĭn-kôr-pō′-rē-ăl.
See *incorporal.*

incredulous—ĭn-krĕd′-yū-lŭs.
incremate—ĭn′-krē-māt, *not* ĭn-krē′-māt.
increment—ĭn′-krē-mĕnt; ĭng′-krē-mĕnt (Wor.).
incroyable—ăɴ-krwä-yȧ′-bl.
For ăɴ, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

incubate—ĭng′-kū-bāt; ĭn′-kū-bāt (Stor., C.).
inculcate—ĭn-kŭl′-kāt.
indefinable—ĭn-dē-fī′-nȧ-bl.
India—ĭn′-dĭ-ȧ or ĭnd′-yȧ.
indusium—ĭn-dū′-shĭ-ŭm or ĭn-dū′-zhĭ-ŭm.
infamously—ĭn′-fȧ-mŭs-lĭ.
Inferno—ĭn-fẽr′-nō.
infundibuliform—ĭn-fŭn-dĭb′-ū-lĭ-fôrm.
ingenuity—ĭn-jē-nū′-ĭ-tĭ.
ingrain (n. and adj.)—ĭn′-grān.
ingrain (vb.)—ĭn′-ḡrān or ĭn-ḡrān′.
See *absent*.
ingrate (n.)—ĭn′-ḡrāt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.
ingrate (adj.)—ĭn′-ḡrāt or ĭn-ḡrāt′.
Worcester prefers the second pronunciation.
ingredient—ĭn-ḡrē′-dĭ-ĕnt.
Ingres—ĂN′-ḡr.
For ĂN, see p. 26.
inimical—ĭn-ĭm′-ĭ-kăl.
Worcester's secondary pronunciation is ĭn-ĭm-ī′-kăl.
initiate—ĭn-ĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
inlay (n.)—ĭn′-lā.
inlay (vb.)—ĭn-lā′.
See *absent*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

inmost—ĭn′-mōst.
Innamorato (Orlando)—ōr-län′-dō ĭn-näm-ō-rä′-tō.
innocent—ĭn′-nō-sĕnt, *not* ĭn′-nō-sŭnt.
See *damage*.
insatiate—ĭn-sā′-shĭ-āt.
inscience—ĭn′-shĕns ; ĭn-sī′-ĕns (Wor.).
insectivorous —ĭn-sĕk-tĭv′-ō-rŭs.
insects—ĭn′-sĕkts, *not* ĭn′-sĕks.
insignia—ĭn-sĭg̃′-nĭ-å, *not* ĭn-sĭn′-yå.
inspiratory—ĭn-spīr′-å-tō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers ĭn′-spĭr-å-tō-rĭ. It is the secondary pronunciation in the Century Dictionary.
in statu quo—ĭn stă′-tū kwō ; ĭn stä′-tū kwō (Wor., C.).
institute—ĭn′-stĭ-tūt, *not* ĭn′-stĭ-tōōt.
instrument—ĭn′-strū-mĕnt, *not* ĭn′-strōō-mĕnt.
insure—ĭn-shūr′.
integrity—ĭn-tĕg̃′-rĭ-tĭ.
interlocutory—ĭn-tĕr-lŏk′-yū-tō-rĭ.
interloper—ĭn′-tĕr-lō-pĕr.
Walker, Smart, and Worcester say ĭn-tĕr-lō′-pĕr.
interminable—ĭn-tĕr′-mĭ-nå-bl.
interposition—ĭn-tĕr-pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.
intransigeant—ĂN-träN-zē-zhäN′.
For ÄN, ĂN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

intricacy—ĭn′-trĭ-kȧ-sĭ.
Inverness—ĭn-vĕr-nĕs′.
Accent the *final* syllable of this word.
invocatory—ĭn-vŏ′-kȧ-tō-rĭ.
involucel—ĭn-vŏl′-yū-sĕl or ĭn′-vō-lū-sĕl.
involucellate—ĭn-vō-lū′-sĕl-lāt or ĭn-vŏl-yū-sĕl′-lāt.
Io—ī′-ō.
Iolanthe—ī-ō-lăn′-thē.
ion—ī′-ŏn.
Ion—ī′-ŏn.
Iona—ē-ō′-nȧ, *not* ī-ō′-nȧ.
Ione—ī-ō′-nē.
Ione (*nereid*) is accented on the *first* syllable.
I Puritani—ē pōō-rē-tä′-nē.
Iquique—ē-kē′-kā.
Iranian—ī-rā′-nĭ-ăn or ē-rä′-nĭ-ăn.
See *Iran*.
Irawadi—ē-rä-wä′-dē.
iridal—ī′-rĭd-ăl.
iridescent—ĭr-ĭ-dĕs′-ĕnt.
Stormonth says ī′-rē-dĕs′-sĕnt.
Irkutsk—ĭr-kōōtsk′.
irreconcilable—ĭr-rĕk′-ŏn-sī-lȧ-bl; ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī′-lȧ-bl (Wor.).
irremeable—ĭr-rē′-mē-ȧ-bl.
irresoluble—ĭr-rĕz′-ō-lū-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Isabey—ē-zä-bā′.
Isaiah—ī-zā′-yȧ or ī-zä′-yȧ.
isatis—ī′-sȧ-tĭs ; ī-sā′-tĭs (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says ī′-sä-tĭs or ĭs′-ä-tĭs.

Iselin—ĭz′-lĭn.
Iseult—ē-sūlt′.
See *Isolde*.

Isla de Pinos—ēs′-lä dā pē′-nōs.
Islay (Scotland)—ī′-lā.
Also spelled *Isla*, and pronounced ī′-lȧ.

Islip—īs′-lĭp.
Ismaïlia—ēs-mä-ēl′-yä.
See *Ismail*.

isolable—ī′-sō-lȧ-bl or ĭs′-ō-lȧ-bl.
Issachar—ĭs′-sȧ-kär.
Istamboul—ēs-tăm-bo͝ol′.
See *Stamboul*.

Iturbide, de—dā ē-to͝or-bē′-thā.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Iulus—ī-yū′-lŭs.
Ivanhoe—ī′-vȧn-hō.
Iveagh—ī′-vä.
Iviça—ē-vē′-sä.
Ixtlilxochitl—ēst-lēl-hō-chēt′-l.
Iyar—ē′-är.
Izdubar (Epic of)—ĭz-do͝o-bär′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

J

Jacobin—jăk′-ō-bĭn.
Jacobinism—jăk′-ō-bĭn-ĭzm.
Jacobite—jăk′-ō-bīt.
Jacobitism—jăk′-ō-bĭt-ĭzm.
The Standard Dictionary says jăk′-ō-bīt-ĭzm.

Jacquerie—zhȧk-rē′; zhăk-ẽr-ē′ (C.).
Jacques Bonhomme—zhăk bŭn-ŭm′.
Jahveh—jä′-vā; properly yä-vā.
jamesonite—jā′-mē-sŭn-īt.
Jamshid—jăm′-shĭd; Persian pron., jĕm-shēd′.
Also written *Giamschid* and pronounced *zhäm′-shĭd.*

Janet (Paul)—pŏl zhȧ-nā′.
Janiculum—jăn-ĭk′-yū-lŭm.
Janin (Jules)—zhül zhȧ-năN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Jansen—yän′-sĕn.
janty—jän′-tĭ.
See *jaunty.*

Jardin des Plantes—zhär-dăN′ dā plănt.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

jardinière—zhȧr-dē-nyâr′.
jarl—yärl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Jarndyce—järn′-dĭs.
"Bleak House."

jarosite—hȧ-rō′-sīt.
jasponyx—jăsp-ō′-nĭks.
Javan—jā′-vȧn; Bib., jā′-văn.
Javanese—jăv-ȧ-nēz′ or jăv-ȧ-nēs′.
Javert—zhȧ-vâr′.
Jean Jacques—zhäN zhäk.
For äN, see p. 26.

Jehoshaphat—jē-hŏsh′-ȧ-făt.
jejunum—jē-jū′-nŭm.
Jekyll (Dr.)—jē′-kĭl, *not* jĕk′-ĭl.
"The family in England so pronounce it."
—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

jeopardize—jĕp′-ẽrd-īz.
jerfalcon—jẽr′-fô-kn.
See *gyrfalcon.*

Jessica—jĕs′-ĭk-ȧ.
jet d'eau—zhā-dō′.
jeunesse dorée—zhö-nĕs′ dôr-ā′.
For ö, see p. 25.

jewel—jū′-ĕl or jo͞o′-ĕl.
jeweler—jū′-ĕl-ẽr or jo͞o′-ĕl-ẽr.
Also spelled *jeweller*, but pronounced as above.

Jeypoor—jī-po͞or′.
Also spelled *Jyepoor*, *Jypoor*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

jinrikisha—jĭn-rĭk′-ĭ-shȧ.
jiu jitsu—jū′-jĭts′.
Joaquin (Miller)—wä-kēn′.
Johannes—jō-hăn′-ēz; Ger. pron., yō-hän′-nĕs.
John o'Groat—jŏn ō-grōt′.
Joliet (Louis)—zhō-lē-ā′.
Joliet (U.S.)—jō′-lĭ-ĕt.
Jomini—zhō-mē-nē.′
José—hō-zā′.
Jost—yōst.
Jourdain, M.—mŭs-yō′ zhōōr-dăn′.
For ö, ăn, see pp. 25, 26. "*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*"

Jourdan—zhōōr-dăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

jowler—jō′-lẽr or jow′-lẽr.
Juan Fernandez—jū′-än fẽr-năn′-dĕz; Sp. pron., hōō-än′ fĕr-nän′-dĕth.
See *Don Juan; Zamacoïs.*

Judaism—jū′-dȧ-ĭzm.
judgment—jŭj′-mĕnt, *not* jŭj′-mŭnt.
See *damage.*

Judic—zhü-dēk′.
For ü, see p. 26.

judicatory—jū′-dĭk-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
judiciary—jū-dĭsh′-ȧ-rĭ or jū-dĭsh′-ĭ-ā-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Juif Errant, Le—lŭ zhü-ēf′ ĕr-rän′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

Juillard—jōōl′-yärd.

Juive, La—lä jü-ēv′.
For ü, see p. 26.

julep—jū′-lĕp, *not* jū′-lŭp.
See *damage*.

Jules—zhül.
For ü, see p. 26.

Julia—jū′-lĭ-å or jūl′-yå.

Julian—jū′-lĭ-ăn or jūl′-yăn.

Julie—zhü-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Julien—zhü-lē-ăN′.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.

Julienne (soup)—jū-lĭ-ĕn′; Fr. pron., zhül-yĕn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

June—jūn, *not* jōōn.

junior—jūn′-yĕr.
Stormonth makes it a word of *three* syllables, jōō′-nĭ-ĕr.

Junta—jŭn′-tå.
See *Jorullo*.

jupon—jōōp-ŏn′; Fr. pron., zhü-pôN′.
The Standard Dictionary says jū-pŏn′ or jōō′-pŏn. For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Jurassic—jū-răs′-sĭk.
jurisconsult—jū-rĭs-kŏn′-sŭlt.
juror—jū′-rẽr, *not* jū′-rôr.
Jusserand—zhü-sẽr-äN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.

just (adv.)—jŭst, *never* jĕst.
justiciable—jŭs-tĭsh′-ĭ-å-bl or jŭs-tĭsh′-å-bl.
justificative—jŭs-tĭf′-ĭ-kå-tĭv.

K

Kabyle—kå-bēl′ or kå-bĭl′.
Kadesh Barnea—kā′-dĕsh bär′-nē-å.
kadi—kā′-dĭ ; Turkish pron. kä′-dē.
See *cadi*.

Kafir—kä′-fẽr.
Worcester says kăf′-ẽr or kä′-fẽr.

Kaiser—kī′-zẽr.
Kaiserin—kī′-zẽr-ĭn.
Kalakaua—kä-lä-kow′-å.
Kalevala—kăl-ē-vä′-lå.
kalsomine—kăl′-sō-mīn.
See *calcimine*.

Kamehameha—kä-mā-hä-mā′-hä or kä-mē-hä′-mē-hä.
Kashmir—kăsh-mēr′.
See *Cashmere*, another spelling.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Kaulbach—kowl′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Kazan—kä-zän′.
Kekewich—kĕk′-wĭch.
Kellermann, de—dŭ kĕl′-ĕr-măn; Fr. pron., dŭ kā-lĕr-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Kempis (Thomas à)—tŏm′-ăs à kĕm′-pĭs.
Kenilworth—kĕn′-ĭl-wĕrth.
Kensington—kĕn′-sĭng-tŭn, *not* kĕn′-zĭng-tŭn.
Keswick—kĕz′-ĭk.
See *Alnwick*.

khaki—kä′-kē.
Khorsabad—ĸŏr-sä-bäd′.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Kiang-si—kĭ-äng-sē′.
Kibroth-hattaavah—kĭb′-rŏth hăt-tā′-ă-vä.
Kilimanjaro—kĭl-ē-män-jä′-rō.
kimono—kĭm-ō′-nō, *not* kĭm-ō′-nä.
kindness—kīnd′-nĕs, *not* kyīnd′-nĕs.
See *kind*.

kind of—kīnd ŏv, *not* kīnd ŭr.
See *sort of*.

kinematic—kĭn-ē-măt′-ĭk or kī-nē-măt′-ĭk.
kinetic—kĭn-ĕt′-ĭk or kī-nĕt′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

kinetoscope—kī-nē′-tō-skōp, *not* kī-nĕt′-ō-skōp.

kinic—kī′-nĭk or kĭn′-ĭk.

knebelite—nē′-bĕl-īt.

Koerner—kör′-nĕr.

For ö, see p. 25. Also spelled *Körner*, but pronounced as above.

Kohinoor—kō̄o-ĭ-nō̄or′.

Also written *Kohinur*, but pronounced as above.

Königgrätz (Battle of)—kö-nĭG-grāts′.

For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.

kopje—kŏp′-ĭ.

"The Dutch pronunciation of this word would regularly be kŏp′-yĕ, but kŏp′-ĭ is the pronunciation current in South Africa and England." — *Webster's International Dictionary.*

kotow—kō-tow′.

The Century Dictionary gives kō-tō′ as a secondary pronunciation.

Kountze—kō̄onts.

Koutouzof—kō̄o-tō̄o′-zŏf.

Kouyunjik (Gallery)—kō̄o′-ŭn-jĭk.

Krag-Jorgensen—krāg-yŏr′-gĕn-sĕn.

Krapotkin—krä-pŏt′-kĭn.

Kremlin—krĕm′-lĭn.

Kronstadt—krōn′-stât.

Kubla Khan—kō̄ob′-lä kän.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Ku-klux—kū-klŭks′.
kumiss—kōō′-mĭs.
Also spelled *koumiss*, *kumyss*, *koomiss*, *kumys*, *koumys*, but pronounced as above.
kümmel—küm′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.
Kunersdorf (Battle of)—kōō′-nĕrs-dôrf.
Kutusoff—kōō-tōō′-zŏf.
Kyoto—kyō′-tō.
Also spelled *Kioto*, but pronounced as above.

L

laager—lô′-gẽr or lä′-gẽr.
label—lā′-bĕl, *not* lā′-bl.
See *damage*.
Lablache—lȧ-blȧsh′.
laborer—lā′-bĕr-ẽr, *not* lā′-brẽr.
Laccadive (Islands)—lăk′-ȧ-dīv.
Lacerda e Almeida—lä-sär′-dä ē äl-mā′-dä.
lacrymose—lăk′-rĭ-mōs.
See *lachrymose*.
lacunose—lăk′-yū-nōs.
Laennec—lĕn-nĕk′.
La Farge—lä färzh′.
La Gazza Ladra—lä gäd′-zä lä′-drä.
Lagos—lä′-gōs.
Lais—lā′-ĭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lajeunesse (Gabriel)—ğă-brē-ĕl′ lă-zhön-ĕs′.
For ö, see p. 25.

lama—lä′-mȧ.
Smart says lā′-mȧ.

lamantin—lȧ-măn′-tĭn; Fr. pron. lă-măN-tăN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Lamartine, de—dŭ lă-mär-tēn′.

Lamballe, de—dŭ läN-bäl′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Lambert (Louis)—lōō-ē′ läN-bâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

lambrequin—lăm′-bĕr-kĭn.
The Century Dictionary says lăm′-brŭ-kĭn.

lamellar—lăm′-ĕl-lĕr.

Lameth, de—dŭ lȧ-mā′.

Lamia—lā′-mĭ-ȧ or lā′-mĭ-ȧ.

Lamoricière, de—dŭ lă-mō-rē-syâr′.

La Motte-Fouqué, de—dŭ lȧ mŏt-fōō-kā′.

Lancastrian—lăng-kăs′-trĭ-ăn.

lanceolate—lăn′-sē-o-lāt.

lanciers (dance)—lȧn′-sērz.

landlord—lănd′-lôrd, *not* lăn′-lôrd.
Pronounce the *d* in the *first* syllable.

Lanfrey—läN-frā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

laniate—lā′-nĭ-āt or lăn′-ĭ-āt.
Lanjuinais—läN-zhwē-nā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Laomedon—lā-ŏm′-ē-dŏn.
Laos—lä′-ōs.
Lao-tse—lä′-ō-tsĕ.
Lapithae—lăp′-ĭ-thē.
Laramie—lăr′-å-mē.
larghissimo—lär-gē′-sē-mō.
larine—lā′-rīn.
La Rochelle—lä rō-shĕl′.
laryngean—lăr-ĭn-jē′-ăn or lăr-ĭn′-jē-ăn.
laryngologist—lăr-ĭng-gŏl′-ō-jĭst.
La Salle, de—dŭ lå sål′.
Las Casas, de—dā läs kä′-säs.
See *Las Cases, de.*

Lateran—lăt′-ĕr-ăn.
"St. John *Lateran.*"

Latium—lā′-shĭ-ŭm.
Latmus—lăt′-mŭs.
Latour d'Auvergne, de—dŭ lå-tōōr′ dō-vārn′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.*

latria—lå-trī′-å.
Laughlin (Prof.)—lăf′-lĭn.
Launfal (Sir)—lăn′-fôl.
Laurier (Sir Wilfrid)—lō′-rĭ-ā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

La Vallière, de—dŭ là và-lyâr'.
Lavigerie—là-vēzh-rē'.
law—lô.
Layamon—lā'-ä-mŭn.
layette—lā-ĕt'.
Leah—lē'-å.
leapt—lēpt.
Worcester prefers lĕpt. See *leaped*.

Le Bœuf—lŭ-bŏf'
For ö, see p. 25.

lecanomancy—lē-kăn'-ō-măn-sĭ.
lecher—lĕch'-ẽr.
lecherous—lĕch'-ẽr-ŭs.
Leconte de Lisle—lŭ-kôNt' dŭ lēl.
Leda—lē'-dà.
legator—lĕg̃-à-tôr'.
The Standard and Century say lē-gā'-tôr.

legged—lĕg̃d or lĕg̃'-g̃ĕd.
Leighton—lā'-tŭn.
Leipsic (U.S.)—līp'-sĭk.
leman—lē'-măn or lĕm'-ăn.
See *Leman* (*Lake*).

Le Moine—lē-moin'.
Lemoine—lŭ-mwän'.
Le Moyne—lŭ-mwän'.
leniency—lē'-nĭ-ĕn-sĭ or lēn'-yĕn-sĭ.
See *lenient*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

l'envoi—läṅ-vwä′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Leon (Spain)—lē′-ŏn ; Sp. pron., lā-ōn′.
Leonid—lē′-ō-nĭd.
Leonidas—lē-ŏn′-ĭd-ȧs.
Leonora d'Este—lā-ō-nō′-rä dĕs′-tā.
Leopardi—lā-ō-pär′-dē.
Lepanto—lĕ-păn′-tō or lā-pän′-tō.
lepidolite—lē-pĭd′-ō-līt.
Worcester prefers lĕp′-ĭd-ō-līt.

leporine—lĕp′-ō-rīn or lĕp′-ō-rĭn.
Lesbian—lĕs′-bĭ-ăn.
Lesdiguières, de—dŭ lā-dē-gyâr′.
lèse majesté—lās mä-zhĕs-tā′.
Lespinasse, de—dŭ lā-pē-näs′.
Leszczynski—lĕsh-chĭn′-skē.
Leucothea—lū-kŏth′-ē-ä.
Leucothoe—lū-kŏth′-ō-ē.
Leuctra—lūk′-trȧ.
Leuthen—loi′-tĕn.
See *Neumann, Luther.*

levant—lē′-vănt.
See *couchant.*

L'Hôpital, de—dŭ lō-pē-täl′.
See *L'Hospital, de.*

L'Hospital, de—dŭ lō-pē-täl′.
See *L'Hôpital, de.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

liana—lī-ā′-nȧ.
libel—lī′-bĕl, *not* lī′-bl.
See *damage*.

libelant—lī′-bĕl-ănt.
liber—lī′-bĕr.
Libra—lī′-brȧ.
library—lī′-brā-rĭ, *not* lī′-brĭ.
A word of *three* syllables.

Licinus—lĭs′-ĭn-ŭs.
lieutenancy—lū-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ.
Worcester prefers lĕv-tĕn′-ăn-sĭ.

Ligny (Battle of)—lēn-yē′.
ligure—lĭg̃′-yūr.
Worcester says lī′-g̃ūr.

Li Hung Chang—lē hŏŏng chȧng.
Lilis—lī′-lĭs.
See *Lilith*.

Lilith—lī′-lĭth, *not* lĭl′-ĭth.
See *Lilis*.

Liliuokalani—lē-lē-ŏŏ-ō-kȧ-lä′-nē.
Lillibullero—lĭl-lĭ-bo͝ol-lâ′-rō.
Lilliput—lĭl′-lĭ-pŭt.
Limburger—lĭm′-bûr-g̃ẽr.
limning—lĭm′-nĭng or lĭm′-ĭng.
limonin—lī-mō′-nĭn.
limousine—lē-mo͞o-zēn′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

lingerie—lăN-zhĕr-ē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

linotype—lī′n-ō-tīp or lī′-nō-tīp.
Liotard—lē-ō-tär′.
liquor—lĭk′-ẽr.
"Latin pronunciation—lī′-kwôr" (C.).

lira (coin)—lē′-rȧ; *pl.* lire (lē′-rā).
lis (lily)—lēs, *not* lē.
See *fleur-de-lis*.

L'Isle, Rouget de—rōō-zhā′ dŭ lēl.
lis pendens—lĭs pĕn′-dĕnz.
listerine—lĭs′-tẽr-ĭn or lĭs′-tẽr-ēn.
liter (measure)—lē′-tẽr.
See *litre* (*measure*).

lithotrity—lĭth-ŏt′-rĭ-tĭ or lĭth′-ō-trī-tĭ.
Littell—lĭt′-l, *not* lĭt-tĕl′.
little—lĭt′-l, *not* lē′-tl.
Littré—lē-trā′.
liturgic—lĭt-ûr′-jĭk.
liturgist—lĭt′-ŭr-jĭst.
Llywelyn—lē-wĕl′-ĭn.
See *Llewellyn*.

Lobau, de—dŭ lō-bō′.
locative—lŏk′-ȧ-tĭv.
The New Imperial and Stormonth say lō′-kȧ-tĭv.

lochia—lō-kī′-ȧ or lō′-kĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Loch Leven—lŏK lĕv′-ĕn.
For K, see p. 28.

Locle—lō′-kl.

locomobile—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl; Fr. pron., lō-kō-mō-bēl′.

locomobilist—lō-kō-mō′-bĭl-ĭst.
See *locomobiliste*.

locomobiliste—lō-kō-mō-bē-lēst′.
See *locomobilist*.

locomotive—lō′-kō-mō-tĭv.
Worcester says lō-kō-mō′-tĭv.

Locrine—lō-krēn′.

locutory—lŏk′-yū-tō-rĭ.

Lodore—lō-dōr′.
"The Cataract of *Lodore*."

logaoedic—lŏg̃-ȧ-ĕd′-ĭk.

logos—lŏg̃′-ŏs.

Lohengrin—lō′-ĕn-g̃rĭn.

Lola—lō′-lȧ.

Lola Montez—lō′-lȧ mŏn′-tĕz.

Lombard—lŏm′-bärd.
The Standard Dictionary says lŏm′-bĕrd or lŭm′-bĕrd.

Longchamp—lôN-shäN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

longevity—lŏn-jĕv′-ĭt-ĭ.

Longinus—lŏn-jī′-nŭs.
"Caius *Longinus* Cassius."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Longjumeau—lôn-zhü-mo′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27. "Le Postillon de *Longjumeau*."

lord—lôrd.

Lorelei—lō′-rā-lī.
See *Lurlei*.

L'Orient—lō-rē-än′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Lorrain (Claude)—klôd lō-rān′ ; Fr. pron., klōd lō-răn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

losel—lōō′-zĕl ; lō′-zĕl (C.).

Lothians—lō′-thĭ-ănz.

Loti (Pierre)—pyâr lō-tē′.

Loubet (Émile)—ā-mēl′ lōō-bā′.

Loudon—low′-dŏn.

lough—lŏk ; lŏK (C.).
For K, see p. 28.

louis d'or—lōō′-ĭ-dôr.

Louis Philippe—lōō-ē′ fē-lēp′.

Louvois—lōō-vwä′.

Louvre—lōō′-vrŭ.
See *Boulogne*.

low (vb.)—lō.
"The *lowing* herd winds slowly o'er the lea."—*Gray*.

loyal—loi′-ăl.

Lucania—lū-kā′-nĭ-å.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lucca—lo͝ok′-kä.
Lucerne (Switzerland)—lo͝o-sèrn′; Fr. pron., lü-sârn′.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Luzerne* (*U. S.*).
Lucia di Lammermoor—lo͝o-chē′-ä dē lä′-mĕr-mo͝or.
lucid—lū′-sĭd, *not* lo͝o′-sĭd.
Lucifer—lū′-sĭf-ẽr, *not* lo͝o′-sĭf-ẽr.
Lucrece (Rape of)—lū′-krēs.
Lucullus—lū-kŭl′-ŭs.
Lucy—lū′-sĭ, *not* lo͝o′-sĭ.
lugubrious—lū-gū′-brĭ-ŭs.
Luini—lo͝o-ē′-nē.
Luiz—lo͝o-ēs′.
Lunéville—lü-nā-vēl′.
For ü, see p. 26.
lure—lūr, *not* lo͝or.
lurid—lū′-rid, *not* lo͝o′-rid.
Lurlei—lo͝or′-lī.
See *Lorelei*, another spelling.
Lusiad—lū′-sĭ-ăd.
Lusitania—lū-sĭ-tā′-nĭ-å.
Lussan de (Julie)—zhü-lē′ dŭ lü-säN′.
For ü, äN, see p. 26.
Lutetia Parisiorum—lū-tē′-shĭ-å pä-rĭs-ĭ-ō′-rŭm.
Lutheran—lū′-thẽr-ăn, *not* lo͝o′-thẽr-ăn.
Lutzen (Battle of)—lo͝ot′-sĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Lützow—lüt′-sō.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luxemburg—lŭks′-ĕm-bûrg̃ ; Dutch pron., lüks′-ĕm-bŭrg̃.
For ü, see p. 26. See *Luxembourg*.

Luynes, de—dŭ lü-ēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luzerne (U. S.)—lū-zẽrn′.
See *Lucerne* (*Switzerland*).

Luzerne, de la—dŭ lä lü-zârn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Luzon—lōō-zŏn′ ; Sp. pron., lōō-thōn′.
See *Zamacoïs*.

Lycæus—lī-sē′-ŭs.
lycée—lē-sā′.
Lynde—līnd.
Lys—lēs.
Lyte—līt.

M

Maas—mäs.
Also witten *Maes*, but pronounced as above.
Mably, de—dŭ mȧ-blē′.

macédoine—mä-sā-dwän′.
Machias—mä-chī′-äs.
machicolation—măk-ĭk-ō-lā′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

machinal—mȧ-shē′-năl.
Mackinac—măk′-ĭn-ô.
MacMahon—mäk-mä-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Macmonnies—măk-mŭn′-nĭz.
Mâcon (Fr.)—mä-kôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. See *Macon* (*U. S.*).

Macon (U. S.)—mā′-kŭn.
See *Mâcon* (*Fr.*).

mâcon (wine)—mä-kôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

madrier—mȧ-drēr′ or măd′-rĭ-ĕr.
maennerchor—mân′-nĕr-kōr.
maestoso—mä-ĕs-tō′-zō ; mä-ĕs-tō′-sō (C.).
Maestricht—mäs′-trĭkt.
For K, see p. 28.

Maeterlinck—mȧ′-tĕr-lĭngk.
Maffia—mäf′-fē-ȧ.
ma foi—mä fwä.
Magalhaens—mä-gäl-yä′-ĂNS.
For ĂN, see p. 26.

magazine—măg-ȧ-zēn′.
Magdalene (College at Cambridge)—môd′-lĭn.
See *Magdalen* (*College at Oxford*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Magdeburg—măg′-dĕ-bŭrg; Ger. pron., măg′-dĕ-bo͝org.
For G, see p. 28.

Magellanic—măj-ĕl-lăn′-ĭk; măj- or măg- (C.).
"The *Magellanic* Clouds."

Magi—mā′-jī.
"The Three *Magi*.

Magnesia—măg-nē′-shĭ-ȧ.
See *magnesia*.

magneto (prefix)—măg′-nĕt-ō.
"*Magneto*-electricity."

magnolia—măg-nō′-lĭ-ȧ, *not* măg-nōl′-yȧ.
Magog—mā′-gŏg.
Mahableshwur—mä-hä-blĕsh-wŭr′.
Mahan—mȧ-hăn′.
mahatma—mȧ-hät′-mȧ.
Mahdi, El—ăl mä′-dē.
Mahdism—mä′-dĭzm.
Mahdist—mä′-dĭst.
Mahmoud—mä-mo͝od′.
Also spelled *Mahmud*, but pronounced as above.

Mahony—mä′-ō-nĭ or mä′-nĭ.
Maillard—mä-yär′.
Maimonides—mī-mŏn′-ē-dēz.
Maistre, de—dŭ mā′-tr; dŭ mĕt′-r (Biog.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Malachi—măl′-å-kī.
malaise—mål-āz′.
Malakhoff—mä-lä-kŏf′.
Malaprop (Mrs.)—măl′-å-prŏp.
malapropos—măl-ăp′-rō-pō.
Malchus—măl′-kŭs.
mal de mer—mål dŭ mâr′.
Maldive (Islands)—măl′-dīv.
malefactor—măl-ē-făk′-tẽr, *not* măl′-ē-făk-tẽr.
malice—măl′-ĭs, *not* măl′-ŭs.
See *damage*.

mallard (duck)—măl′-lẽrd.
malodorous—măl-ō′-dẽr-ŭs.
Malpighian—măl-pē′-jĭ-ăn.
"The *Malpighian* Capsules."

Malplaquet (Battle of)—mäl-plä-kā′.
Malvern (Eng.)—mô′-vẽrn.
See *Alnwick*.

Malvern (Hill)—măl′-vẽrn.
Mamertine (Prison)—măm′-ẽr-tīn or măm′-ẽr-tēn.
managerial—măn-å-jē′-rĭ-ăl.
Manchuria—măn-chōō′-rĭ-å.
Mandalay—măn′-dä-lā.
mandat—mäN-då′.
For äN, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mandragora—măn-drăg′-ō-rȧ.

"Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday."—*Othello.*

manege—mȧ-nāzh′.

manger—mān′-jĕr.

mangrove—măng′-grōv.

Stormonth says măn′-grōv.

mania—mā′-nĭ-ȧ, *not* mān′-yȧ.

manioc—mā′-nĭ-ŏk.

The Standard and Century say măn′-ĭ-ŏk.

Manon Lescaut—mä-nôN′ lĕs-kō′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

mansuetude—măn′-swē-tūd.

mantelet—măn′-tĕl-ĕt.

Manteuffel—măn′-toif-fĕl.

Mantinea—măn-tĭn-ē′-ȧ.

Maranatha—măr-ȧ-năth′-ȧ.

"Anathema *Maranatha.*"

marchande de modes—mär-shäN′-dŭ dŭ mŏd.

For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

marchesa—mär-kā′-zȧ.

marchese—mär-kā′-zā.

Marcke, von—fōn mär′-kĕ.

Marconi—mär-kō′-nē.

mare clausum—mā′-rē klô′-sŭm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mareotis (Lake)—măr-ē-ō′-tĭs.
Margot, La Reine—lä rän mär-gō′.
Marist—mā′-rĭst.
marmoset—mär′-mō-zĕt.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.
marmot—mär′-mŏt.
Worcester gives mär-mŏt′ as a secondary pronunciation.
Marquand—mär-kwänd′.
marquess—mär′-kwĕs.
Martin (Henri)—ăN-rē′ mär-tăN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.
martinet—mär′-tĭn-ĕt.
The Century and the Standard accent the *final* syllable.
Martinez Campos—mär-tē′-nĕth käm′-pōs
See *Zamacoïs*.
marvel—mär′-vĕl, *not* mär′-vŭl.
See *damage*.
Mascagni—mäs-kän′-yē.
Mascarille—mäs-kä-rē′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.
masseur—må-sẽr′ ; Fr. pron. må-sör′.
For ö, see p. 25.
masseuse—må-sẽz′ ; Fr. pron. må-söz′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Matabele—măt-å-bē′-lē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

matelassé—măt-lå-sā′.
mathesis—må-thē′-sĭs.
matinée—măt-ĭn-ā′; Fr. pron. må-tē-nā′.
Matthias—măt-thī′-ăs; Ger. pron., mät-tē′-äs.
maunder—män′-dẽr or môn′-dẽr.

Stormonth and the Century Dictionary give môn′-dẽr only.

Maundy (Thursday)—môn′-dĭ.
Maupassant (Guy de)—gē dŭ mō-päs-äN′.

For äN, see p. 26.

Mauretania—mô-rē-tā′-nĭ-å.
Mauser—mow′-zẽr.
mauvais goût—mŏ-vā′ gōō.
Mauvais Pas—mŏ-vā′ pä.
mauvais quart d'heure—mŏ-vā′ kär-dör′.

For ö, see p. 25.

mauvaise honte—mŏ-vāz′ ôN′-tŭ.

For ôN, see p. 27. See *Boulogne*.

Mauvaises Terres—mŏ-vāz′ târ.
mavournin—må-vōōr′-nĕn.

Also written *mavourneen*, but pronounced as above. "Erin *Mavournin*."

maxilla—măks-ĭl′-lå.
maxillar—măks′-ĭl-lẽr.

Worcester gives măks-ĭl′-lär as a secondary pronunciation. See *maxillary*.

Maya—mä′-yä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mayer—mā′-ẽr ; Ger. pron. mī′-ẽr.
Mazzaroth—măz′-zȧ-rŏth.
"Canst thou bring forth *Mazzaroth* in his season?"—*Job xxxviii., 32.*
McCrea—mȧ-krā′, *not* mȧ-krē′.
Meagher—mä′-hẽr, *not* mē′-g̃ẽr.
The *h* is slightly aspirated.
measles—mēz-lz.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin — mĕk′-lĕn-bo͝org shvā-rēn′.
For G, see p. 28.
medal—mĕd′-l ; mĕd′-ăl (Stor.).
Medea—mē-dē′-ȧ.
mediastinum—mē-dĭ-ăs-tī′-nŭm.
mediocrity—mē-dĭ-ŏk′-rĭ-tĭ.
medium—mē′-dĭ-ŭm, *not* mē′-jŭm.
medoc (wine)—mē′-dŏk ; Fr. pron. mŭ-dŏk′.
medullary — mĕd′-ŭl-lā-rĭ ; mĕ-dŭl′-lẽr-ĭ (Stor.).
Meilhac—mā-läk′.
Mejnoun—mĕj′-nō͞on.
"*Mejnoun* and Leila."
meliorate—mēl′-yō-rāt.
mellow—mĕl′-lō, *not* mĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.
melodeon—mē-lō′-dē-ŭn or mĕl-ō-dē′-ŭn.
melodic—mē-lŏd′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p. 37.*)

melodious—mē-lō′-dĭ-ŭs, *not* mē-lō′-jŭs.
Stormonth makes the *first* syllable short (mĕl).

Melos—mē′-lŏs.
Melton Mowbray—mĕl′-tŭn mō′-brā.
Melusina—mĕl-yū-sē′-nȧ.
Mendelejeff—mĕn-dā-lā′-yĕf.
Mendès—mäN-dā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Mendoza, de—dā mĕn-dō′-zȧ; Sp. pron., dā mĕn-dō′-thä.
See *Zamacois*.

Menelaus—mĕn-ē-lā′-ŭs.
menhir—mĕn′-hēr.
Stormonth says mē′-nēr.

mensuration—mĕn-shoŏr-ā′-shŭn or mĕns-yū-rā′-shŭn.
Mentone—mĕn-tō′-ṅā.
Mephistopheles—mĕf-ĭs-tŏf′-ē-lēz.
Mephistophelian — mĕf-ĭs-tō-fē′-lĭ-ăn or mĕf-ĭs-tō-fēl′-yăn.
Mercator—mēr-kā′-tôr or mĕr-kā′-tôr.
Mercedes (city)—mĕr-sā′-dĕs.
Mercedes (Queen)—mēr′-sā-dĕs.
mere (lake)—mēr.
Mérimée (Prosper)—mā-rē-mā′.
merismatic—mĕr-ĭz-măt′-ĭk.
Merlin—mēr′-lĭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Merovingian—mĕr-ō-vĭn′-jĭ-ăn, *not* mĕr-ō-vĭn′-ĭ-ăn.

Merveilleuse—mâr-vā-yöz′.

For ö, see p. 25.

mesencephalic—mĕs-ĕn-sē-făl′-ĭk.

The Century Dictionary gives mĕs-ĕn-sĕf′-ȧ-lĭk as a secondary form.

mesentery—mĕs′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ.

Worcester says mĕz′-ĕn-tĕr-ĭ, and the Standard gives it as a secondary pronunciation.

mesial—mē′-zhăl.

Worcester says mĕz′-ē-ăl and the Standard mĕs′-ĭ-ăl.

mesolite—mĕs′-ō-līt.

Mesopotamia—mĕs-ō-pō-tā′-mĭ-ȧ.

Mesozoic—mĕs-ō-zō′-ĭk.

messeigneurs—mĕs-sĕn′-yĕrz ; Fr. pron., mā-sān-yör′.

For ö, see p. 25. See *monseigneur*.

Messidor—mĕs′-sĭd-ôr ; Fr. pron., mā-sē-dôr′.

Messina—mĕs-sē′-nä.

messuage—mĕs′-swāj.

metallurgic—mĕt-ăl-ûr′-jĭk.

metallurgist—mĕt′-ăl-ûr-jĭst.

meteoroscope—mē-tē-ŏr′-ō-skōp or mē-tē′-ō-rō-skōp.

methyl—mĕth′-ĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

metic—mĕt′-ĭk or mē′-tĭk.
meticulous—mē-tĭk′-yū-lŭs.
mezza majolica—mĕd′-zȧ mȧ-jŏl′-ĭ-kȧ.
mezza voce—mĕd′-zȧ vō′-chā.
mezzo-relievo—mĕz′-zō rē-lē′-vō.
mezzo-rilievo—mĕd′-zō rē-lyā′-vō.
mho—mō.
micaceous—mī-kā′-shŭs.
Micah—mī′-kȧ.
Mickiewicz—mĭts-kyā′-vĭch.
microcosm—mī′-krō-kŏzm.
micron—mĭk′-rŏn ; mī′-krŏn (C.).
Micronesia—mī-krō-nē′-shĭ-ȧ.
midsummer—mĭd′-sŭm-mĕr.
midwife—mĭd′-wīf.
midwinter—mĭd′-wĭn-tĕr.
Mierevelt—mē′-rĕv-ĕlt.
Mignon—mēn-yôN′.

For ôN, see p. 27.

mignonette—mĭn-yŭn-ĕt′.
migraine—mĭ-grān′.
Miguel—mē-gĕl′.
milady—mĭ-lā′-dĭ.
milan d' or—mē′-län dôr.
Milesian—mĭl-ē′-zhăn or mī-lē′-shăn.
miliary—mĭl′-yȧ-rĭ ; mĭl′-ĭ-ĕr-ĭ (Standard).
milieu—mēl-yē′.
millet—mĭl′-lĕt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Millet (F. D.)—mĭl′-lĕt.
See *Millet.*

millimeter—mĭl-lĭm′-ē-tĕr or mĭl′-lĭm-ē-tĕr.

Milne-Edwards—mĭln-ĕd′-wârdz; Fr. pron. mēl-nā-dōō-ärʹ or -ärsʹ.

Milo—mē′-lō.
"Venus of *Milo.*"

milord—mĭ-lôrd′.

milreis (coin)—mĭl′-rēs; Port. pron., mēl-rā′-ēs.

Miltiades—mĭl-tī′-ă-dēz.

mimetic—mī-mĕt′-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says mĭm-ĕt′-ĭk.

mimosa—mī-mō′-sȧ; mē-mō′-sȧ (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says mĭm-ō′-sȧ or mī-mō′-sȧ.

Mincio—mēn′-chō.

minie (rifle)—mĭn′-ē.
See *Minié.*

Minié—mē-nē-āʹ or mĭn′-ē.
See *minie* (*rifle*).

minium—mĭn′-ĭ-ŭm.

Minuit (Peter)—mĭn′-ū-ĭt.
Also spelled *Minnewit*, and pronounced mĭn′-nē-wĭt.

Miot de Melito—mē-ōʹ dŭ mĕl′-ē-tō.

Mirza—mēr′-zȧ.

miserable—mĭz′-ĕr-ă-bl, *not* mĭz′-rȧ-bl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Misérables (Les)—lā mē-zā-rä′-bl.
misogamist—mĭs-ŏg′-ȧ-mĭst.
misogamy—mĭs-ŏg′-ȧ-mĭ.
mitten—mĭt′-tĕn, *not* mĭt′-n.
See *damage*.

Mizar—mī′-zär or mē′-zär.
moble—mŏb′-l.
Worcester gives mō′-bl as a secondary pronunciation.

mobled—mŏb′-ld; mŏb′-ld or mō′-bld (Wor.).
"The *mobled* queen."—*Hamlet.*

moderato—mŏd-ĕ-rä′-tō.
modest—mŏd′-ĕst, *not* mŏd′-ŭst.
See *damage*.

modiolar—mō-dī′-ō-lĕr.
Modjeska—mŏd-jĕs′-kȧ.
modus operandi—mō′-dŭs ŏp-ĕr-ăn′-dī.
modus vivendi—mō′-dŭs vī-vĕn′-dī.
Mohave—mō-hä′-vā.
moidore (coin)—moi′-dōr.
Moir (David M.)—moir.
moiré—mwä-rā′.
Moki—mō′-kē.
Written also *Moqui*, but pronounced as above.

Molino del Ray—mō-lē′-nō dĕl rā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mollient—mŏl′-yĕnt or mŏl′-lĭ-ĕnt.
See *emollient.*

Molokai—mō-lō-kī′.

Mona Lisa—mō′-nä lē′-zä.

Moncey—môn-sē′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Monge—môNzh.
For ôn, see p. 27.

monocle—mŏn′-ō-kl.

monoclinal—mŏn-ō-klī′-năl.

monocotyledonous — mŏn-ō-kŏt-ĭ-lĕd′-ŭn-ŭs.
See *monocotyledon.*

monocular—mō-nŏk′-yū-lĕr.
See *binocular.*

monogamous—mō-nŏg′-ȧ-mŭs.

monophthong—mŏn′-ŏf-thŏng.
Worcester prefers mō-nŏf′-thŏng.

monoptote—mŏn′-ŏp-tōt or mō-nŏp′-tōt.

monosyllable—mŏn′-ō-sĭl-lȧ-bl.

monotheism—mŏn′-ō-thē-ĭzm.

monseigneur — mŏn-sĕn′-yĕr ; Fr. pron., môN-sā-nyör′.
For ö, ôn, see pp. 25, 27. See *messeigneurs.*

monsoon—mŏn-sōōn′.

Montague—mŏn′-tȧ-gū.

Montana—mŏn-tă′-nȧ, *not* mŏn-tăn′-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Montecuccoli, de—dā mŏn-tā-kōō′-kō-lē.
Montereau—môn-tĕr-ō′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Monterey (Mexico)—mōn-tā-rā′.
See *Monterey* (*U.S.*).

Monterey (U.S.)—mŏn-tĕr-ā′.
See *Monterey* (*Mexico*).

Montfort (Simon de)—sī′-mŏn dŭ mŏnt′-fôrt; Fr. pron., sē-môn′ dŭ môn-fôr′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Montholon, de—dŭ môn-tō-lôn′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Montmirail—môn-mē-rä′-yŭ.
For ôn, see p. 27. See *Boulogne*.

Montpensier, de—dŭ môn-päN-syā′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

morceau—môr-sō′.
Morea—mō-rē′-å.
morganatic—môr-gå-năt′-ĭk.
Morgante—mōr-gän′-tā.
Morgarten (Battle of)—môr-gär′-tĕn.
Moroccan—mō-rŏk′-kăn.
Morosini—mō-rō-zē′-nē.
morsel—môr′-sĕl, *not* môr′-sl.
See *damage*.

mortal—môr′-tl; mŏr′-tăl (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Mortemar, Julie de — zhü-lē′ dŭ môr-tŭ-mär′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mortise—môr′-tĭs, *not* môr′-tŭs.
See *damage*.

morula—mŏr′-yū-lȧ.
mosasaurus—mŏs-ȧ-sôr′-ŭs or mō-sȧ-sôr′-ŭs.
Moskva—mäsk-vä′.
mosquito—mŏs-kē′-tō.
mot (witticism)—mŏt or mō.
moth—môth.
See *accost*, *moths*.

motocycle—mō′-tō-sī-kl.
Moulin Rouge—mōō-lăN′ rōōzh.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Mounet-Sully—mōō-nā′ sül-lē′.
For ü, see p. 26.

mousquetaire—mōōs-kē-târ′.
mousseline de soie—mōōs-lēn′ dŭ swä.
mouth (vb.)—mowth, *not* mowth.
Mtesa—mtā′-sä.
mucedin—mū-sē′-dĭn or mū′-sē-dĭn.
Mudie—mū′-dē; Scotch pron., mōō′-dē.
Muette de Portici, La—lä mü-ĕt′ dŭ pōr′-tē-chē.
Muir—mūr.
mulct—mŭlkt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

mullein—mŭl′-lĭn.
multijugous—mŭl-tĭj′-ū-gŭs.
The Standard Dictionary gives mŭl-tī-jū′-gŭs.
multipartite—mŭl-tĭp′-ar-tīt or mŭl-tī-pär′-tīt.
multiplicate—mŭl′-tĭ-plĭk-āt or mŭl-tĭ-plĭk′-āt.
multitude—mŭl′-tĭ-tūd, *not* mŭl′-tĭ-tōōd.
Murcia—mûr′-shĭ-ȧ; Sp. pron., mōōr′-thē-ȧ.
See *Cervantes*.
Murfreesborough — mûr′-frēs-bŭr-rō, *not* mûr′-fēz-bŭr-rō.
muscadine—mŭs′-kȧ-dīn or mŭs′-kȧ-dĭn.
muscat—mŭs′-kăt.
muscatel—mŭs′-kȧ-tĕl.
Musée des Thermes—mü-zā′ dā târm.
For ü, see p. 26.
Museo Nazionale—mōō-sā′-ō nät-sē-ō-nä′-lā.
musicale—mū-zē-kȧl′.
mustachio—mŭs-tä′-shō.
See *mustache*.
muzhik—mōō-zhĭk′.
Mycale—mĭk′-ȧ-lē.
Mynderse—mīn′-dĕrs.
myopia—mī-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
See *presbyopia*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

myopic—mī-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *presbyopic*.

myosin—mī′-ō-sĭn.
myrrhic—mĭr′-rĭk or mĕr′-rĭk.
myrrhine—mĭr′-rĭn or mĕr′-rĭn.
Mysia—mĭsh′-ĭ-å.
mythoplasm—mĭth′-ō-plăzm.
mytiloid—mĭt′-ĭ-loid or mī′-tĭ-loid.

N

Naaman—nā′-å-măn.
Nablus—năb′-lŭs.
Naegeli, von—fōn nā′-ḡē-lē.
Nagasaki—nä-ḡä-sä′-kĭ.
Nana Sahib—nä′-nä sä′-hĭb.
Nancy—năn′-sĭ ; Fr. pron., näN-sē′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Nansen—nän′-sĕn, *not* năn′-sĕn.
napiform—nā′-pĭ-fôrm.
Worcester says năp′-ē-fôrm.

Napoleon—nă-pō′-lē-ŏn ; Fr. pron., nä-pō-lā-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Napoli—nä′-pō-lē.
narrate—năr-rāt′ or năr′-rāt.
Worcester prefers năr′-rāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

narrow—năr′-rō, *not* năr′-rŭ.
See *damage*.

Narvaez, de—dā när-vä′-ĕth.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary accents the final syllable. See *Zamacoïs*.

Nasby (Petroleum V.)—năz′-bĭ.
See *Naseby*.

Nasr-ed-Din—näs-r-ĕd-dēn′.
Nassau—năs′-sô.
nasturtium—năs-tûr′-shŭm; Latin pron., năs-tûr′-shĭ-ŭm.
nasute—nā′-sūt.
natal—nā′-tl.
See *Natal*.

natatorium—nā-tȧ-tō′-rĭ-ŭm, *not* năt.
Natick—nā′-tĭk, *not* năt′-ĭk.
nationalize—năsh′-ŭn-ăl-īz.
natrolite—nā′-trō-līt; năt′-rō-līt (Wor.).
natural—năt′-yū-răl.
Naugatuck—nô′-ga̤-tŭk.
The Standard Dictionary accents the final syllable.

nauseation—nô-shė-ā′-shŭn.
Nausicaa—nô-sĭk′-ā-ä.
Navajo—năv′-ȧ-hō.
Navesink—nāv′-sĭngk.
"The Highlands of *Navesink*."

navicular—nȧ-vĭk′-yū-lẽr.

(*For Key of Signs, p. see* 37.)

Nazarite—năz′-å-rīt.
Nazaritism—năz′-å-rīt-ĭzm.
Nazimova—nä-zē′-mō-vå.
Neanderthal (Skull)—nā-ăn′-dĕr-täl.
Neapolis—nē-ăp′-ō-lĭs.
necessarily—nĕs′-ĕs-sĕr-ĭl-ĭ, *not* nĕs-ĕs-sĕr′-ĭl-ĭ.
necessary—nĕs′-ĕs-sā-rĭ.
Necker—nĕk′-ĕr ; Fr. pron., nĕk-kâr′.
necrologic—nĕk-rō-lŏj′-ĭk.
necrologist — nē-krŏl′-ō-jĭst ; nĕk (Stor. and C.).
négligé—nā-glē-zhā′.
See *negligee.*
negotiable—nē-gō′-shĭ-å-bl or nē-gō′-shå-bl.
negotiation—nē-gō-shĭ-ā′-shŭn.
Negritos—nē-grī′-tōz.
Negropont—nĕg′-rō-pŏnt.
Neilson—nēl′-sŭn.
See *Nilsson.*
Nélaton—nā-lä-tôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Nemea—nē′-mē-å, *not* nē-mē′-å.
Nephelococcygia—nĕf-ĕl-ō-kŏk-sĭj′-ĭ-å.
nephrite—nĕf′-rīt.
Neri—nā′-rē.
"*Neri* e Bianchi." See *Bianchi.*
nerite—nĕr′-īt or nē′-rīt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nervose—nĕr-vōs′.
nescient—nĕsh′-ĕnt.
Neuilly—nö-yē′.
For ö, see p. 25.
neuritis—nū-rī′-tĭs or nū-rē′-tĭs.
neurosis—nū-rō′-sĭs, *not* nō͝o-rō′-sĭs.
neuter—nū′-tĕr, *not* nō͝o′-tĕr.
neutral—nū′-trăl, *not* nō͝o′-trăl.
Nevskii Prospekt—nĕf′-skĭ-ĭ prŏs-pĕkt′.
Newnham (College)—nū′-nŭm.
See *Alnwick*.
news—nūz, *not* nō͝oz.
Ney (Marshal)—nā.
Nez Percés—nā pĕr′-sāz; Fr. pron., n
pār-sā′.
Ngan-King—ngăn-kĭng′.
Nicæan—nī-sē′-ăn.
Nicene—nī′-sēn or nī-sēn′.
nickel—nĭk′-l, *not* nĭk′-ĕl.
Nicolette—nē-kō-lĕt′.
Nicollet—nē-kō-lā′.
Nicot—nē-kō′.
See *Aucassin*.
Niebelung—nē′-bĕ-lo͝ong.
Niemcewicz—nyĕm-tsā′-vĭch.
Nietzsche—nēts′-shĕ.
Nigel—nī′-gĕl.
"The Fortunes of *Nigel*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Nike-Apteros—nī′-kē ăp′-tĕr-ŏs.
Nilsson—nĭl′-sŭn.
See *Neilson.*
nimbose—nĭm-bōs′.
Nimeguen (Treaty of)—nĭm-ā′-gĕn ; nĭm′-wā-gĕn or nīm′-wā-gĕn (Gaz.).
Nîmes—nēm.
See *Nismes.*
Niña, La—lä nēn′-yä.
Nisan—nī′-săn.
Nisita—nē-sē′-tä.
nisus—nī′-sŭs.
nitrogenize—nī′-trō-gĕn-īz.
Nivôse—nē-vōz′.
nizam—nē-zäm′.
Noachian—nō-ā′-kĭ-ăn.
"The *Noachian* Deluge."
Noailles, de—dŭ nō-äl′-yŭ or dŭ nō-ä′-yŭ.
nobless—nō-blĕs′.
Also spelled *noblesse*, but pronounced as above.
Noctes Ambrosianæ—nŏk′-tēz ăm-brō-zĭ-ā′-nē.
Nodier—nō-dē-ā′.
Noll—nŏl.
"Old *Noll.*"
Nolleķens—nŏl′-lē-kĕnz.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nom de guerre—nôN dŭ gâr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

nonchalant—nôN-shȧ-läN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27. See *nonchalance.*

nonjuror—nŏn-jū′-rẽr.
Worcester prefers nŏn′-jū-rẽr.

Nordica—nôr′-dĭk-ȧ.
Northampton—nôrth-ămp′-tŭn, *not* nôrth-hămp′-tŭn.
See *Southampton.*

northward—nôrth′-wẽrd.
nostalgy—nŏs-tăl′-jĭ; nŏs′-tăl-jĭ (Wor.).
Nostradamus—nŏs-trȧ-dā′-mŭs.
noteworthy—nōt′-wûr-thĭ, *not* nōt-wûr′-thĭ.
Nottingham—nŏt′-ĭng-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*

Nourmahal—nōōr′-mä-häl.
noways—nō′-wāz.
noyades—nwä-yȧd′.
Nozze de Figaro—nōd′-zā dā fē-gä-rō′.
nudity—nū′-dĭ-tĭ, *not* nōō′-dĭ-tĭ.
Nueces—nwā′-sĕs.
nugget—nŭg′-gĕt.
numerous—nū′-mẽr-ŭs, *not* nōō′-mẽr-ŭs.
Nunc Dimittis—nŭngk dĭm-ĭt′-ĭs.
nunchion—nŭn′-chŭn.
Worcester and Stormonth say nŭn′-shŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

nuncupatory—nŭn-kū′-pā-tō-rĭ ; nŭng′-kū-pa-tō-rĭ (C.).
Nuñez—nō͞on′-yĕth.
See *cañon*, *Zamacoïs*.

nutriment—nū′-trĭ-mĕnt, *not* nō͞o′-trĭ-mĕnt.
nutrition—nū-trĭsh′-ŭn, *not* nō͞o-trĭsh′-ŭn.
nutritious—nū-trĭsh′-ŭs, *not* nō͞o-trĭsh′-ŭs.
nutritive—nū′-trĭ-tĭv, *not* nō͞o′-trĭ-tĭv.
Nuyts (Islands)—nīts.
Nyam-Nyam—nyäm-nyäm′.
nylghau—nĭl′-gô.
Also spelled *nylgau*, but pronounced as above.

Nystadt (Peace of)—nü′-stät.
For ü, see p. 26. In Danish, *y* is equivalent to French *u* (ü).

O

oath—ōth, *not* ōth.
See *oaths*.

oatmeal—ōt′-mēl, *not* ōt-mēl′.
See *ice-cream*.

Obeid—ō′-bād or ō-bā′-ēd.
obey—ō-bā′.
Obi—ō′-bē.
obit—ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt.
obiter dicta—ŏb′-ĭ-tĕr dĭk′-tȧ

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

oblate—ŏb-lāt′ or ŏb′-lāt.
See *prolate.*

obligor—ŏb-lĭg̃-ôr′.
obtrude—ŏb-trūd′, *not* ŏb-trōōd′.
obtuse—ŏb-tūs′, *not* ŏb-tōōs′.
O'Callaghan—ō-kăl′-ȧ-hăn.
occasion—ŏk-kā′-zhŭn.
occultism—ŏk-kŭlt′-ĭzm, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt-ĭzm.
occultist—ŏk-kŭlt′-ĭst, *not* ŏk′-kŭlt-ĭst.
Oconomowok—ō-kŏn′-ō-mō-wŏk.
octave—ŏk′-tāv.
octroi—ŏk-trwȧ′.
od (force)—ōd or ŏd.
odontalgia—ō-dŏn-tăl′-jĭ-ȧ.
odontology—ō-dŏn-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
œdema—ē-dē′-mȧ.
Œdipus Coloneus—ĕd′-ĭ-pŭs kō-lō-nē′-ŭs.
œil-de-bœuf—ö′-yŭ-dŭ-böf′.
For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*

Œnone—ē-nō′-nē.
off—ôf.
See *accost.*

offal—ôf′-fl.
See *accost.*

Offenbach—ŏf′-ĕn-bäk.
offer—ôf-fẽr.
See *accost.*

office—ôf′-fĭs.
See *accost.*

officiate—ôf-fĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
See *accost.*

officious—ôf-fĭsh′-ŭs.
See *accost.*

offspring—ôf′-sprĭng.
See *accost.*

oft—ôft.
See *accost.*

Ogeechee—ō-gē′-chē.
Ogier—ō′-jĭ-ẽr.
ogive—ō′-jĭv.
ogre—ō′-gẽr.
Ohm—ōm.
See *ohm.*

ohm—ōm.
See *Ohm.*

Ohnet (Georges)—zhôrzh ō-nā′.
Oklahoma—ōk-lä-hō′-mȧ.
okra—ō′-krȧ.
old—ōld, *not* ōl.
olden—ōld′-n, *not* ōld′-ĕn.
Oldys—ōl′-dĭs or ōldz.
See *Alnwick.*

oleic—ō′-lē-ĭk.
The Standard Dictionary says ō-lē′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Olivarez—ō-lē-vä′-rāth.
See *Zamacoïs*.

olla podrida—ŏl′-lȧ pō-drē′-dȧ; Sp. pron., ōl′-yä pō-drē′-dä.
See *llano*.

Ollivier (Émile)—ā-mēl′ ŏ-lē-vyā′.

Omar Khayyam—ō′-mär kī-yȧm′.

omber—ŏm′-bẽr.
Also spelled *ombre*, but pronounced as above.

O'Meara—ō-mā′-rȧ, *not* ō-mē′-rȧ.

Omeyyades—ō-mā′-yădz.

Ommaya—ŏm-mā′-yȧ.

omniscience—ŏm-nĭsh′-ĕns.
Worcester prefers ŏm-nĭsh′-ē-ĕns.

Omphale—ŏm′-fā-lē.

once (n.)—ŏns.

once (adv.)—wŭns.

Onesimus—ō-nĕs′-ĭ-mŭs.

onomatopœia—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pē′-yȧ.

onomatopoetic—ŏn-ō-măt-ō-pō-ĕt′-ĭk.

Oost, van—văn ōst.

Ophelia—ō-fē′-lĭ-ȧ or ō-fēl′-yȧ.

ophite—ō′-fīt.

ophthalmia—ŏf-thăl′-mĭ-ȧ.

ophthalmic—ŏf-thăl′-mĭk.
Worcester prefers ŏp-thăl′-mĭk.

opinion—ō-pĭn′-yŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Oporto—ō-pōr′-tŏŏ, *not* ō-pōr′-tō.
opportunism—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭzm.
opportunist—ŏp-pŏr-tū′-nĭst.
opportunity—ŏp-pôr-tū′-nĭ-tĭ.
orang-utan—ō-răng′-ōō-tăn.
See *orang-outang*.
ordinarily—ôr′-dĭn-ā-rĭ-lĭ, *not* ôr-dĭn-ā′-rĭ-lĭ.
ore—ōr, *not* ôr.
Orestean—ō-rĕs-tē′-ăn.
Orfeo—ōr-fā′-ō.
Oriana—ō-rĭ-ăn′-å.
Orinoco—ō-rĭ-nō′-kō.
Orizaba—ō-rē-sä′-vå.
Orleanism—ôr′-lē-ăn-ĭzm.
Orleanist—ôr′-lē-ăn-ĭst.
Orleans (Maid of)—ôr′-lē-ănz; Fr. pron., ôr-lā-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Orléans—ôr-lā-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Orléans, d'—dôr-lā-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Orloff—ôr-lŏf′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Ormulum—ôr′-mū-lŭm.
ornithichnite—ôr-nĭth-ĭk′-nīt.
ornithomancy—ôr-nĭth′-ō-măn-sĭ.
orthodromy—ôr′-thō-drŏm-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

orthognathous—ôr-thŏg′-nȧ-thŭs; ôr-thŏg-nā′-thŭs (Wor.).
orthopedic—ôr-thō-pĕd′-ĭk.
Osawatomie—ŏs-ä-wät′-ō-mē.
" *Osawatomie* Brown."

Osceola—ŏs-sē-ō′-lȧ.
Osiander—ō-zē-än′-dĕr.
Osman Digna—ŏs-män′ dĭg′-nȧ.
osmate—ŏz′-māt.
osseous—ŏs′-sē-ŭs.
Worcester gives ŏsh′-ē-ŭs as a secondary pronunciation. Smart says: " ŏs′-sē-ŭs, colloquially ŏsh′-ŭs."

Ossining—ŏs′-ĭn-ĭng.
ostitis—ŏs-tī′-tĭs.
Oswego—ŏs-wē′-gō.
otalgy—ō-tăl′-jĭ.
Otard—ō′-tärd ; Fr. pron., ō-tär′.
" *Otard* brandy."

Otero—ō-tā′-rō.
otic—ō′-tĭk.
Stormonth says ŏt′-ĭk.

otiose—ō′-shĭ-ōs.
Worcester places the accent on the final syllable.

otium cum dignitate—ō′-shĭ-ŭm kŭm dĭg-nĭ-tā′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ottar—ŏt′-tär.
See *attar*.

Ottilie—ŏt-tēl′-yŭ.
Ouachita—wŏsh′-ē-tô.
Oudenarde (Battle of)—ow-dĕn-är′-dĕ.
Ouse—ōōz.
overslaugh (n.)—ō′-vĕr-slô.
The Century Dictionary accents the final syllable.

overture—ō′-vĕr-tūr.
ovine—ō′-vīn.
The Standard and Century say ō′-vĭn.

ovoviviparous—ō-vō-vī-vĭp′-ă-rŭs.
oxalis—ŏks′-ă-lĭs.
Oxon—ŏks′-ŏn.
Oxonian—ŏks-ō′-nĭ-ăn.
See *Cantabrigian*.

Ozark (Mountains)—ō′-zärk.

P

pachydermatous—păk-ĭ-dĕr′-mă-tŭs.
pacificatory—pă-sĭf′-ĭ-kă-tō-rĭ.
pacifico—pă-sē′-fē-kō.
Padan-Aram—pā′-dăn ā′-răm.
padelion—păd-ē-lī′-ŭn.
Paderewski—pä-dā-rĕv′-skē.
padre—pä′-drā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pæan—pē′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary gives pā′-ăn as a secondary pronunciation.

Paez—pä-ĕth′.
See *Zamacoïs*.

pagination—păj-ĭ-nā′-shŭn.
Pagliacci, I—ē päl-yä′-chē.
Paisiello—pī-zē-ĕl′-lō.
Pakenham—păk′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.

Palaeologus—pā-lē-ŏl′-ō-gŭs.
Palamon—păl′-ā-mŏn.
"*Palamon* and Arcite." See *Arcite*.

Palatine (Hill)—păl′-ā-tīn ; păl′-ā-tĭn (C.).
Palazzo Reale—pä-lät′-sō rā-ä′-lā.
Paleozoic—pā-lē-ō-zō′-ĭk.
Palermo—pȧ-lĕr′-mō ; It. pron., pa-lĕr′-mō.
Palestrina, da—dä pä-lĕs-trē′-nä.
Paley—pā′-lĭ.
palliative—păl′-lĭ-ā-tĭv.
Palmas, Las—läs päl′-mȧs.
palmy—päm′-ĭ.
Palsgrave—pôls′-grāv.
paludal—pȧ-lū′-dăl.
The Standard and Century say păl′-yū-dăl.

Pamela—pȧ-mē′-lȧ or păm′-ē-lȧ.
Pamlico—păm′-lĭk-ō.
Pamrapo—păm′-rȧ-pō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

panacea—păn-ȧ-sē′-ȧ.
The Standard Dictionary gives păn-ȧ-sā′-ȧ as a secondary pronunciation.

Panaman—păn′-ȧ-mȧn.
Panay—pä-nī′.
pancreatic—păn-krē-ăt′-ĭk.
Panhard—păn-är′.
Panope (town)—păn-ō′-pē.
See *Panope* (*nereid*).

Panope (nereid)—păn′-ō-pē.
See *Panope* (*town*).

pant—pȧnt, *not* pănt.
See *ask*.

Pantagruel—păn-tăḡ′-rŏŏ-ĕl; Fr. pron., päN-tȧ-ḡrü-ĕl′.
For äN, ü, see p. 26.

Panthéon (Le)—lŭ päN-tā-ôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Panurge—păn-ûrj′; Fr. pron., pȧ-nürzh.
For ü, see p. 26.

Pão d'Assucar—pä′-ôN däs-sōō′-kär.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Papagayo—pȧ-pȧ-ḡī′-ō.
Paphos—pā′-fŏs.
papillary—păp′-ĭl-lā-rĭ.
papillose—păp′-ĭl-lōs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Papin—păp′-ĭn or pā′-pĭn; Fr. pron., pa-păn′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

paradisean — păr-å-dĭs′-ē-ăn; păr-å-dĭzh′-yăn (Wor.).

Paradiso, Il—ēl pä-rä-dē′-zō.

paranoia—păr-å-noi′-å.

Parashah—păr′-å-shä.

parasitic—păr-å-sĭt′-ĭk.

parasitism—păr′-å-sī-tĭzm.

Parc-aux-Cerfs—pärk-ō-sĕrf′.

parenchymatous—păr-ĕng-kĭm′-å-tŭs.

Parepa-Rosa—på-rĕp′-a rō′-zå.

Paret (Bishop)—păr-ĕt′.

paretic—på-rĕt′-ĭk.

parhelion—pär-hē′-lĭ-ŏn or pär-hē′-lĭ-ŏn.
Worcester prefers the second.

Parsee—păr′-sē or pär-sē′.
Also spelled *Parsi*, but pronounced as above.

Parsifal—pär′-sĭf-äl.
Also spelled *Parcifal*, but pronounced as above.

Partant Pour La Syrie—pär-tăn′ pōor lä sē-rē′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Parthenope—pär-thĕn′-ō-pē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Parthenopean—pär-thĕn-ō-pē′-ăn.
"The *Parthenopean* Republic."

particular—pär-tĭk′-yū-lĕr.
particularity—pär-tĭk-yū-lăr′-ĭt-ĭ.
particularly—pär-tĭk′-yū-lĕr-lĭ.
partisan—pär′-tĭz-ăn.
Also spelled *partizan*, but pronounced as above.

parure—pȧ-ro͝or′ ; Fr. pron., pȧ-rür′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Paschal—păs′-kăl.
Pas-de-Calais—pȧs-dŭ-kȧ-lā′.
paseo—pȧ-sā′-ō.
pasha—pȧ-shä′.
See *pacha*.

Pásig—pä′-sēg̃.
Pasquier—päs-kē-ā′.
Passavant—päs-sä-väN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

passerine—păs′-sĕr-ĭn or păs′-sĕr-īn.
Passignano—päs-sēn-yä′-nō.
See *baignoire*.

Passow—päs′-sō.
pâte—pät.
Pater Patriæ—pā′-tĕr pā′-trĭ-ē.
patio—pä′-tē-ō.
pâtisserie—pä-tēs-rē′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Patripassian—pā-trĭ-păsh′-ăn.
The Standard Dictionary says pā-trĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn or păt-rĭ-păs′-ĭ-ăn.

Paty de Clam, du—dü pä-tē′ dŭ kläm.
For ü, see p. 26.

Pauline (Epistles)—pô′-līn; pô′-lĭn (C.); *not* pô′-lēn.
Paupukkeewis—pô-pŭk-kē′-wĭs.
Pauw, van—vän pow.
pearmain—pâr′-mān.
Worcester accents the *final* syllable.

Pecci (Gioachimo)—jō-ä-kē′-mō pĕch′-ē.
pectineus (muscle)—pĕk-tĭn-ē′-ŭs or pĕk-tĭn-ā′-ŭs.
pedagogic—pĕd-ȧ-ḡŏj′-ĭk.
pedagogical—pĕd-ȧ-ḡŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
pedagogist—pĕd′-ȧ-ḡŏḡ-ĭst.
pedale—pā-dä′-lā.
Pedobaptism—pē-dō-băp′-tĭzm.
Pedobaptist—pē-dō-băp′-tĭst.
Also spelled *Pædobaptist*, but pronounced as above.

Pedro—pā′-drō.
Pegu—pē-ḡōō′.
Peirce—pērs or pûrs.
Peixoto—pā-shō′-tōō.
pejorative—pē-jŏr′-ȧ-tĭv.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pekoe (tea)—pĕk′-ō or pē′-kō; pē′-kō (C.).
Worcester prefers pē′-kō.

pelagic—pē-lăj′-ĭk.

Pelée (Mont)—môN pŭ-lā′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Peleus—pē′-lē-ŭs or pē′-lūs.

Pelion (Mount)—pē′-lĭ-ŏn.

pell-mell—pĕl-mĕl′.
See *pall-mall.*

pellucid—pĕl-lū′-sĭd, *not* pĕl-lo͞o′-sĭd.

Pelopidas—pē-lŏp′-ĭ-dăs.

Peloponnesian—pĕl-ō-pŏn-nē′-shăn or pĕl-ō-pŏn-nē′-zhăn; pĕl-ō-pō-nē′-sĭ-ăn (C.).

penal—pē′-năl.

Penang—pē-năng′.

Peñas—pĕn′-yäs.
See *cañon.*

penchant—päN-shäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Peniel—pē-nī′-ĕl.

peninsula—pĕn-ĭn′-sū-lå, *not* pĕn-ĭn′-shŭ-lå.

Penrhyn—pĕn′-rĭn.

pension (boarding-house)—päN-syôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Pentelic—pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Pentelicus (Mons)—mònz pĕn-tĕl′-ĭk-ŭs.
Penthesilea—pĕn-thē-sĭl-ē′-ȧ.
Penuel—pē-nū′-ĕl.
perclose—pĕr-klōz′ or pĕr-klōs′.
perdurable—pĕr-dū′-rȧ-bl.
Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.
peregrine—pĕr′-ē-grĭn.
Pereire—pĕr-ār′.
Père-Lachaise—pâr-lä-shāz′.
perfected—pĕr′-fĕkt-ĕd or pĕr-fĕkt′-ĕd.
Worcester gives the first only.
Pergamos—pĕr′-gȧ-mŏs.
pergola—pĕr′-gō-lȧ.
Pergolesi—pĕr-gō-lā′-zē.
Periander—pĕr-ĭ-ăn′-dĕr.
"*Periander* of Corinth."
pericarditis—pĕr-ĭ-kär-dī′-tĭs.
See *itis*.
peridot—pĕr′-ĭ-dŏt.
The French word *péridot* is pronounced pā-rē-dō′.
Périer—pā-rē-ā′.
Périgord—pā-rē-gōr′.
peril—pĕr′-ĭl, *not* pĕr′-ŭl.
See *damage*.
perimeter—pĕr-ĭm′-ē-tĕr.
Periœci—pĕr-ĭ-ē′-sī.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

periostosis—pĕr-ĭ-ŏs-tō′-sĭs.
perique—pē-rēk′.
peritropal—pĕr-ĭt′-rō-păl or pĕr-ĭ-trō′-păl.
permissory—pē-mĭs′-sō-rĭ.
Perrault—pā-rō′.
personality—pē-sŏn-ăl′-ĭt-ĭ.
See *personalty*.
personalty—pē′-sŏn-ăl-tĭ.
See *personality*.
Peru—pē-rōō′ ; Fr. pron., pā-rōō′.
Perugia—pā-rōō′-jä.
Peruzzi—pā-rōōt′-sē.
pesade—pē-sād′ ; Fr. pron., pē-zȧd′.
Peschel—pā′-shĕl.
Peschiera—pĕs-kē-ā′-rȧ.
See *Cherubini*.
peseta (coin)—pā-sā′-tȧ.
peso (coin)—pā′-sō.
Pestalozzian—pĕs-tȧ-lŏz′-zĭ-ăn or pĕs-tȧ-lōt′-sĭ-ăn.
See *Pestalozzi*.
petard—pē-tärd′.
petiole—pĕt′-ĭ-ōl.
Pétion—pā-tē-ôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
petition—pē-tĭsh′-ŭn.
Petrine—pē′-trīn ; pē′-trĭn (C.).
" The *Petrine* Epistles."
(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Petrinism—pē′-trĭn-ĭzm.
petrous—pē′-trŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says pĕt′-rŭs, and the Century prefers it.
pfennig—pfĕn′-nĭg̃.
Phæacians—fē-ā′-shănz.
phagocyte—făg̃′-ō-sīt.
phalange—fȧ-lănj′ ; Fr. pron., fȧ-lănzh′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Phalaris—făl′-ȧ-rĭs.
Pharpar—fär′-pär.
See *Abana*.
Phèdre—fā′-drŭ.
See *Boulogne*.
phenacetin—fē-năs′-ē-tĭn.
phenol—fē′-nōl.
phenyl—fē′-nĭl.
Philæ—fī′-lē.
philander—fĭ-lăn′-dĕr.
philanthropic—fĭl-ăn-thrŏp′-ĭk.
philanthropist—fĭl-ăn′-thrō-pĭst.
philanthropy—fil-ăn′-thrō-pĭ.
Philip—fĭl′-ĭp, *not* fĭl′-ŭp.
See *damage*.
philological—fĭl-ō-lŏj′-ĭk-ăl.
philomusical—fĭl-ō-mū′-zĭk-ăl.
phlebitis—flē-bī′-tĭs.
phlebotomy—flē-bŏt′-ō-mĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

phlegmatic—flĕg-măt'-ĭk.
phlogiston—flō-jĭs'-tŏn.
Phobos—fō'-bŏs.
phonetization—fō-nē-tĭz-ā'-shŭn.
Worcester and the Standard say fō-nĕt-ĭz-ā'-shŭn.
phonic—fŏn'-ĭk or fō'-nĭk.
phonotype—fō'-nō-tīp.
phonotypy—fō-nŏt'-ĭ-pĭ or fō'-nō-tī-pĭ.
photochromy—fō-tŏk'-rō-mĭ or fō'-tō-krō-mĭ.
phrenologic—frĕn-ō-lŏj'-ĭk or frē-nō-lŏj'-ĭk.
Phryne—frī'-nē.
phylloxera—fĭl-lŏks-ē'-rȧ.
physalin—fĭs'-ȧ-lĭn.
pianissimo—pē-ä-nĭs'-sĭm-ō.
pianiste—pē-ä-nēst'.
See *pianist.*
piaster (coin)—pĭ-ăs'-tĕr.
Also spelled *piastre*, but pronounced as above.
Piave—pē-ä'-vā.
Piazza del Popolo—pē-ät'-sä dĕl pō'-pō-lō.
Piazza di Spagna—pē-ät'-sä dē spän'-yä.
Picardy—pĭk'-ȧr-dĭ.
picayune (coin)—pĭk-ȧ-yūn'.
Piccini—pē-chē'-nē.
piceous—pĭs'-ē-ŭs or pĭsh'-ŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

picra—pī′-krȧ.
The Standard Dictionary says pĭk′-rȧ.

picric—pī′-krĭk or pĭk′-rĭk.
Pictet—pēk-tā′.
picture—pĭk′-tūr, *not* pĭk′-chŭr.
pièce de résistance—pyās dŭ rā-zēs-tänS′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Piémont—pyā-môN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

pierce—pērs.
Worcester gives pĕrs as a secondary form.

Pierre—pyâr.
Pierrot—pyĕr-ō′.
Pietà, La—lä pē-ā-tä′.
pietism—pī′-ē-tĭsm.
piked—pīkt or pī′-kĕd.
Pilatus (Mount)—pē-lä′-tōos.
pileated—pī′-lē-ā-tĕd or pĭl′-ē-ā-tĕd.
pillar—pĭl′-lẽr, *not* pĭl′-lō.
See *pillow*.

pillow—pĭl′-lō, *not* pĭl′-lŭ.
See *damage*.

pilose—pī-lōs′ or pī′-lōs.
Piloty, von—fōn pē′-lō-tē.
Pilpay—pĭl′-pī or pĭl′-pä-ē.
"The Fables of *Pilpay*."

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

pince-nez—păNs-nā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Pinchot—pĭn′-chō.
Pincian (Hill)—pĭn′-chăn.
Pincio (Monte)—mōn′-tā pēn′-chō.
Pinel—pē-nĕl′.
Pinero—pĭn-ĕr′-ō.
pinnatifid—pĭn-năt′-ĭ-fĭd.
Pinzoŋ—pēn-thōn′.
See *Zamacois*.

piquancy—pē′-kăn-sĭ or pĭk′-ăn-sĭ.
See *piquant*.

Pisano (Nicola)—nē-kō′-lä pē-zä′-nō.
pismire—pĭs′-mīr.
Worcester prefers pĭz′-mīr. Stormonth, Walker, and Smart also say pĭz′-mīr.

pistachio—pĭs-tā′-shō; pĭs-tā′-shĭ-ō or pĭs-tä′-shĭ-ō (Standard).
pith—pĭth, *not* pĕth.
Pittacus—pĭt′-tā-kŭs.
"*Pittacus* of Mitylene."

Pitti (Palace)—pĭt′-tē.
Pius—pī′-ŭs.
Place de la Concorde—plăs dŭ lä kôN-kôr′-dŭ.
See *Boulogne*. For ôN, see p. 27.

Place de la Grève—plăs dŭ lä grāv.

Place de la Révolution—plăs dŭ lä rā-vō-lü-syôn′.
For ü, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

plaguy—plā′-gĭ.

planchette—plăn-shĕt′; Fr. pron., plän-shĕt′.
For än, see p. 26.

Plançon—plän-sôn′.
For än, ôn, see pp. 26, 27.

Plantagenet—plăn-tăj′-ē-nĕt.

plaque—plăk.

plasma—plaz′-mȧ.
The Standard Dictionary and Century say plăs′-mȧ.

Platonist—plā′-tō-nĭst.

plausive—plô′-sĭv.

Plautus—plô′-tŭs.

pleasance—plĕz′-ăns.
Worcester prefers plē′-zăns. "The Midway *Pleasance*."

plebeianism—plē-bē′-yăn-ĭzm.

plenitude—plĕn′-ĭ-tūd.

Ploërmel—plō-ĕr-mĕl′.

Plombières—plôn-byâr′.
For ôn, see p. 27.

Plon-Plon—plôn′-plôn.
For ôn, see p. 27.

plume—plūm, *not* plōōm.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

plumule—plū′-mūl.
plural—plū′-răl, *not* plōō′-răl.
Pluto—plū′-tō, *not* plōō′-tō.
Plutus—plū′-tŭs, *not* plōō′-tŭs.
Pluviôse—plü-vē-ōz′.

For ü, see p. 26.

police—po-lēs′.
Polk (James K.)—pōk, *not* pōlk.
pollice verso—pŏl′-lĭs-ē vĕr′-so.
Polycletus—pŏl-ĭ-klē′-tŭs.
Polyeucte—pō-lē-ökt′.

For ō, see p. 25.

polyglot—pŏl′-ĭ-glŏt.
Polynesian — pŏl-ĭ-nē′-zhăn or pŏl-ĭ-nē′-shăn.
polyphyllous—pō-lĭf′-ĭl-ŭs or pŏl-ĭ-fĭl′-ŭs.
polyporus—pō-lĭp′-ō-rŭs.
polysyllabic—pŏl-ĭ-sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
polysyllable—pŏl′-ĭ-sĭl-lå-bl.
polytheism—pŏl-ĭ-thē-ĭzm.
Polyxena—pō-lĭks′-ē-nå.
pomace—pŭm′-ås.
pompano—pŏm′-på-nō or pŏm-på′-nō.
Pompeian—pŏm-pē′-yăn.
Pompeius—pŏm-pē′-yŭs.
pone—pōn.
ponte—pōn′-tā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pontefract—pŏm′-frĕt.
See *Alnwick.*

Pontifex Maximus — pŏn′-tĭ-fĕks măks′-ĭm-ŭs.

Pont Neuf—pôN-nöf′,
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

popliteal—pŏp-lĭt′-ē-ăl ; pŏp-lĭ-tē′-ăl (Stor., (C.).
"The *popliteal* artery."

porcine—pôr′-sīn.

pore—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pour.*

Porsena—pôr′-sē-nȧ.
See *Porsenna.*

Porsenna—pôr-sĕn′-ȧ.
See *Porsena.*

Portalis—pōr-tä-lēs′.

porte-cochère—pôrt-kō-shâr′.

porte-feuille—pôrt-fö′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne.* For ö, see p. 25.

portfolio — pōrt-fōl′-yō or pōrt-fō′-lĭ-ō; pôrt-fō′-lĭ-ō or pōrt-fōl′-yō (Wor.).

Porthos—pōr-tōs′.

Porto Ferrajo—pōr′-tō fĕr-rä′-yō.

posaune—pō-zow′-nē.

Posilippo—pō-sē-lēp′-pō.

position—pō-zĭsh′-ŭn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Postlethwaite—pŏs′-l-thwāt.
post-obit—pōst-ō′-bĭt or ŏb′-ĭt ; pōst-ō′-bĭt (Wor., C.).
posy—pō′-zĭ.
potato—pō-tā′-tō, *not* pō-tā′-tŭ.
See *damage*.

pot-au-feu—pō-tō-fö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Potemkin—pō-tĕm′-kĭn ; Russian pron., pŏt-yōm′-kĭn.
potentiality—pō-tĕn-shĭ-ăl′-ĭ-tĭ.
Potocka—pō-tôts′-kä.
Potocki—pō-tôts′-kē.
pour—pōr, *not* pôr.
See *pore*.

Pourbus—pōōr′-büs.
For ü, see p. 26.

Pourtales, de—dŭ pōōr-tä-lā′.
pousse-café—pōōs-kȧ-fā′.
pou sto—pow stō or pōō stō.
Pozzo di Borgo—pōt′-sō dē bōr′-gō.
Prado (Madrid)—prä′-dō.
Prairial—prā-rē-ȧl′.
praline—prȧ-lēn′ or prä′-lēn.
prance—prȧns, *not* prăns.
See *ask*.

Prater (Vienna)—prä′-tĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Praxitelean—prăks-ĭt-ē-lē′-ăn.
preamble—prē′-ăm-bl, *not* prē-ăm′-bl.
Pré-aux-Clercs, Le—lŭ prā-ō-klâr′.
prebendal—prē-bĕn′-dăl.
The Century and Standard say prĕb′-ĕn-dăl.

Preble—prĕb′-l.
preceptory — prē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ; prĕs′-ĕp-tō-rĭ (Wor.).
Précieuses Ridicules, Les—lā prā-sē-öz′ rē-dē-kül′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

precinct—prē′-sĭngkt.
Preciosa—prĕs-ĭ-ō′-sȧ; Ger. pron., prāt-sē-ō′-zä.
predicative—prĕd′-ĭ-kā-tĭv.
prefatory—prĕf′-ȧ-tō-rĭ.
préfet—prā-fā′.
première—prē-myâr′.
preposterous—prē-pŏs′-tĕr-ŭs, *not* prē-pŏs′-trŭs.
presbyopia—prĕs-bĭ-ō′-pĭ-ȧ.
See *myopia*.

presbyopic—prĕs-bĭ-ŏp′-ĭk.
See *myopic*.

presbyter—prĕz′-bĭt-ĕr or prĕs′-bĭt-ĕr.
prescient—prē′-shĭ-ĕnt or prē′-shĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

president—prĕz′-ĭ-dĕnt, *not* prĕz′-ĭ-dŭnt.
See *damage*.

presidio—prā-sē′-dē-ō.
Presque Isle—prĕs-kēl′.
preteritive—prē-tĕr′-ĭ-tĭv, *not* prĕt′-ĕr-ĭ-tĭv.
Prévost d'Exiles—prā-vō′ dāg̃-zēl′.
Prévost-Paradol—prā-vō′ păr-å-dŏl′.
Priapean—prī-å-pē′-ăn.
Priapus—prī-ā′-pŭs, *not* prī′-å-pŭs.
Pribylof (Islands)—prē-bē-lŏf′.
prie-dieu—prē-dyẽ′; Fr. pron., prē-dyö′.
For ö, see p. 25.

Priene—prī-ē′-nē.
Prim (General)—prēm.
prima donna—prē′-må dŏn′-nå.
princesse—prĭn-sĕs′; Fr. pron., prăN-sĕs′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *princess*.

prism—prĭz′-m, *not* prĭz′-ŭm.
See *chasm*.

Privat-Deschanel—prē-vå′ dā-shå-nĕl′.
privat-docent—prē-vät′ dōt-sĕnt′.
proceeds (n.)—prō′-sēdz; prō′-sēdz or prō-sēdz′ (Wor.).
procurator—prŏk′-yū-rā-tĕr.
procuress—prō-kū′-rĕs, *not* prŏk′-yū-rĕs.
procureur—prō-kü-rör′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

prodigious—prō-dĭj′-ŭs.
Profeta, Il—ēl prō-fā′-tä.
program—prō′-grăm, *not* prō′-grŭm.
There is no authority for the vicious pronunciation, prō′-grŭm. See *programme.*
programme—prō′-grăm.
See *program.*
prohibitory—prō-hĭb′-ĭt-ō-rĭ.
prolate—prō′-lāt.
The Standard Dictionary prefers prō′-lĕt.
See *oblate.*
prolegate—prō′-lĕg̃-āt ; prō-lĕg̃′-āt (C.).
proletary—prŏl′-ē-tā-rĭ or prō′-lē-tā-rĭ.
prolocutor—prŏl′-ō-kū-tẽr or prō-lŏk′-yū-tẽr.
promontory—prŏm′-ŭn-tō-rĭ.
Prophète, Le—lŭ prō-fāt′.
propitiate—prō-pĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
propria persona—prō′-prĭ-å pẽr-sō′-nå.
propylon—prŏp′-ĭl-ŏn.
prosaist—prō′-zā-ĭst.
Worcester, Stormonth, and Smart say prō-zā′-ĭst.
Proserpina—prō-sẽr′-pĭn-å or prŏs-ẽr-pī′-nå.
Prospero—prŏs′-pē-rō.
" The Tempest."
prosperous—prŏs′-pẽr-ŭs, *not* prŏs′-prŭs.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

protrude—prō-trūd′, *not* prō-tro͞od′.
Provence—prō-väNs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Prudhomme—prü-dŏ̄m′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Prudhon—prü-dôN′.
For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

prunella—pro͝on-ĕl′-lȧ.
Prussia—prŭsh′-yȧ or pro͞o′-shē-ȧ.
prussiate—prŭs′-sĭ-āt, pro͞os′-sĭ-āt, or prŭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Prynne (Hester)—prĭn.
Psalms (Book of)—sämz, *not* sămz.
psychiatry—sī-kī′-ȧ-trĭ.
psychomachy—sī-kŏm′-ȧ-kĭ.
psychosis—sī-kō′-sĭs.
Ptah—ptä.
Ptolemais—tŏl-ē-mā′-ĭs.
ptomaine—tō′-mȧ-ĭn or tō′-mȧ-ēn.
Puccini—po͞o-chē′-nē.
Pucelle, La—lä pü-sĕl′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Pueblo—pwĕb′-lō.
Puget (Pierre)—pyâr pü-zhā′.
For ü, see p. 26.

pugh—po͞o or pŭ.
Pujol, de—dŭ pü-zhŏ̄l′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Pulci—pōōl′-chē.
Pulcinello—pŏŏl-chē-nĕl′-lō.
pulsate—pŭl′-sāt.
Pultowa (Battle of)—pōl-tä′-vä.

Also spelled *Poltava*, but pronounced as above.

Pultusk (Battle of)—pŏŏl′-tŏŏsk.
pulvinar—pŭl-vī′-när.
Punchinello—pŭn-chĭn-ĕl′-lō.
punctilious—pŭngk-tĭl′-yŭs.

The Standard and Century say pŭngk-tĭl′-ĭ-ŭs.

punitive—pū′-nĭt-ĭv.
purée—pū-rā′ ; Fr. pron., pü-rā′.

For ü, see p. 26.

Purgatorio, Il—ēl pōōr-ğä-tō′-rē-ō.
purificative—pū′-rĭ-fĭ-kā-tĭv.

The Standard Dictionary says pū-rĭ-fĭ′-kā-tĭv.

purlieu—pûr′-lū.
pursue—pûr-sū′, *not* pûr-sōō′.
pursuit—pûr-sūt′, *not* pûr-sōōt′.
pursy—pûr′-sĭ, *not* pŭs′-sĭ.
put—pŏŏt, *not* pŭt.
putlog—pŏŏt′-lŏg ; pŭt′-lŏg (Wor.).
Puy de Dôme—pü-ē′ dŭ dōm.

For ü, see p. 26.

Pyat (Félix)—fā-lēks′ pyȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

pyjama—pī-jä′-mä.
Also spelled *paijama*, but pronounced as above. See *pajama*.

pyromancy—pīr′-ō-măn-sĭ, *not* pī′-rō-măn-sĭ.

pyrotechnics—pīr-ō-tĕk′-nĭks, *not* pī-rō-tĕk′-nĭks.
See *pyrotechny*.

pyrotechny—pīr′-ō-tĕk-nĭ, *not* pī′-rō-tĕk-nĭ.
See *pyrotechnics*.

Pyrrhic—pĭr′-rĭk.

Pythic—pĭth′-ĭk.

Q

quadriga—kwŏd-rī′-gȧ.

quadrijugate—kwŏd-rĭj′-ū-gāt or kwŏd-rĭ-jū′-gāt.

quadripartite—kwŏd-rĭp′-är-tīt or kwŏd-rĭ-pär′-tīt.

quadrumanous—kwŏd-rōō′-mȧ-nŭs.

quality—kwŏl′-ĭt-ĭ.

quantity—kwŏn′-tĭ-tĭ.

quasi—kwā′-sī ; kwä′-sĭ (Stor.).

quasimodo—kwăs-ĭ-mō′-dō.

Quasimodo—kä-zē-mō′-dō.
"Notre Dame de Paris."

quatrain—kwŏt′-rān.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

quattro-cento—kwät′-trō chān′-tō.
Queenstown — kwēnz′-tŭn, *not* kwēnz′-town.
See *Alnwick*.

quelle sotise—kĕl sō-tēz′.
quelque chose—kĕl′-kŭ shōz.
Quentin Durward—kwĕn′-tĭn dûr′-wârd.
quercitron — kwĕr′-sĭt-rŭn ; kwĕr-sĭt′-rŏn (Wor.).
Querétaro—kā-rā′-tä-rō.
Quesnel—kā-nĕl′.
Queux—kö or kyū.
For ö, see p. 25.

Quiberon—kē-brôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

quicunque—kwī-kŭng′-kwē.
quien sabe ?—kē′-ĕn sä′-bā.
Quiches—kē-chās′.
Quichuas—kē-chōō′-äs.
Quintillian—kwĭn-tĭl′-ĭ-ăn, *not* kwĭn-tĭl′-yăn
A word of *three* syllables.

Quirinus—kwĭr-ī′-nŭs.
quirites—kwĭr-ī′-tēz.
Quogue—kwŏg̃.
quorum—kwō′-rŭm, *not* kwôr′-ŭm.
quotient—kwō′-shĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

R

rabboni—rȧ-bō′-nĭ.
raceme—rȧ-sēm′.
rachitis—rȧ-kī′-tĭs.
raconteur—rȧ-kôN-tör′.
For ö, ôN, see pp. 25, 27.

Radetzki—rä-dĕts′-kē.
Ragnar-Lodbrok—rǟg′-när lōd′-brōk.
Ragnarok—rǟg-nä-rĕk′.
Ragusa—rä-g̃ōō′-zä.
Rainer—rī′-nēr.
Rainier (Mount)—rā′-nēr.
raj—räj.
raja—rä′-jä or rā′-jȧ.
Also spelled *rajah*, but pronounced as above. See *rajah*.

Rajpoor—räj-pōōr′.
rajpoot—räj-pōōt′.
Also spelled *rajput*, but pronounced as above.

Rajpootana—räj-pōō-tä′-nä.
Rakoczy (March)—rä′-kōt-sē.
Ramadan—răm-ȧ-dăn′.
Ramapo—răm-ȧ-pō′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

rament—răm′-ĕnt.
ramose—rȧ-mōs′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rancho—răn′-chō ; rån′-chō (C.).
Ranke, von—fōn rän′-kĕ ; fōn räng′-kĕ (Biog.).
Rantoul—răn-tōōl′.
Ranz des Vaches—räN-dā-väsh′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Raphaelesque—răf-å-ĕl-ĕsk′.
Raphaelism—răf′-å-ĕl-ĭzm.
rapport—răp-pōrt′ ; Fr. pron., rä-pôr′.
rapprochement—rä-prŏsh-mäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
rasorial—rå-zō′-rĭ-ăl.
Rasselas—răs′-sē-lås.
Rauch—rowK.
For K, see p. 28.
Ravaillac—rä-väl-yäk′ or rä-vä-yäk′.
ravelin—răv′-lĭn, *not* răv′-ĕl-ĭn.
ready-made—rĕd′-ĭ-mād, *not* rĕd-ĭ-mād′
real (coin)—rē′-ål.
Reay—rā.
rebate (n. and vb.)—rē-bāt′.
rebel (n.).—rĕb′-ĕl, *not* rĕb′-l.
See *damage*.
receptory—rē-sĕp′-tō-rĭ.
Rechab—rē′-kăb.
Reclus—rŭ-klü′.
For ü, see p. 26.
recollect (to remember)—rĕk-ŏl-lĕkt′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Reconcentrado — rā-kŏn-sĕn-trä′-dō ; Sp. pron., rā-kōn-thān-trä′-thō.
See *Caceres*, *Guadalquivir*.

rectitude—rĕk′-tĭ-tūd, *not* rĕk′-tĭ-tōōd.
recubant—rĕk′-yū-bănt.
Redan—rē-dăn′.
redemption—rē-dĕmp′-shŭn, *not* rē-dĕm′-shŭn.
Pronounce the *p* in the *second* syllable.

réducteur—rā-dük-tör′.
For ö, ü, see pp. 25, 26.

refait—rē-fā′.
regicide—rĕj′-ĭ-sīd.
Regillus—rē-jĭl′-lŭs.
regina—rē-jī′-nȧ.
Regnault—rŭn-yō′.
See *baignoire*.

Regnier—rŭn-yā′.
See *baignoire*.

regular—rĕḡ′-yū-lĕr.
Rehan (Ada)—rē′-ăn.
Rehoboth—rē-hō′-bŏth.
rei (coin)—rē ; *pl.* reis (rā′-ĭs or rēz).
Reille—rā′-yŭ.
See *Boulogne*.

Reina Mercedes—rā-ē′-nä mâr-thā′-dās.
See *Caceres*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Reine de Saba, La—lä rān dŭ sä-bä′.
Réjane—rā-zhän′.
relève—rē-lāv′.
Religio Medici—rē-lĭj′-ĭ-ō mĕd′-ĭ-sī.
religioso—rā-lē-jō′-sō.
remigrate—rĕm′-ĭ-grāt or rē-mī′-grāt.
renascence—rē-năs′-sĕns.
Renaud—rŭ-nō′.
renege—rē-nēj′ or rē-nēg′, *not* rē-nĭg′.
renew—rē-nū′, *not* rē-nōō′.
reniform—rĕn′-ĭ-fôrm.
renitence—rē-nī′-tĕns.
rentier—räN-tyā′.
For äN, see p. 26.
repast—rē-pȧst′, *not* rē-păst′.
See *ask*.
repetend—rĕp-ē-tĕnd′.
The Standard and Century say rĕp′-ē-tĕnd.
repetitor—rĕp′-ē-tī-tôr.
replum—rē′-plŭm.
The Standard and Century say rĕp′-lŭm.
reportorial—rē-pōr-tō′-rĭ-ăl.
Repplier (Agnes)—rĕp-plēr′.
requisite—rĕk′-wĭz-ĭt.
requital—rē-kwī′-tăl.
Resaca de la Palma—rā-sä′-kȧ dā lä päl′-mȧ.
residentiary—rĕz-ĭ-dĕn′-shȧ-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

residue—rĕz′-ĭ-dū, *not* rĕz′-ĭ-dōō.

resignee—rĕz-ĭn-ē′.

The Standard Dictionary say rē-zī-nē′.

resolution—rĕz-ō-lū′-shŭn, *not* rĕz-ō-lōō′-shŭn.

respited—rĕs′-pĭt-ĕd, *not* rē-spī′-tĕd.

Restigouche—rĕs-tĭ-gōōsh′.

When written with an accent on the *final* e (Restigouché), it is pronounced rĕs-tĭ-gōō-shā′.

Reszke, de—dā rĕsh′-kē, *not* dā rĕs′-kē.

retroussé—rŭ-trōō-sā′.

Réunion—rē-ūn′-yŭn; Fr. pron. rā-ü-nyôN′.

For ü, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Revue des Deux Mondes—rŭ-vü′ dā dö môNd′.

For ö, ü, ôN, see pp. 25, 26, 27.

revelry—rĕv′-ĕl-rĭ.

reverend—rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnd, *not* rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnt.

Reynaldo—rā-năl′-dō.

rez-de-chaussée—rā-dŭ-shō-sā′.

Rhea Sylvia—rē′-ä sĭl′-vĭ-ä.

Rheingold, Das—däs rīn′-gōlt.

rheumatic—rū-măt′-ĭk.

rhizome—rī-zōm′ or rī′-zōm.

rhizopod—rīz′-ō-pŏd or rī′-zō-pŏd.

rhodeoretin—rō-dē-ō-rē′-tĭn.

Rhodesia—rō-dē′-zĭ-ä or rō-dē′-zhĭ-ä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

rhumb—rŭm or rŭmb.
See *rhomb*.

Rhys—rēs.
riant—rī′-ănt ; Fr. pron., rē-äN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Ribault—rē-bō′.
Ribot—rē-bō′.
Ricasoli—rē-kä′-sō-lē.
Richepin—rēsh-păN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Ricord—rē-kōr′.
rid—rĭd, *not* rĕd.
Rienzi (Cola di)—kō′-lä dē rē-ĕn′-zē.
rifacimento—rē-fä-chē-mān′-tō.
righteous—rī′-chŭs.
Worcester prefers rīt′-yŭs.

Rigi-Culm—rē′-gē-kŏŏlm.
Rigoletto—rē-gō-lĕt′-tō.
Rigsdag—rĭgz′-dåg.
Riis (Jacob A.)—rēs.
Rijks (Museum)—rēks.
Riksdag—rĭks′-dåg.
rimose—rī-mōs′.
Rinaldo—rē-näl′-dō.
Ring des Nibelungen—rĭng dĕs nē′-bĕl-ŏŏng-ĕn.
rio (river)—rē′-ō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

ripeness—rīp′-nĕs.
See *damage*.

Ripon—rĭp′-ŭn.
ripost—rē-pŏst′.
risk—rĭsk, *not* rēsk.
risqué—rēs-kā′.
Ristori—rē-stō′-rē.
Rivarol—rē-vȧ-rŏl′.
rivose—rĭv-ōs′; rī′-vōs (C.).
Robbia, della—dĕl′-lä rŏb′-bĭ-ä.
Robert le Diable—rō-bâr′ lŭ dyä′-bl.
Robsart (Amy)—rŏb′-särt.
Robson (Stuart)—rŏb′-sŭn.
Robusti—rō-bōōs′-tē.
robustious—rō-bŭs′-chŭs; rō-bŭst′-yŭs (Wor., Stor.).
"A *robustious*, periwig-pated fellow."—*Shakespeare*.

Rochdale—rŏch′-dāl.
Roche—rōch.
Rochester—rŏch′-ĕs-tĕr.
rochet—rŏch′-ĕt.
Rochet—rŏ-shā′.
Rockefeller—rŏk′-ē-fĕl-lĕr.
Rod (Édouard)—ā-dōō-är′ rōd.
Roebling—rĕb′-lĭng or rö′-blĭng.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Roentgen—rönt'-gĕn.
For ö, see p. 25.

Roget—rō-zhā'.
"*Roget's* Thesaurus."

Roi Pétaud—rwä pā-tō'.

Rolla—rŏl'-lå.
See *Rollo.*

Roman de la Rose—rō-măN' dŭ lă rōz.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Romanes—rō-mä'-nĕs.

Romany—rŏm'-å-nĭ, *not* rō'-må-nĭ.
Also spelled *Rommany*, but pronounced as above.

romanza—rō-män'-zå; rō-măn'-zå (Wor.).

Roncesvalles (Pass)—rŏn-sē-väl'-lĕs; Sp. pron., rōn-thĕs-väl'-yĕs.
See *Cervantes, llano.*

rondeau—rŏn-dō' or rŏn'-dō.
See *rondo.*

rondo—rŏn'-dō.
See *rondeau.*

Rondout—rŏn'-dowt, *not* rŏwn'-dout.

Roosevelt—rōs'-vĕlt, *not* rōōs'-vĕlt.
In Dutch, *oo* is pronounced like *o* long in English, or like *oo* in *door.*

roquelaure—rōk'-ē-lōr.

rorqual—rôr'-kwål; rŏr'-kwôl (Stor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rosa (Salvator)—säl-vä′-tōr rō′-zä.
Roscius—rŏsh′-ĭ-ŭs.
Rosencrantz—rō′-zĕn-krănts.
Rosicrucius—rŏs-ĭ-krōō′-shĭ-ŭs.
Rosny, de—dŭ rō-nē′.
Rossbach (Battle of)—rŏs′-bäĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Rossignol (Lake)—rŏs-sēn-yōl′.
Rostand (Edmond)—ĕd-môN′ rŏs-täN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
rotifer—rō′-tĭf-ẽr.
rotonde—rō-tŏnd′.
Rousillon—rōō-sēl-yôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27. "All 's Well That Ends Well."
Roustam—rōōs′-täm.
Rovigo—rō-vē′-gō.
rowan (tree)—rō′-ăn ; rōw′-ăn (C.).
Rowena—rō-ē′-nȧ.
Rowley—row′-lĭ.
Roxana—rŏks-ā′-nȧ.
Rubaiyat—rōō-bī-yăt′.
Rubens—rōō′-bĕnz.
rubiacin—rōō′-bĭ-ȧ-sĭn.
ruble—rōō′-bl.
ruby—rū′-bĭ, *not* rōō′-bĭ.
Rue de la Paix—rü dŭ lä pā.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Rueil—rü-ā̆l′.
For ü, see p. 26.

ruffianism—rŭf′-yăn-ĭzm or rŭf′-ĭ-ăn-ĭzm.
See *ruffian*.

rupee (coin)—rō̆o-pē′.

ruse-de-guerre—rüz-dŭ-gâr′.
For ü, see p. 26.

Russ—rŭs or rō̆os.

Rustam—rō̆os′-tåm.

rutabaga—rū-tå-bā′-gå.

Ruy Lopez—rō̆o′-ē lō′-pās; Sp. pron., rō̆o′-ē lō′-pāth.
See *Zamacöis*.

S

Saadi—sä′-dē.
Also spelled *Sa'di*, but pronounced as above.

Saale—sä′-lĕ.

Saarbrück—sär′-brük.
For ü, see p. 26.

Saavedra—sä-ä-vā′-thrä.
See *Guadalquivir*.

Sacharissa—săk-å-rĭs′-så.

sacque—săk.

sacrificable—så-krĭf′-ĭk-å-bl.

Sadi-Carnot—sä-dē′ kär-nō′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

saffron—săf′-frŭn.
Worcester gives săf′-fûrn as a secondary form.

Sagan, de—dŭ zä-ḡäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Saghalien—sä-ḡä-lē′-ĕn or sä-ḡä-lēn′.
Saginaw—săḡ′-ĭn-ô.
sainfoin—sān′-foin or săn′-foin.
St. Amand (Imbert de)—ăN-bâr′ dŭ săNt ä-mäN′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

St. Bernard—sānt bĕr′-närd or bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Bernard (hospice and dog)—sānt bĕr-närd′; Fr. pron., săN bĕr-när′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte Chapelle—săNt shå-pĕl′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Dizier—săN dēz-yā′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Étienne du Mont—săNt ā-tyĕn′ dü môN.
For ü, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

St. Évremond, de—dŭ-săNt-ā-vrŭ-môN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Francis of Assisi—sānt frăn′-sĭs ŏv ăs-sē′-zē.

St. Gaudens—săN gō-dăN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Sainte Geneviève—săNt zhĕn-vē-āv′.
For ăN, see p. 26. See *St. Genevieve (U. S.)*.

St. Genevieve (U. S.)—sānt jĕn-ē-vēv′.
See *Sainte Geneviève*.

St. Germain (Palace)—săn zhĕr-măN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Germain des Près—săN zhĕr-măN′ dā prā.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Germain l'Auxerrois—săN zhĕr-măN′ lō-sâr-wä′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Honoré—săNt ō-nō-rā′.

St. Jean d'Acre—săN zhäN dä′-kr.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

St. Jean d'Angély—săN zhäN däN-zhā-lē′.
For äN, ăN, see p. 26.

St. John—sānt′-jŏn or sĭn′-jĕn.
See *Alnwick*.

St. Leu—săN-lö′.
For ö, ăN, see pp. 25, 26.

St. Lucia—sānt lū′-shĭ-ȧ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

St. Maur—săN mōr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Omer—săN-tō-mĕr′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Pancras—sānt păn′-krăs.

St. Priest, de—dŭ săN-prē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Roch—săN-rŏk′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

St. Sacrement (Lac du)—lăk dŭ săN săk-rŭ-măN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

Saint-Saens—săN-säN′.
For ăN, ăN, see p. 26.

St. Simonism—sānt sī′-mŏn-ĭzm.

St. Yves—săN-tēv′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

Sais—sā′-ĭs ; sīs (Gaz.).

Salamis—săl′-ă-mĭs.

Salammbô—să-lăm-bō′.

salary—săl′-ă-rĭ, *not* săl′-rĭ.

Sales (Francis of)—sālz ; Fr. pron., säl.

Saléza—sä-lā′-zä.

salival—sā-lī′-văl.

salivary—săl′-ĭv-ā-rĭ.

salmonoid—săl′-mŏn-oid.

Salpêtrière, La—lä säl-pā-trē-âr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see* p. 37.)

salsify—săl′-sĭ-fī.
salute—sā-lūt′, *not* sā-lōōt′.
Salvini—säl-vē′-nē.
Samara—sä-mä-rä′.
Samaria—så-mā′-rĭ-å.
Samaroid—săm′-å-roid.
Samian—sā′-mĭ-ăn.
"The *Samian* Sage."
samiel—sā′-mĭ-ĕl or så′-mĭ-ĕl.
Samos—sā′-mŏs.
"The Sage of *Samos*."
Samoset—săm′-ō-sĕt.
samovar—sä′-mō-vär.
samphire—săm′-fīr or săm′-fēr.
sample—săm′-pl, *not* såm′-pl.
Samson et Dalila—säN-sôN′ ā dä-lē-lå′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Sanballat—săn-băl′-åt.
San Cristobal—sän krēs-tō′-bäl.
Sand (George)—jôrj sănd; Fr. pron., zhôrzh säNd.
For äN, see p. 26.
Sandalphon—săn-dăl′-fŏn.
Sandringham—săn′-drĭng-ŭm.
Sandusky—săn-dŭs′-kĭ.
Sangrado (Dr.)—sän-grä′-dō.
San Jacinto—sän jä-sĭn′-tō.
San Michele—sän mē-kā′-lā.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

San Miguel—sän mē-gĕl′.
San Pietro in Vincoli—sän pē-ā′-trō ēn vēn′-kō-lē.
San Remo—sän rā′-mō.
sansculottide—säN-kü-lŏt-ēd′.
For ü, äN, see p. 6.

Sans-Gêne (Madame)—mà-dàm′ säN-zhān′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Sans Peur et Sans Reproche—säN pör ā säN rŭ-prŏsh′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.

Santa Anna or Aña—sän′-tä än′-nä or än′-yä.
See *cañon*.

Santa Lucia—sän′-tä lo͞o-chē′-ä.
See *St. Lucia*.

Santa Scala—sän′-tä skä′-lä.
Santerre—säN-târ′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Santillana—sän-tēl-yä′-nä.
Santos-Dumont—säN-to͞s′ dü-môN′.
For ü, äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

San Yuste—sän yo͞os′-tā.
sapient—sā′-pĭ-ĕnt.
Sapor—sā′-pôr.
sapsago—săp′-så-gō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sarcey (Francisque)—fräN-sēsk′ sär-sā′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sarcophagi—sär-kŏf′-ȧ-jī.
sardine (gem)—sär′-dĭn or sär′-dīn.
See *sardine* (*fish*).

Sarmatia—sär-mā′-shĭ-ȧ.
Sartain—sär-tān′.
Sartoris—sär-tō′-rĭs.
sate (imperfect of sit)—săt, *rarely* sāt.
satrapy—sā′-trȧ-pĭ or săt′-rȧ-pĭ.
The Century Dictionary prefers săt′-rȧ-pĭ.

Sault Sainte Marie—sō săNt mȧ-rē′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

sausage—sô′-sāj.
The pronunciation săs′-sĭj, once in good repute, is no longer heard.

savagery—săv′-āj-rĭ; săv′-ă-jĕr-ĭ (Stor.).
See *savage*.

Say (Léon)—lā-ôN′ sā.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Scæan (Gate)—sē′-ăn.
scaglia—skäl′-yȧ.
Scalchi—skäl′-kē.
scald (to burn)—skôld.
See *scald* (*poet*).

scaphoid—skăf′-oid; skā′-foid (Wor.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scapiform — skā′-pĭ-fôrm ; skăp′-ĭ-fôrm (Wor.).
Scapin—skä-păN′.
For ăN, see p. 26.

scarce—skârs.
Scarron—skä-rôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

Sceaux—sō.
sceptic—skĕp′-tĭk, *not* sĕp′-tĭk.
Also spelled *skeptic*, but pronounced as above.

Scheele's Green—shēlz′ grēn.
See *Scheele*.

scherzando—skĕr-tsän′-dō.
Schiaparelli—skē-ä-pä-rĕl′-lē.
Schieffelin—shĕf′-lĭn.
Schieren—shē′-rĕn.
Schiff—shĭf.
schisma—skĭz′-mȧ.
schist—shĭst.
schistose—shĭs-tōs′ ; shĭs′-tōs (C.).
schizopod—skĭz′-ō-pŏd ; shĭz′-ō-pŏd (Stor.).
Schley—shlī.
schloss—shlŏs.
Schönberg-Cotta—shön′-bĕrG kŏt′-tȧ.
For ö, G, see pp. 25, 28.

schooner—skōō′-ĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

schottische—shŏt′-tēsh ; shō-tēsh′ (C.).
Also spelled *schottish*, but pronounced as above.

Schouler—skōō′-lĕr.
Schreiner (Olive)—shrī′-nĕr.
Schreyer—shrī′-ĕr.
Schroeder—shrö′-dĕr.
For ö, see p. 25.

Schumann-Heink—shōō′-män-hīnk.
Schurman—shŏŏr′-mȧn.
Schwartzenberg, von—fōn schwärt′-sĕn-bĕrg̃; Ger. pron., fōn shvär′-tsĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28.

Schwyz—shvĭts.
scimiter—sĭm′-ĭ-tĕr.
Also spelled *cimeter*, *scimitar*, and *scymetar*, but pronounced as above.

Scinde—sĭnd.
scire facias—sī′-rē fā′-shĭ-ăs.
scirrhous—skĭr′-rŭs.
scission—sĭzh′-ŭn or sĭsh′-ŭn.
scitamineous—sĭt-ȧ-mĭn′-ē-ŭs.
sciurine—sī′-yū-rĭn.
sclëroderma—sklĕr-ō-dĕr′-mȧ or sklē-rō-dĕr′-mȧ.
scolecite—skŏl′-ē-sīt or skō′-lē-sīt.
Scotti—skŏt′-tē.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

scrofula—skrŏf′-yū-lå, *not* skrôf′-yū-lå.
scrutin d'arrondissement — skrü-tăN′ dä-rôN-dēs-mäN′.
For ü, äN, ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
scrutin de liste—skrü-tăN′ dŭ lēst.
For ü, ăN, see p. 26.
Scudéri—skü-dā-rē′.
For ü, see p. 26. Also written *Scudéry*, but pronounced as above.
sculpture—skŭlp′-tūr ; skŭlpt′-yŭr (Wor.).
Scylla—sĭl′-å.
See *Charybdis*.
Seattle—sē-ăt′-l.
seclude—sē-klūd′, *not* sē-klo͞od′.
secund—sē′-kŭnd or sĕk′-ŭnd.
secundine—sĕk′-ŭn-dīn or sĕk′-ŭn-dĭn.
seduce—sē-dūs′, *not* sē-do͞os′.
Seelye—sē′-lī.
seid—sēd.
Stormonth says sē′-ĭd or sād.
Seidl (Anton)—ān′-tōn zī′-dl.
seigniorial—sēn-yō′-rĭ-ăl.
seigniory—sēn′-yĕr-ĭ.
Seignobos—sān-yō-bō′.
seismism—sīs′-mĭzm.
selah—sē′-lå.
seleniuret—sĕl-ē-nī′-yū-rĕt or sē-lē′-nyū-rĕt.
selenography—sĕl-ē-nŏg′-rå-fĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Seleucidæ—sē-lū′-sĭ-dē.
Seleucids—sē-lū′-sĭdz.
Seleucus—sē-lū′-kŭs.
Seligman—sĕl′-ĭg-mȧn, *not* sē′-lĭg-mȧn.
Sembrich—zĕm′-brĭĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

seminar—sĕm-ĭn-är′.
semipedal—sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl ; sĕm-ē-pē′-dăl or sē-mĭp′-ē-dăl (Wor.).
Semite—sĕm′-īt.
Semitic—sĕm-ĭt′-ĭk.
Semitism—sĕm′-ĭt-ĭzm.
Semmes—sĕmz.
Seneca—sĕn′-ē-kȧ.
senegin—sĕn′-ē-jĭn.
The Standard and Century say sĕn′-ē-gĭn.

senhor—sā-nyōr′.
senhora—sā-nyō′-rȧ.
señora—sā-nyō′-rȧ.
señorita—sā-nyō-rē′-tȧ.
sentiment—sĕn′-tĭ-mĕnt, *not* sĕn′-tĭ-mŭnt.
See *damage*.

separatist—sĕp′-ȧ-rā-tĭst.
Septuagint—sĕp′-tū-ȧ-jĭnt.
Sequoia—sē-kwoi′-ȧ.
servitude—sĕrv′-ĭ-tūd, *not* sĕrv′-ĭ-tōōd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sesquipedal—sĕs-kwĭp′-ē-dăl.
The Standard Dictionary prefers sĕs′-kwĭ-pĕd-ăl.

sesquiplicate—sĕs-kwĭp′-lĭ-kāt.

setireme—sē′-tĭ-rēm or sĕt′-ĭ-rēm.

set-to—sĕt′-tōō, *not* sĕt-tōō′.

seventy—sĕv′-ĕn-tĭ.

sewage—sū′-āj.
See *sewerage.*

sewerage—sū′-ĕr-āj.
See *sewage.*

sexual—sĕks′-yū-ăl or sĕk′-shŏŏ-ăl.

Sfax—sfäks.

sforzando—sfôr-tsän′-dō; sfôr-zän′-dō (Wor.).

shallot—shăl-lŏt′.

shaman—shä′-măn; shā′-măn (Wor.).

shanghai—shăng-hī′.
Accent the *final* syllable.

Shang-Hai—shăng-hä′-ĭ.

Sheila—shē′-lä.

sherbet—shĕr′-bĕt.
Worcester gives shĕr-bēt′ as a secondary pronunciation.

Shiah—shē′-ä; shī′-ă (Stor.).
See *Sunni.*

Shiites—shē′-īts.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

shillalah—shĭl-lā′-lå.
Also spelled *shillelah*, but pronounced as above.

Shiloh—shī′-lō.
Shoshone—shō-shō′-nē.
shrew—shrū, *not* shrōō.
Shrewsbury—shrūz′-bĕr-ĭ, *not* shrōōz′-bĕr-ĭ.
Shropshire—shrŏp′-shēr.
See *Alnwick*.

Shrove Tuesday—shrōv tūz′-dā, *not* shrōv′-tūz-dā.
Shylock—shī′-lŏk, *not* shī′-lärk.
Siboney—sē-bō-nā′-ē.
sice—sīz or sīs; sīs (C.).
Sicyon—sĭsh′-ĭ-ŏn.
The Standard Dictionary says sĭs′-ĭ-ŏn.

sideral—sĭd′-ẽr-ăl; sī′-dẽr-ăl (Stor.).
sidereal—sī-dē′-rē-ăl.
siderite—sĭd′-ẽr-īt or sī-dā′-rīt.
sideromancy—sĭd′-ẽr-ō-măn-sĭ.
sideroscope—sĭd′-ẽr-ō-skōp.
Worcester gives sē-dē′-rō-skōp as a secondary pronunciation.

Sienkiewicz—shĕn-kyā′-vĭch.
Sierra Madre—sē-ĕr′-rå mä′-drā.
Sierra Nevada—sē-ĕr′-rå nē-vä′-då; Sp. pron., sē-ĕr′-rå nā-vä′-thå.
See *Guadalquivir*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sigourney (Mrs.)—sĭg'-ẽr-nĭ.
Silenus—sī-lē'-nŭs.
silique—sĭl'-ĭk or sĭl-ēk'.
Silvanus—sĭl-vā'-nŭs.
Silvio Pellico—sĭl'-vē-ō pĕl'-lē-kō.
Sindi—sĭn'-dē.
singular—sĭng'-gū-lẽr.
sinical—sī'-nĭk-ăl or sĭn'-ĭk-ăl.
Sirocco—sĭr-ŏk'-kō.
Sisera—sĭs'-ẽr-å.
Sistine (Chapel)—sĭs'-tĭn or sĭs'-tēn.
sit—sĭt, *not* sĕt.
Sixtine (Chapel)—sĭks'-tĭn.
See *Sistine Chapel.*

sizar—sī'-zẽr.
skat—skăt; Ger. pron., skät.
Also written *scat*, but pronounced as above.

skirret—skĭr'-rĕt; skĕr'-rĕt (Stor.).
Skrzynecki—skrĭzh'-nĕt-skĭ.
slander—slăn'-dẽr.
Slav—släv or slăv.
See *Sclav, Slave, slave.*

slave—slāv.
See *Sclav, Slav, Slave.*

Slave—släv or slăv.
See *Sclav, Slav, slave.*

Slavic—slăv'-ĭk or slä'-vĭk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sleazy—slē′-zĭ.
The Standard gives slā′-zĭ, and the Century prefers it.

slept—slĕpt, *not* slĕp.

Sley (The)—slī.

Sligo—slī′-gō.

smallpox—smôl′-pŏks.
Worcester prefers to place the accent on the *last* syllable.

Smillie—smĭ′-lĭ.

Smolensk—smō-lĕnsk′.

Smyth—smĭth or smīth.
See *Smythe.*

Smythe—smīth.
See *Smyth.*

snicker—snĭk′-ẽr.

snout—snowt, *not* snōōt.

Snowdon—snō′-dŭn.

Sobieski—sō-bē-ĕs′-kē.

society—sō-sī′-ē-tĭ.

socius—sō′-shĭ-ŭs.

socle—sō′-kl or sŏk′-l.
See *zocle*, another spelling.

sofa—sō′-fȧ, *not* sō′-fŭ.
See *damage.*

Sofia—sō-fē′-a.

Soho (Square)—sō′-hō.
See *soho* (*interj.*).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

soi-disant—swä-dē-zäN′.
For äN, see p. 26.

sol (coin)—sŏl.
The Standard Dictionary says sōl. See *sol* (*musical note*)

solanaceous—sŏl-à-nā′-shŭs or sō-là-nā′ shŭs.

soldier—sōl′-jĕr.

Solent (The)—sō′-lĕnt.

Solferino—sŏl-fĕr-ē′-nō.

solution—sō-lū′-shŭn, *not* sō-lōō′-shŭn.

Somali—sō-mä′-lē.

sombrous—sŏm′-brŭs.

somewhat—sŭm′-hwŏt.

somewhere—sŭm′-hwâr.

somite—sō′-mīt.

song—sŏng, *not* sŏng *nor* sông.
See *accost*.

Soochoo—sōō-chōō′.

sordine—sôr′-dĭn or sôr′-dēn.

Sorel (Agnes)—sō-rĕl′.

sororocide—sō-rŏr′-ō-sīd.

sort of—sôrt ŏv, *not* sôrt ŭr.
See *kind of*.

Soulouque—sōō-lōōk′.

sou marquee—sōō mär-kē′.

Sousa—sōō′-sà.

soutane—sōō-tàn′ ; sōō-tān′ (C.).

Southampton—sŭth-hămp′-tŭn, *not* sowth′-hămp-tŭn.
See *Northampton.*
southing—sowth′-ĭng.
Southwark—sŭth′-ẽrk.
See *Alnwick.*
Spa—spô or spä.
sparoid—spā′-roid or spăr′-oid.
spatial—spā′-shăl.
spectroscopy—spĕk-trŏs′-kō-pĭ.
The Standard and Century say spĕk′-trō-skō-pĭ.
Speke—spēk.
spermatozoid—spẽr-mȧ-tō-zō′-ĭd.
spherical—sfẽr′-ĭk-ăl.
spherule—sfẽr′-ūl or sfẽr′-o͝ol.
sphincter (muscle)—sfĭng′-tẽr.
spiculiform—spĭk-yū′-lĭ-fôrm or spĭk′-yū-lĭ-fôrm.
spinet—spĭn′-ĕt or spĭ-nĕt′.
Spires (Diet of)—spīrz.
spirited—spĭr′-ĭt-ĕd, *not* spĭr′-ŭt-ĕd.
See *spirit.*
splenic—splĕn′-ĭk.
Spohr—spōr.
Spokane—spō-kăn′.
spongoid—spŭn′-gȯoid or spŏng′-gȯoid.
spruce—sprūs, *not* sprō͞os.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Spuyten Duyvil—spī′-tĕn dī′-vĭl.
squamose—skwā-mōs′ or skwā′-mōs.
See *squamous*, another spelling.
stalk—stôk.
stampede—stăm-pēd′.
stanchion—stăn′-shŭn.
Stanislas Lesczinski—stăn′-ĭs-lăs lĕsh-chĭn′-skē.
stater (coin)—stā′-tĕr.
Statira—stå-tī′-rå.
statuesque—stăt-y-ū-ĕsk′.
Worcester accents the *first* syllable.
status quo—stā′-tŭs kwō.
steatomatous—stē-å-tŏm′-å-tŭs or stē-å-tō′-må-tŭs.
Steen (Jan)—yän stān.
Stein, von—fŏn stīn.
stellion—stĕl′-yŭn.
Stelvio (Pass)—stĕl′-vē-ō.
Stéphanie—stā-fä-nē′.
stere—stēr or stār ; stâr (C.).
stereochromy—stē-rē-ŏk′-rō-mĭ or stĕr′-ē-ō-krō-mĭ.
stereography—stē-rē-ŏg′-rå-fĭ or stĕr-ē-ŏg′-rå-fĭ.
steward—stū′-ẽrd, *not* stōō′-ẽrd.
Steyn—stīn.
Also spelled *Steyne*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Stilicho—stĭl′-ĭk-ō.
stipend—stī′-pĕnd.
stiver—stī′-vẽr.
stogy—stō′-gĭ.
Stoke Pogis—stōk pō′-jĭs.
stoloniferous—stŏl-ō-nĭf′-ẽr-ŭs or stō-lŏn-ĭf′-ẽr-ŭs.
Stolzenfels—stōlt′-zĕn-fĕls.
stomach—stŭm′-ăk.
stomapod—stō′-mă-pŏd or stŏm′-ă-pŏd.
stomatitis—stŏm-ă-tī′-tĭs.
storge—stôr′-jē or stôr′-gē.
stork—stôrk.
storm—stôrm, *not* stôm.
stotinka (coin)—stō-tĭng′-kă.
Stoughton—stō′-tŭn.
strabismus—strȧ-bĭz′-mŭs or strȧ-bĭs′-mŭs.
Strasburg—sträs′-bo͝orG.
For G, see p. 28.
Strelitzes—strĕl′-ĭts-ĕz.
striped (adj.)—strīpt or strī′-pĕd.
striped (part.)—strīpt.
See *learned*.
Strophades—strŏf′-ă-dēz.
strophic—strŏf′-ĭk.
strumose—stro͝o-mōs′ or strū-mōs′; stro͞o′-mōz (Stor.).
student—stū′-dĕnt, *not* sto͞o′-dĕnt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Sturm—stŏŏrm.
"*Sturm's* Theorem."

Sturm und Drang—stŏŏrm ŏŏnt dräng.
Stuttgart—stŏŏt′-gärt.
Stuyvesant—stī′-vē-sănt.
suasory—swā′-sō-rĭ.

suave—swāv or swäv.
See *suavity*.

subdue—sŭb-dū′, *not* sŭb-dōō′.
subito—sōō′-bē-tō or sū′-bĭ-tō.
Sublime Porte—sŭb-līm′ pōrt.
substantiate—sŭb-stăn′-shĭ-āt.
substantival—sŭb-stăn-tī′-văl.
The Standard Dictionary says sŭb′-stăn-tĭv-ăl.

subsultory—sŭb-sŭl′-tō-rĭ.
Worcester prefers sŭb′-sŭl-tŭr-ĭ.

Succi—sōō′-chē.
succumb—sŭk-kŭm′ or sŭk-kŭmb′.
such—sŭch, *never* sĭch.
sucre (coin)—sōō′-krā.
See *Sucre*.

suède—swād.
Sufi—sōō′-fē.
suffragan—sŭf′-frå-găn.
suffragette—sŭf-frå-jĕt′.
Sully-Prudhomme—sü-lē′ prü-dŏm′.
For ü, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

sulphurate—sŭl′-fū-rāt.
summary—sŭm′-mȧ-rĭ.
Sunni—sŭn′-nē.
See *Shiah.*
Sunnites—sŭn′-nīts.
superable—sū′-pĕr-ȧ-bl.
Suppé, von—fŏn sŏŏp′-pā.
suppose—sŭp-pōz′, *not* spōz.
sura—sō͞o′-rȧ.
See *Surah.*
surah—sō͞o′-rȧ.
See *sura.*
surcingle—sûr′-sĭng-g̃l.
sure—shūr, *not* sho͞or.
surname (n.)—sûr′-nām.
surname (vb.)—sûr-nām′ or sûr′-nām.
Sutro—sō͞o′-trō.
suture—sū′-tūr.
suzerain—sū′-zĕr-ān.
swept—swĕpt, *not* swĕp.
Swetchine—svĕch-ēn′.
Sydenham—sĭd′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*
syenite—sī′-ē-nīt.
syllabic—sĭl-lăb′-ĭk.
Symmes—sĭmz.
"*Symmes's* Hole."
Symonds—sĭm′-ŏndz ; sī′-mŏndz (Biog.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Symplegades—sĭm-plĕg′-ă-dēz.
symposiac—sĭm-pō′-zĭ-ăk.
synclinal—sĭn-klī′-năl or sĭn′-klĭn-ăl.
syncretic—sĭn-krĕt′-ĭk.
syncretism—sĭn′-krē-tĭzm.
synergist—sĭn′-ĕr-jĭst.
Syriacism—sĭr′-ĭ-ă-sĭzm or sĭr-ī′-ă-sĭzm.
syringotomy—sĭr-ĭng-gŏt′-ō-mĭ.
Szamos—sŏm-ŏsh′.
Szopin (Polish for Chopin)—shō′-pēn.
See *Chopin*.

T

Tabard (Inn)—tăb′-ẽrd.
tablier—tă-blyā′.
Tabor (Mount)—tā′-bẽr.
tabouret—tăb′-ōō-rĕt ; tăb-ōō-rā′ (C.).
tacet—tā′-sĕt.
Tacoma—tä-kō′-mä.
Tadousac—tä-dōō-säk′.
tael—tāl.
tafia—tăf′-ĭ-ă.
Tagus—tā′-gŭs.
Tahlequah—tä-lĕ-kwä′.
Tahoe—tä-hō′.
Taine—tān.
Taiping—tī-pĭng′.
Also spelled *Taeping*, but pronounced as above.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tajo—tä′-hō.
Talavera—tä-lä-vä′-rä.
Talleyrand—tăl′-lĭ-rănd; Fr. pron., tä-lā-räN′.
For äN, see p. 26.
tallyho—tăl′-lĭ-hō, *not* tăl-lĭ-hō′.
tamale—tä-mä′-lā.
tambour—tăm′-bo͝or.
tambourine—tăm-bo͝or-ēn′.
Tamerlane—tăm-ẽr-lān′.
Accent the *final* syllable.
Tamora—tăm′-ō-rȧ.
"Titus Andronicus."
Tanagra—tăn′-ȧ-grȧ.
Tancred—tăn′-krĕd; tăng′-krĕd (Biog.).
Tanganyika—tän-gän-yē′-kä.
Tantalus—tăn′-tȧ-lŭs.
tantivy—tăn-tĭv′-ĭ or tăn′-tĭv-ĭ.
Tao—tā′-ō.
Taoism—tā′-ō-ĭzm; tä′-ō-ĭzm or tow′-ĭzm. (C.).
tapir—tā′-pẽr.
Tappan—tăp′-păn.
Tappan Zee—tăp′-păn zā.
Commonly pronounced tăp′-păn zē.
Tara—tä′-rä.
taraxacum—tȧ-răks′-ȧ-kŭm.
Tarifa—tä-rē′-fä.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tarquin—tär′-kwĭn.
Tarshish—tär′-shĭsh.
tartana—tär-tä′-nȧ.
task—tȧsk, *not* tăsk.
Taughannock—tô-ḡăn′-ŏk.
taurine (adj.)—tô′-rīn.
See *taurine* (*n.*).

taurine (n.)—tô′-rĭn or tô′-rēn.
The Standard Dictionary gives tô′-rīn as a secondary pronunciation. See *taurine* (*adj.*).

Tavernier—tȧ-vâr-nyā′.
Tchernyshevsky—chĕr-nē-shĕf′-skē.
tchick—chĭk.
Tchu—chōō.
Tchukchis—chōōk′-chēz.
teasel—tē′-zl.
techy—tĕch′-ĭ.
Also spelled *tetchy*, but pronounced as above.

Tecumseh—tē-kŭm′-sĕ.
Tehuacan—tā-wä-kän′.
Teian—tē′-yăn.
"The *Teian* Muse."

telary—tē′-lȧ-rĭ or tĕl′-ȧ-rĭ.
telegrapher—tē-lĕḡ′-rȧ-fĕr or tĕl′-ē-ḡrăf-ĕr.
The Century Dictionary prefers tĕl′-ē-ḡrăf-ĕr.

Tel El Kebir—tĕl ĕl kĕb-ēr′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Télémaque—tā-lā-mäk′.
telepathy—tē-lĕp′-å-thĭ or tĕl′-ē-păth-ĭ.
telestich—tē-lĕs′-tĭk or tĕl′-ē-stĭk.
The Standard Dictionary prefers the second.

temperament—tĕm′-pĕr-å-mĕnt, *not* tĕm′-prå-mĕnt.
temperature—tĕm′-pĕr-å-tūr, *not* tĕm′-prå-tūr.
temporale—tĕm-pō-rā′-lē.
temporarily—tĕm′-pō-rā-rĭ-lĭ, *not* tĕm-pō-rā′-rĭ-lĭ.
tendre—täN′-drŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne*.

tendresse—täN-drĕs′.
For äN, see p. 26.

Tenniel—tĕn′-yĕl.
tenon—tĕn′-ŭn.
tepor—tē′-pôr ; tĕp′-ôr (C.).
Terah—tē′-rå.
Ternina, Fräulein Milka—froi′-līn mēl′-kä tĕr-nē′-nå.
terrain—tĕr′-rān or tĕr-rān′.
terraqueous—tĕr-rā′-kwē-ŭs.
terreplain—târ′-plān.
Tesla—tĕs′-lå.
Tête-Noire—tāt-nwär′.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

tetrarchate—tē-trär′-kāt.
The Standard and Stormonth say tĕt′-rär-kāt. See *tetrarch.*

textile—tĕks′-tĭl.
thawing—thô′-ĭng, *not* thôr′-ĭng.
the—thē, when emphatic, alone, or before a vowel; thŭ, before a consonant.
Théâtre Comique—tā-ä′-trŭ kŏm-ēk′.
See *Boulogne.*

Théâtre Français—tā-ä′-trŭ frän-sā′.
For ăn, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Théâtre Italien—tā-ä′-trŭ ē-tăl-yăn′.
For ăn, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

Thebes—thēbz.
Theiss—tīs.
See *Luther.*

Themistocles—thē-mĭs′-tō-klēz.
thenceforth—thĕns-fōrth′ or thĕns′-fōrth.
theocracy—thē-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ.
See *theocrasy.*

theocrasy—thē-ŏk′-rȧ-sĭ; thē-ŏ-krā′-sĭ (Stor.).
See *theocracy.*

Theocritean—thē-ŏk-rĭt-ē′-ăn.
Theocritus—thē-ŏk′-rĭ-tŭs.
therefor—thâr-fôr′.
See *therefore.*

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Thermidor—thĕr′-mĭd-ôr ; Fr. pron., târ-mē-dôr′.

Theseus—thē′-sē-ŭs or thē′-sūs.

Thiergarten—tēr′-gär-tĕn.
See *Luther*.

Thirlwall—thĕrl′-wôl.

Thomean—thō-mē′-ăn.
The Standard and Worcester say tō-mē′-ăn.

Thomism—thō′-mĭzm.
The Standard says tō′-mĭzm.

Thomist—thō′-mĭst.
The Standard, Worcester, and Stormonth say tō′-mĭst.

Thou, de—dŭ tōō.

threnody—thrĕn′-ō-dĭ ; thrē′-nō-dĭ (Stor.).

threw—thrū, *not* thrōō.

throng—thrŏng.
See *accost*.

Thucydides—thū-sĭd′-ĭ-dēz.

thug—thŭg̃.
Worcester gives tŭg̃ as a secondary pronunciation.

Thun (Lake)—tōōn.

tidbit—tĭd′-bĭt.

Tien-Tsin—tē-ĕn′-tsēn.
Lippincott's Gazetteer accents the *final* syllable.

Tierra del Fuego—tē-ĕr′-rà dĕl fwā′-gō.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

Tiers État—tērz ā-tä′; tē-ârz′ ā-tä′ (Wor.); Fr. pron., tyâr zā-tä′.
Tietjens—tēt′-yĕns.
Tiflis—tĭf-lēs′.
Tiglath Pileser—tĭg′-lăth pĭl-ē′-zĕr.
Tigranes—tī-grā′-nēz.
Timæus—tī-mē′-ŭs.
timbale—tăn-bȧl′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

Timon—tī′-mŏn.
"*Timon* of Athens."

Tintagil—tĭn-tăg′-ĭl.
"*Tintagil* castle by the Cornish sea."—*Tennyson.*

Tippecanoe—tĭp-pē-kȧ-nōō′.
Tiresias—tī-rē′-shĭ-ăs.
Tisza—tē′-sŏ.
Titiens—tēt′-yĕns.
Also spelled *Titjens*, but pronounced as above.

Tityrus—tĭt′-ĭr-ŭs.
Tmolus—mō′-lŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says tmō′-lŭs.

Tobolsk—tō-bŏlsk′.
Tocantíns—tō-kän-tēns′.
toffee—tŏf′-fē.
Also spelled *toffy*, and pronounced tŏf′-fĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toison d'or—twä-zôN′ dôr.
For ôN, see p. 27.

to-morrow—tŏo-mŏr′-rō, *not* tŏo-mŏr′-rŭ.
See *damage*.

Tomyris—tŏm′-ĭr-ĭs.

ton—tôN.
For ôN, see p. 27.

tongs—tŏngz.
See *accost*.

toparch—tō′-pärk.

topsail—tŏp′-sāl or tŏp′-sl.

torchon—tôr′-shŏn ; Fr. pron., tôr-shôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.

tornado—tôr-nā′-dō, *not* tôr-nä′-dō.

Torquemada, de—dā tōr-kā-mä′-thä.
See *Madrid*.

Torres Vedras—tŏr′-rāsh vā′-dråsh.

tortoise-shell—tôr′-tĭs shĕl or tôr′-tŭs shĕl, *not* tôr′-tŭ-shĕl.

tortious—tôr′-shŭs.

Tortugas (Dry)—tôr-tōō′-gȧs.

tortuous—tôr′-tū-ŭs.
The Standard Dictionary says tôr′-chū-ŭs.

Totila—tŏt′-ĭl-ȧ.

Totleben—tȧt-lyĕ′-bĕn.

tottering—tŏt′-tĕr-ĭng, *not* tŏt′-rĭng.

toupee—tōō-pē′.
See *toupet*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37.)

toupet—tōō-pā′.
Worcester gives in addition, tōō-pē′, too-pĕt′. See *toupee*.

Tourgée—tōōr-zhā′.
tourmaline—tōōr′-mȧ-lĭn.
tourniquet—tōōr′-nĭ-kĕt or tûr′-nĭ-kĕt.
tournure—tōōr-nōōr′; tōōr-nyōōr′ (Standard).
tout court—tōō kōōr′.
trachoma—trȧ-kō′-mȧ.
trait—trāt; Fr. pron., trā.
"Formerly pronounced trā, as in French, and still so pronounced to some extent in England."—*Webster*.

trajectory—trȧ-jĕk′-tō-rĭ.
tramontane—trȧ-mŏn′-tān or trăm′-ŏn-tān.
See *ultramontane*.

trance—trȧns.
See *ask*.

tranquillity—trăn-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ.
The Standard Dictionary says trăng-kwĭl′-ĭt-ĭ. See *tranquil*.

transference—trănsʹ-fĕr-ĕns.
See *transferrence*.

transferrence—trănsʹ-fĕr′-rēns or trănsʹ-fĕr′-rĕns.
See *transference*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

transferrible—trănz-fĕr′-rĭ-bl or trănz-fĕr′-rĭ-bl.
translucent—trănz-lū′-sĕnt, *not* trănz-lo͞o′-sĕnt.
Transpadane—trănz′-pā-dān.
Transvaal—tråns-väl′.
trapezoid—trăp′-ē-zoid; trăp-ē-zoid′ or trā-pē′-zoid (Wor.); trā-pē′-zoid (C.).
Trasimenus (Lake)—trăs-ĭ-mē′-nŭs.
Travailleurs de la Mer—trä-vå-yör′ dŭ lä mâr.
For ö, see p. 25.
trecento—trā-chān′-tō.
Tregelles—trē-ḡĕl′-lĭs.
trek—trĕk.
tremolo—trā′-mō-lō; trĕm′-ō-lō (Wor., Stor.).
Trente et Quarante—träNt ā kăr-äNt′.
For äN, see p. 26.
Trevelyan—trē-vĭl′-yăn.
Trianon (Grand)—ḡräN trē-å-nôN′.
For äN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.
Trianon (Petit)—ptē trē-å-nöN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
Triassic—trī-ăs′-sĭk.
Triboulet—trē-bo͞o-lā′.
trickery—trĭk′-ĕr-ĭ, *not* trĭk′-rĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Tricoteuses, Les—lā trē-kō-töz′.
For ö, see p. 26.
Tricoupis—trē-kōō′-pĭs.
Tridentine—trī-dĕn′-tĭn.
trijugous—trĭj′-ū-gŭs or trī′-jū-gŭs.
Worcester says trī-jū′-gŭs.
tripedal—trĭp′-ē-dăl; trī-pē′-dăl (Stor.).
Tripoli—trĭp′-ō-lĭ.
trireme—trī′-rēm.
trismus—trĭs′-mŭs.
Trocadéro, Le—lŭ trō-kä′-dā-rō.
Trois Mousquetaires, Les—lā trwä mōōs-kŭ-târ′.
troglodyte—trŏg′-lō-dīt.
troglodytes—trŏg-lō-dī′-tēz or trō-glŏd′-ĭ-tēz; trŏg-lŏd′-ĭ-tēz (C.).
Troost—trōst.
trousers—trow′-zẽrz.
trouveur—trōō′-vẽr; Fr. pron., trōō-vör′.
For ö, see p. 25. See *trouvère*.
trustworthy—trŭst′-wûr-thĭ.
trysting—trĭst′-ĭng; trīst′-ĭng (C.); Scotch pron., trīst′-ĭng.
tsarevna—tsär-ĕv′-nä.
tsarina—tsä-rē′-nȧ.
tsaritza—tsär-ĭt′-zä.
tsarovitch—tsär′-ō-vĭch.
tsarowitz—tsär′-ō-vĭts.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Tschaikovsky—chī-kŏf′-skĭ.
Tsech—chĕĸ.
For ĸ, see p. 28.
Tucson—tū-sŏn′ or tŭk′-sŭn.
Tugendbund—tōō′-gĕnd-bŏont.
tumor—tū′-mẽr, *not* tōō′-mẽr.
tumult—tū′-mŭlt, *not* tōō′-mŭlt.
tune—tūn, *not* tōōn.
Tuomey—tōō′-mĭ.
turgid—tûr′-jĭd.
turkois—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
Worcester prefers tûr-kēz′. See *turquois.*
turquois—tûr-koiz′ or tûr-kēz′.
See *turkois, turquoise.*
Tuscarora—tŭs-kȧ-rō′-rȧ.
Tuskeegee—tŭs-kē′-gē.
Tussaud—tü-sō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
tutor—tū′-tẽr, *not* tōō′-tẽr.
tutti frutti—tōōt′-ē frōōt′-ē.
Tuxedo—tŭks-ē′-dō.
Twickenham—twĭk′-ĕn-ŭm.
See *Alnwick.*
Tybalt—tĭb′-ȧlt.
"Romeo and Juliet."
tympanal—tĭm′-pȧ-nȧl.
tympanic—tĭm-păn′-ĭk ; tĭm′-păn-ĭk (Wor.)
Typhon—tī′-fŏn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

typhus—tī′-fŭs.
typographical—tī-pō-ğrăf′-ĭk-ăl or tĭp-ō-ğrăf′-ĭk-ăl.
tyranny—tĭr′-ăn-nĭ.
Tyrolean—tĭr-ō′-lē-ăn.
Tyrrhenian—tĭr-rē′-nĭ-ăn.
Tyrtæan—tẽr-tē′-ăn.

U

uhlan—yū′-lăn ; Ger. pron., o͞o-län′.
uitlander—oit′-lån-dẽr.
Ulfilas—ŭl′-fĭ-lăs.
Also spelled *Ulphilas*, but pronounced as above.
Ulysses—yū-lĭs′-ēz.
umbilical—ŭm-bĭl′-ĭk-ăl.
unaccented—ŭn-ăk-sĕn′-tĕd.
unassuming—ŭn-ăs-sū′-mĭng, *not* ŭn-ăs-so͞o′-mĭng.
Un Ballo in Maschera—o͞on bäl′-lō ēn mäs′-kā-rä.
Uncas—ŭng′-kăs.
uncivil—ŭn-sĭv′-ĭl, *not* ŭn-sĭv′-ŭl.
See *damage*.
Undine—ŭn-dēn′ ; Ger. pron., o͝on-dē′-nĕ.
undiscerning—ŭn-dĭz-zẽrn′-ĭng.
unguiculate—ŭn-ğwĭk′-ū-lāt.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

unhandsome—ŭn-hăn'-sŭm ; ŭn-hănd'-sŭm (Stor.).
See *handsome*.

Unigenitus—yū-nĭ-jĕn'-ĭ-tŭs.

Unitarian—yū-nĭ-tā'-rĭ-ăn, *not* yū-nĭ-târ'-ĭ-ăn.

univocal—yū-nĭv'-ō-kăl.

unkindness—ŭn-kīnd'-nĕs.

unmask—ŭn-mâsk', *not* ŭn-măsk'.

Unser Fritz—o͝on'-sĕr frēts.

untune—ŭn-tūn', *not* ŭn-to͞on'.

untutored—ŭn-tū'-tẽrd, *not* ŭn-to͞o'-tẽrd.

unwary—ŭn-wā'-rĭ, *not* ŭn-wâr'-ĭ.

Upanishads—o͞o-păn'-ĭsh-ădz.

upher—ŭp'-hẽr.
The Standard, Century, and Worcester say yū'-fẽr.

uphroe—yū'-vrō.
The Standard says yū'-frō and Worcester ŭf'-rō.

upmost—ŭp'-mōst, *not* ŭp-mōst'.

upupa—yū'-pū-pȧ.

Urbana—ûr-băn'-ȧ, *not* ûr-bā'-nȧ.

ureter—yū-rē'-tẽr.
Walker, Smart, Worcester, and Stormonth accent the *first* syllable.

urethra—yū-rē'-thrȧ.

Urquhart—ûr'-kwŭrt.
See *Alnwick*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

ursine—ûr′-sĭn or ûr′-sīn.
Ushant—ŭsh′-ănt.
usine—ŏŏ-zēn′; Fr. pron., ü-zēn′.
For ü, see p. 26.

usquebaugh—ŭs′-kwē-bô; ŭs-kwē-bô′ (Wor.).
usually—yū′-zhū-ăl-ĭ, *not* yū′-zhăl-ĭ.
A word of *four* syllables, when correctly pronounced.

usucaption—yū-zū-căp′-shŭn.
uterine—yū′-tĕr-ĭn or yū′-tĕr-īn.
Utopia—yū-tō′-pĭ-a.
utopist—yū-tō′-pĭst or yū′-tō-pĭst.
uva—yū′-va.
Uzziel—ŭz-zī′-ĕl or ŭz′-zĭ-ĕl.
"Paradise Lost."

V

vaccinate—văk′-sĭ-nāt.
vaccination—văk-sĭ-nā′-shŭn.
vagina—va-jī′-na or va-jē′-na.
vaginal—văj′-ĭn-ăl or va-jī′-năl.
Valdés—văl-dās′.
valeric—va-lĕr′-ĭk or văl′-ĕr-ĭk.
valet-de-chambre—văl-ā′ dŭ shäN′-brŭ.
For äN, see p. 26. See *Boulogne.*

valet-de-place—văl-ā′ dŭ plās.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Valkyrie—văl-kü′-rē-ā.
For ü, see p. 26.
Vallandigham—văl-lăn′-dĭg̃-ŭm.
Valmy (Battle of)—văl-mē′.
vamose—vȧ-mōs′ or vă′-mōs.
Vanloo—văn-lō′.
For ăn, see p. 26.
Van Wyck—văn wĭk′.
vapid—văp′-ĭd, *not* vā′-pĭd.
variety—vȧ-rī′-ē-tĭ.
varsovienne—vär-sō-vyĕn′.
Vasa (Gustavus)—g̃ŭs-tä′-vŭs vä′-sä.
Vasco da Gama—väs′-kō dä g̃ä′-mä.
Vashti—văsh′-tī.
vasiform—vās′-ĭ-fôrm ; vä′-zĭ-fôrm (Stor.).
vatic—văt′-ĭk.
Vaudois—vō-dwä′.
Vauxhall—vō′-zôl.
vega (plain)—vā′-g̃ȧ.
See *Vega.*
vehmic—vē′-mĭk or vā′-mĭk.
Veitch (John)—vēch.
veldt—fĕlt or vĕlt.
Velino—vā-lē′-nō.
veloce—vā-lō′-chā.
venal—vē′-năl.
Vendée (La)—lä văn-dā′.
For ăn, see p. 26.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Vendémiaire—väN-dā-myâr′.
For äN, see p. 26.

venery—vĕn′-ẽr-ĭ.

veney—vĕn′-ĭ.
Worcester gives vē′-nĭ as a secondary pronunciation.

Veni, vidi, vici—vē′-nī, vī′-dī, vī′-sī.

Venice—vĕn′-ĭs, *not* vĕn′-ŭs.

venose—vē-nōs′.

Ventôse—väN-tōz′.
For äN, see p. 26.

ventriloquial—vĕn-trĭ-lō′-kwĭ-ăl.

ventriloquist—vĕn-trĭl′-ō-kwĭst.

veratrine—vĕr′-ȧ-trĭn.

Vercelli—vĕr-chĕl′-lē.

verein—fẽr-īn′.

Verhuell—vĕr-hü′-ĕl.
For ü, see p. 26.

vermuth—vẽr′-mo͝oth.
Written also *vermouth*, but pronounced as above.

Verne (Jules)—zhül vĕrn.
For ü, see p. 26.

verticillate — vẽr-tĭs′-ĭl-āt ; vẽr-tē-sĭl′-lāt (Wor.).
The Standard Dictionary says vẽr-tĭs′-ĭ-lĕt, vẽr-tĭs′-ĭ-lāt, vẽr-tĭ-sĭl′-ĕt, or vẽr-tĭ-sĭl′-āt.

Vesalius—vē-sā′-lĭ-ŭs.

vesicatory—vĕs′-ĭ-kȧ-tō-rĭ ; vē-sĭk′-ȧ-tō-rĭ (Wor.).
vessel—vĕs′-sĕl, *not* vĕs′-l.
See *damage*.
vesture—vĕs′-tūr.
Véto (Madame)—mȧ-dȧm′ vā-tō′.
Veuillot—vö-yō′.
For ö, see p. 25.
via—vī′-ȧ or vē′-ȧ.
Via Dolorosa—vē′-ä dŏl-ō-rō′-sä.
Via Mala—vē′-ä mä′-lä.
vicenary—vĭs′-ē-nā-rĭ.
victim—vĭk′-tĭm, *not* vĭk′-tŭm.
See *damage*.
Victor Hugo—vēk-tôr′ ü-gō′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Victoria Nyanza (Lake)—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ nī-ăn′-zȧ.
See *Albert Nyanza* (*Lake*).
victoria regia—vĭk-tō′-rĭ-ȧ rē′-jĭ-ȧ.
vicuña—vē-kōōn′-yä.
See *cañon*.
videlicet—vĭd-ĕl′-ĭs-ĕt.
Vidocq—vē-dŏk′.
Vieuxtemps—vyö-täN′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.
vigil—vĭj′-ĭl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Vigny de (Alfred)—dŭ vēn-yē′.
vigorous—vĭg′-ẽr-ŭs.
Villafranca—vĭl-lä-fräng′-kä.
Villiard (Henry)—vĭl-lär′.
Villars, de—dŭ vĭl′-ärz ; Fr. pron., dŭ vē-yär′.
Villebois-Mareuil—vēl-bwä′ mä-rö′-yŭ.
For ö, see p. 25. See *Boulogne.*
villeggiatura—vĭl-lā-jà-tōō′-rà.
Villeneuve, de—dŭ vēl-növ′.
For ö, see p. 25.
Villon—vē-lôN′.
For ôN, see p. 27.
vinaceous — vī-nā′-shŭs ; vē-nā′-shŭs (Wor.).
vin brut—văN brüt.
For ăN, ü, see p. 26.
vinous—vī′-nŭs.
viperine—vī′-pẽr-ĭn or vī′-pẽr-īn.
Virginie—vẽr-zhē-nē′.
virility—vī-rĭl′-ĭ-tĭ or vĭr-ĭl′-ĭ-tĭ.
virtu—vĭr-tōō′ or vẽr′-tōō.
Vischer—fĭsh′-ẽr.
Visconti—vēs-kôn′-tē.
See *accost.*
visne—vēn or vē′-nē.
Vistula—vĭs′-tū-là.
vitality—vī-tăl′-ĭt-ĭ.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

vitellary—vĭt′-ĕl-lā-rĭ.
vitiate—vĭsh′-ĭ-āt.
Vitoria—vē-tō′-rē-å.
Vittoria Colonna—vĭt-tō′-rē-å kō-lŏn′-nå.
vituline—vĭt′-yū-līn.
The Standard and Century say vĭt′-yū-lĭn.
vive l'empereur—vēv läN-pē-rör′.
For ö, äN, see pp. 25, 26.
vive le roi—vēv lŭ rwä′.
vizor—vĭz′-ẽr.
See *visor*.
Vladivostock—vlä-dē-vŏs-tŏk′.
Voet—vōōt.
Vogüé, de—dŭ vō-g̃ü-ā′.
For ü, see p. 26.
Voight—fōGt.
For G, see p. 28.
voix céleste—vwä sā-lĕst′.
volant—vō′-lånt ; vŏl′-ånt (Stor.).
Volksraad—fōlks′-rôt or rät.
Volney, de—dŭ vōl′-nĭ ; Fr. pron., dŭ vōl-nā′.
Volsci—vŏl′-sī.
Volscian—vŏl′-shån.
vomito—vō-mē′-tō ; Sp. pron., vō′-mē-tō
Vörösmarty—vö′-rösh-mŏr-tĭ.
For ö, see p. 25.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

vorspiel—fōr′-spēl.
voyage—voi′-āj; coll., vô′-ĭj or voij.
Vulgate (The)—vŭl′-gāt.

W

Wabash—wô′-bâsh.
Wace (poet)—väs.
Wächt am Rhein, Die—dē väĸt äm rīn.
For ĸ, see p. 28.

Waddington—wŏd′-ĭng-tŭn; Fr. pron., vä-dăN-tôN′.
For ăN, ôN, see pp. 26, 27.

Wahabee—wâ-hä′-bē.
See *Wahaby*.

Wahaby—wâ-hä′-bē.
See *Wahabee*.

Wahsatch—wô-săch′.
Waitangi—wī′-täng-ē.
Walcheren—väl′-ĸĕr-ĕn.
For ĸ, see p. 28. "The *Walcheren* Expedition."

Walewski—wä-lĕvz′-kē.
Walkure (Die)—dē väl-kü′-rā.
For ü, see p. 26.

Wallachian—wŏl-lā′-kĭ-ăn.
See *Wallachia*.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

walnut—wŏl′-nŭt ; wôl′-nŭt (Wor., Stor., C.).
Walpurgis (night)—väl-po͝or′-g̃ēs.
walrus—wŏl′-rŭs ; wôl′-rŭs (Wor., Stor.).
wampum—wŏm′-pŭm ; wôm′-pŭm (Wor.).
wandering—wŏn′-dĕr-ĭng, *not* wŏn′-drĭng.
wapiti—wăp′-ĭ-tĭ.
wasp—wŏsp, *not* wôsp.
Waugh (Edwin)—wô.
Waukesha—wô′-kĕ-shô.
waylay—wā′-lā or wā-lā′.
weald—wēld.
Wealden—wēld′-n.
wear (dam)—wēr.
Also spelled *weir*, which see.

Wedgwood—wĕj′-wo͝od.
Weihaiwei—wā-ē-hī-wā′-ē.
Weismann—vīs′-măn.
well (adv.)—wĕl, *never* wäl.
welwitschia—wĕl-wĭch′-ĭ-å.
were (dam)—wēr.
See *wear* (*dam*).

were (vb.)—wẽr.
westward—wĕst′-wẽrd.
whack—hwăk, *not* wăk.
what—hwŏt, *not* wŏt.
wheal—hwēl, *not* wēl.
when—hwĕn, *not* wĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

where—hwâr, *not* wâr.
wherewithal—hwâr-wĭth-ôl′.
whether—hwĕth′-ẽr.
whig—hwĭg̃, *not* wĭg̃.
while—hwīl.
See *wile*.
whinny—hwĭn′-nĭ.
white—hwīt.
whither—hwĭth′-ẽr.
Whitsunday—hwĭt′-sŭn-dā or hwĭt-sŭn′-dā.
wholesale—hōl′-sāl.
why—hwī.
The Century Dictionary gives wī as a secondary form.
Wichita—wĭch′-ĭ-tô.
widow—wĭd′-ō, *not* wĭd′-ŭ.
See *damage*.
Wien—vēn.
wile—wīl.
See *while*.
Wilhelmina—vĭl-hĕl-mē′-nȧ.
Wilhelm Meister—vĭl′-hĕlm mīs′-tẽr.
Winckelmann—wĭngk′-ĕl-măn; Ger. pron., vĭngk′-ĕl-măn.
window—wĭn′-dō, *not* wĭn′-dŭ.
See *damage*.
windward—wĭnd′-wẽrd; among sailors, wĭnd′-ẽrd.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Winipisiogee (Lake)—wĭn-ē-pē-sō′-kē.
See *Winnepesaukee.*

wisteria—wĭs-tē′-rĭ-ȧ.
See *wistaria.*

witenagemote—wĭt′-ē-nȧ-gē-mōt.
Also spelled *witenagemot*, but pronounced as above.

withy—wĭth′-ĭ.
The Century Dictionary gives wĭth′-ĭ as a secondary form.

Witte—vĭt′-tē.

Wittenberg—vēt′-tĕn-bĕrG.
For G, see p. 28. Not to be confounded with *Würtemberg*, which see.

Wodehouse—wo͝od′-hows.

Woffington (Peg)—wŏf′-fĭng-tŭn.

Wolfram—vōl′-frăm.

wombat—wŏm′-băt.
Stormonth prefers wo͞o′-măt.

wondering—wŭn′-dĕr-ĭng, *not* wŭn′-drĭng.
A word of *three* syllables.

wonted—wŭnt′-ĕd.
"To pay our *wonted* tribute."—*Shakespeare.*

word—wûrd.

work—wûrk.

worst—wûrst.

Wouverman—wow′-vĕr-măn.

wreak—rēk.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Wundt—vo͝ont.
Wurmser, von—fōn vo͝orm′-zĕr.
Wurtz—vürts.
For ü, see p. 25.
Wykeham—wĭk′-ŭm.
See *Alnwick*.
Wynne—wĭn.
Wyse—vēz.
Wythe (George)—wĭth.

X

Xanadu—zăn′-ȧ-do͞o.
Xavier—zăv′-ĭ-ĕr ; Sp. pron., hä-vē-ȧr′.
Xeres (Battle of)—hā-rĕth′.
Also spelled *Jerez*, but pronounced as above.
Xeres, de—dā hā-rĕth′ ; dā hā-rĕs′ (Biog.)
xerophagy—zē-rŏf′-ȧ-jĭ.
xiphoid—zĭf′-oid ; zī′-foid (C.).
xylograph—zī′-lō-ḡrȧf.
xylographic—zī-lō-ḡrăf′-ĭk.
xyloidin—zī-loi′-dĭn.
xyster—zĭs′-tĕr.

Y

yager—yô′-ḡĕr or yȧ′-ḡĕr.
The Standard Dictionary says **yȧ′-ḡĕr or** yä′-ḡĕr.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

yak—yăk ; yȧk (Stor.).
Yakutsk—yä-kōōtsk′.
See *Yakootsk.*

yapok—yā′-pŏk.
The Standard and Century say yăp′-ŏk.

yapon—yā′-pŏn or yô′-pŏn.
Yazoo—yăz′-ōō.
yellow—yĕl′-lō, *not* yĕl′-lŭ.
See *damage.*

Yerkes—yĕr′-kēz.
yew—yū.
Yezdegerd—yĕz′-dē-jĕrd.
yonder—yŏn′-dĕr.
yourself—yūr-sĕlf′.
Ypey—ī′-pī.
Yriarte—ē-rĭ-är′-tā.
Ysaye—ē-zā′.
Yves-Hélori—ēv-ā-lō-rē′.

Z

z (letter)—zē.
Webster says: "In England commonly, and in America sometimes, zĕd ; formerly, ĭz′-zĕrd."

Zaborowski—zä-bō-rŏv′-skē.
Zadkiel—zăd′-kĭ-ĕl.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

Zaïre—zä-ēr′.
Zauberflöte, Die—dē tsow′-bĕr-flö-tĕ.
For ö, see p. 25.
zayat—zā′-yăt or zä′-yăt.
zeugma—zūg′-mȧ.
Ziem (Félix)—fā-lēks′ zēm.
Zimri—zĭm′-rī.
Zobeidah—zō-bā′-dȧ or zō-bī′-dȧ.
zocle—zō′-kl or zŏk′-l.
See *socle*, another spelling.
Zoëga—sō-ā′-gȧ.
Zola—zō′-lȧ ; Fr. pron., zō-lä′.
zoögraphy—zō-ŏg′-rȧ-fĭ.
zoöphyte—zō′-ō-fīt.
zoöphytology—zō-ŏf-ĭ-tŏl′-ō-jĭ or zō-ō-fī-tŏl′-ō-jĭ.
Zophiel—zō′-fĭ-ĕl.
zoutch—zowch.
Zschokke—tshŏk′-ĕ.
Zucchero—tso͝ok′-kā-rō.
zufolo—tso͝o′-fō-lō or zo͝o′-fō-lō.
Zukertort—tso͝ok′-ĕr-tōrt.
Zuñi—so͝on-yē′.
See *cañon*.
zwieback—tsvē′-bäk.
Zwolle—zwŏl′-lĕ.
zygapophysis—zĭg-ȧ-pŏf′-ĭ-sĭs ; zī-gȧ-pŏf′-ĭ-sĭs (C.).

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

zygodactylous—zĭg-ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs or zīg-ō-dăk′-tĭl-ŭs.
zymic—zī′-mĭk or zĭm′-ĭk.
zymogen—zĭm′-ō-jĕn or zī′-mō-jĕn.

(*For Key of Signs, see p.* 37)

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